REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Year 1876-77.

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ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, 1876-77.

SUMMARY[1].

THE FAMINE.

The chief event of the year has been the failure of the later south-west monsoon rains, the loss of crops, and the consequent wide-spread scarcity and distress in the Deccan and Southern Márátha Country. Including Native States the area affected extended over 39,000 square miles, with a population of 5,867,000 souls.

Distress began to be felt in the early part of October 1876. For a short time, in the beginning of 1877, the large supplies of grain thrown by sea and rail into the affected tracts to some extent lowered prices. But with this exception, from October 1876 to the end of July 1877, the pressure of want continued to become intenser and more wide-spread.

In almost every branch of administration the effect of this calamity is apparent. But as a special detailed account of its progress and of the steps taken by Government to relieve the destitute is under preparation, all but incidental references are omitted from the ordinary General Administration Report.

CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT.

During the year several changes took place in the *personnel* of the Government. At the close of his term of office the late Governor, the Honourable Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., was, on the 1st May 1877, succeeded by the Honourable Sir Richard Temple, Baronet, K.C.S.I. The Honourable Alexander Rogers also retired

[1] In this summary population figures are those of 1872 together with a yearly addition of one per cent.

at the conclusion of his five years' tenure of office as a Member of Council, and was succeeded by the Honourable Lionel Robert Ashburner, C.S.I., who took his seat on the 1st August 1877.

SERVICES.

The block of promotion, and the knowledge that to obtain relief and prevent disappointment special measures were required, induced the Government of Bombay, in 1876, to lay before the Government of India certain proposals for the improvement of the position and prospects of the Bombay Civil Service. In reply, in a despatch dated the 14th June 1877, Her Majesty's Chief Secretary of State for India extended to the Bombay establishment the concessions as to proportionate pension and personal allowances recently granted to the Civil Service of the North-West Provinces.

Of other proposals made by the Bombay Government, Her Majesty's Secretary of State approved and sanctioned the amalgamation of the charge of the Panch Máháls and the Political Agency in Rewa Kánta under one officer, who would be a junior Collector as regards the Panch Máháls and Political Agent as regards Rewa Kánta. The appointment of a third Revenue and Police Commissioner was at the same time sanctioned. This appointment was made on the understanding that, with the exception of a few of the most important States, the three Commissioners should superintend the political agencies within or near the geographical limits of their charge. The Political Agents in Káttywár and Cutch in Gujarát, and of Kolhápur in the Southern Márátha Country continue, as before, to address Government direct.

POLITICAL.

The states under the control of the Bombay Government cover, including Baroda, an area of 70,000 square miles, with a population of nearly nine million souls, that is in area and population about one-third of the whole Presidency.

Of these states, twenty-eight, with an area of 24,000 square miles, a population of 3,443,000 souls, and an estimated yearly revenue of £1,385,000, or about one-half of the whole state territory, are at present, on account of the minority or misrule of their chiefs, under the entire management of the political officers of the Bombay Government:—

Territory under Government Management, 1876-77.

Agency.	State.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue in £ Sterling.
Cutch Agency ...	Cutch	6,500	512,000	250,000
Pálanpur Superintendency.	Tharád	644	47,000	5,000
Káttywár Agency ...	Bhaunagar ...	2,784	420,000	268,121
Do. do. ...	Gondal	699	144,000	100,000
Do. do. ...	Morvi	1,062	95,000	75,000
Do. do. ...	Limri	280	48,000	20,000
Do. do. ...	Wadhwán ...	237	48,000	35,000
Do. do. ...	Wala	88	18,000	30,000
Do. do. ...	Jhinjhuwára ...	*14	...	8,500
Do. do. ...	Mengni	2	4,000	2,000
Mahi Kánta Agency ...	Edar	1,667	228,000	60,000
Do. do. ...	Sixteen estates ...	...	...	7,500
Rewa Kánta Agency ...	Bária	813	55,000	17,500
Do. do. ...	Sunth	394	52,000	8,000
Do. do. ...	Lunáwára ...	389	79,000	12,833
Do. do. ...	Thirteen estates ...	192	90,000	8,500
Nárukot Agency ...	Nárukot ...	143	7,000	770
Kolháp ur and Southern Mártha Country.	Kolháp ur including feudatories ...	2,800	753,000	256,000
Do. do. ...	Sángli	896	235,000	77,295
Do. do. ...	Miraj Senior Branch .	340	86,000	27,194
Do. do. ...	Mudhol	362	62,000	12,500
Do. do. ...	Mhysál	...	...	1,050
Sholápur Agency ...	Akalkot	498	85,000	30,000
Sátára do. ...	Jath	885	74,000	8,000
Sáwant Wári Superintendency.	Sáwant Wári ...	900	200,000	30,000
Násik Agency ...	Peint	850	49,000	5,000
Surat Agency ...	Sachin	35	18,000	15,293
Do. ...	Bánsda	240	34,000	12,500
	Total ...	23,700	3,443,000	1,384,556
Agent to the Governor-General.	Baroda	4,500	2,100,000	1,300,000
	Grand Total ...	28,200	5,543,000	2,684,556

* Villages.

GUJARA'T STATES.

The peninsula of Cutch (area 6,500, population 512,000, revenue £250,000), from its isolated and compact position, the special character of its people, their peculiar dialect, and their strong feeling of personal loyalty to their ruler, has more of the elements of a distinct nationality than any other of the tributaries of the Bombay Government. At the same time, though the province, exclusive of the tracts of salt marsh and shingle known as the Runn, has an area of 6,500 square miles, and a population of more than five hundred thousand souls, the country is poor. The total revenue is returned at about £250,000, and of this so much has, from time to time, been distributed among the younger branches of His Highness the Ráo's family that the yearly revenue of the head of the house is not at present more than £140,000. During the minority of His Highness the Ráo the administration of the state is conducted by a Council of Regency, composed of the Political Agent as President, the Minister Rána Jalimsing, and Jádeja Chandáji, a member of the Bhaiád.

The chief event connected with the ruling house was the marriage of the sister of the young Ráo to the Máhárája of Bikánir in Rájputána. As this is the first occasion on which a lady of the Cutch family has been united to one of the ruling chiefs of Rájputána, it was considered a very brilliant match. His Highness the late Ráo had the matter very much at heart, and spent large sums of money in removing difficulties. When, therefore, it was finally settled that the ceremony was to take place on the 19th of January (1877), the Cutch authorities spared no effort to give the Máhárája and his suite a brilliant reception. The marriage festivities passed off with the greatest success. The only matter of regret, connected with the occasion, was that it prevented His Highness the Ráo from being present at the Proclamation ceremony at Delhi. As His Highness the Ráo could not leave Cutch, a Darbár was on the first of January held at Bhuj in honour of the Proclamation.

The young Ráo, now eleven years of age, is under the superintendence of an European officer. His education makes good progress. Dr. Bühler, who examined him, was much pleased with his intelligence and brightness, finding him in English much more advanced than most boys of his age.

The chief interest in the management of Cutch is the settlement of the relations of His Highness the Ráo with the subordinate chiefs, his kindred or Bhaiád. These difficulties, inseparable from the change through which under the control of the British Government the state is passing, are intensified in Cutch by the special position of some members of the Bhaiád who, under the terms of the treaty of 1819, hold a guarantee of protection from the British Government. In 1868, among other measures to settle the disputes between the Ráo and the subordinate chiefs, an arrangement was made for associating four of their number, chosen by the guarantee-holders, with the Ráo in the settlement of questions relating to the territories of the subordinate chiefs. To several parts of the original scheme His Highness the Ráo was, in the first instance, opposed. Certain modifications were in consequence introduced, and during the past year the court was placed under the presidency of the State Minister.

In the matter of Police the Regency effected some reduction in the number of court retainers, nominally engaged in police duties, and some increase in the efficiency of the village watch. The number of offences and prisoners is somewhat greater than in the previous year, and there is a slight falling off in the total amount of civil litigation. Though the finances show some improvement, the expenditure (£150,106) is still in excess of the income (£143,267). But, as there was in connection with the marriage of His Highness the Ráo's sister a very heavy special outlay of about £40,000, or nearly one quarter of the whole year's expenditure, it may be hoped that, with a fairly prosperous season, the next year's returns will show a considerable credit balance.

In the Pálanpur Agency, to the east of Cutch (area 8,000 square miles, population 528,000 souls, revenue £120,000), little of interest occurred during the year. Of the whole area about one-third and more than one-half of the people are in the hands of chiefs, invested with full civil and criminal powers. Over the rest of the territory the work of maintaining order and punishing crime is, under the Political Superintendent, entrusted to officers, styled *thánádárs*, who exercise police, criminal, and civil functions. Both the first class chiefs, the Dewán of Pálanpur on account of his indebtedness, and the Nawáb of Rádhanpur because of heavy domestic sorrows, were exempted from attending the Proclamation ceremony at Delhi. At the head-quarters of these and of the other minor chiefs, Darbárs were held and rejoicings made to celebrate the event. The supply of a sufficient body of village police has now been introduced into all except three of the smaller states, and the *thánádár* system is said to work well and to give satisfaction. Financially these states are not prosperous. Pálanpur shows a deficit, and Tharád has an outstanding debt. Education makes progress, but is still backward.

Its position on the wild and unsettled frontier of Gujarát, Rájputána, and Central India, and the large number of its petty chieftains, are the two chief sources of difficulty in administering the Mahi Kánta Agency (area 4,000 square miles, population 469,000 souls, revenue £75,000). As regards frontier difficulties steady progress has been made with the settlement of disputes, and an arrangement concluded with the Governor-General's Agent in Rájputána for the mutual extradition of accused persons, whose guilt has *primâ facie* been shown. By classifying fifty-two of its chiefs and grading their judicial powers in accordance with their position and wealth, a much higher degree of order and regularity in the management of the district has been secured. The functions and responsibilities of the chiefs and of the agency officers are now determined, and the hands of the Political Agent are strengthened in carrying out a uniform system of police and judicial administra-

tion. The season was unhealthy, the rainfall rather scanty, and prices high. The returns show more crime ; but the rise is entirely confined to slight offences. The work of the civil courts has also increased. There are more schools and a better attendance of pupils. Vaccination made good progress, and in a season of severe fever epidemics the dispensaries at Sádra and Edar proved of the greatest benefit.

Besides Edar, sixteen small estates, with a total yearly revenue of about £7,500, were under the entire control of the agency officers. Under a special assistant to the Political Agent, the general management of Edar is satisfactory. In 1875 the expense of the chief's visit to Bombay and of his own and his sister's weddings, and again, in the past year, the marriage of the chief to a second and a third wife, have added much to the burdens of the state. With, in 1875, a revenue of £24,846, and an expenditure of £39,072; and in 1876, a revenue of £26,226, and an expenditure of £34,545, that is in the two years a deficit of £22,545, a large sum of money had to be borrowed. At the close of the year the state debt amounted to about £25,000.

In the province of Káttywár (area about 21,000 square miles, population 2,428,000 souls, revenue £1,245,838), the year was one of short rainfall and rather scanty harvest, but of almost unbroken quiet and steady progress. For administrative purposes the whole area may be divided into two parts: lands whose internal management is entrusted to the ruling chiefs, and lands directly administered by political officers. During the past year about 14,000 square miles, or two-thirds of the total area of the province, were under the management of chiefs, and one-third under the management of the Political Agent. Of the 7,000 square miles, at present under the direct management of the Political Agent, about 5,000 are temporarily and 2,000 permanently in his charge. The lands for a time in his charge are estates whose chiefs are minors. Of these, besides some smaller estates, are four states of consequence, Bhaunagar, Gondal, Morvi, and Limri, with

a total area of 4,825 square miles, a population of 707,000 souls, and a total yearly revenue of nearly £500,000. Until the young chiefs attain their majority, the entire management of these states rests with the Political Agent.

The territory permanently administered by British officers covers an area of about 2,000 square miles, with a population of 271,000 souls. This area, though scattered over the entire province, lies more than one-half along its north-east boundary. It consists of the estates of proprietors so poor and petty as either to have forfeited, or resigned, their original functions of maintaining order and checking crime. These duties have been permanently transferred to a class of officials, styled *thánádárs*, or commandants of posts, invested with limited magisterial and civil powers. At the same time, except under unusual circumstances, the financial management of their estates is left entirely in the hands of their proprietors.

Of the four first class chiefs summoned to the Proclamation ceremony at Delhi, His Highness the Ráj Sáheb of Dhrángadra was, from serious illness, unable to attend. His Highness the Nawáb of Junágarh, His Highness the Jam of Nawánagar, His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Bhaunagar, and the Thákor Sáheb of Morvi were present, and returned highly gratified with the assemblage. The following honours were accorded to Káttywár chiefs and officials: His Highness Jám Shri Vibháji of Nawánagar and His Highness Mánsingji of Dhrángadra were created Knights Commanders of the Star of India. Their Highnesses the Nawáb of Junágarh, the Jám of Nawánagar, the Thákor Sáheb of Bhaunagar, and the Ráj Sáheb of Dhrángadra, were granted, instead of eleven, personal salutes of fifteen guns. The Thákor Sáheb of Morvi, who previously had no salute, was granted a personal salute of eleven guns. A personal salute of nine guns was granted to the Ráj Sáheb of Wánkáner, and the Thákor Sáhebs of Pálitána, Dhrol, Limri, Rájkot, Gondal, and Wadhwán. The old Minister and Joint Administrator of Bhaunagar, Gavrishankar Udeshankar, was made a Companion of the

Star of India. The Diwán of Junágarh, Jhála Gokálji Sampatrám, received the title of Ráo Bahádur, and the Nawáb's Councillor, Jemadár Sáleh Hindi, that of Khán Bahádur; Makanji Dhanji, Kárbhári of Dhrángadra, and the Senior Native Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Keshavráo Bháskar, that of Ráo Bahádur.

Death or retirement has during the year caused no change among the Káttywár chiefs. And, except in Nawánagar, there is little to notice regarding the personal affairs of the rulers of the different states. In Nawánagar, Bhagwanji or Kálubha, the son of His Highness the Jám, who in 1873 was acknowledged his heir, has caused much trouble and anxiety. The show of harmony, maintained for a time, is no longer kept up. And during the past year the young chief's misconduct reached such a pitch that it was found necessary to transfer him to Poona, and to place him under the charge of a British officer.

Of the chiefs now passing through their minority the reports are favourable. At Bhaunagar the last year of Government administration has been reached, and the young Thákor has, since January, taken his place as Joint Administrator. In April 1878 he will assume sole charge of his state. So far he maintains his promise of becoming a liberal and just ruler. Bhagwatsingji, the young Thákor of Gondal, is making good progress at the Rájkumár College. Wághji, the Thákor of Morvi, now in his nineteenth year, left the Rájkumár college in October 1876, after an attendance of about six and a half years. Throughout his career, writes the Principal of the college, Wághji showed more aptness for physical than for intellectual exertion. At the same time he was persevering, and had gained a respectable knowledge of English. He is also said to have considerable natural capacity and personal character. After leaving the college the young chief travelled in Hindustán, under the charge of a British officer. In December he appeared at Delhi among the Káttywár chiefs. He has since been through Northern

India, and to Simla, Mátherán, and Poona. Jaswatsingji, the young chief of Limri, completed his eighteenth year in May 1877. He spent the summer and autumn of 1876 in England, under the care of Mr. Macnaghten, the Principal of the Rájkumár college. He is said to have gained by his visit both in health and in mental development. His mind, says the Political Agent, is well matured, and he can think and talk clearly about public affairs. Under these circumstances Government have been moved to admit him somewhat earlier than is usual to take part in the administration of his state.

As regards the maintenance of order, the condition of Káttywár shows a most satisfactory improvement. As late as 1864 the state of affairs was described as a system of sanguinary boundary disputes, murders, robbery, abduction, arson, and self-outlawry. So late as the year 1871-72 the annual crime returns recorded that thirty-four villages had been attacked and plundered, twenty-four persons killed, thirty-three wounded, and five hostages carried off. During the past year the public peace has been unbroken. The till lately chronic disorder arose from the circumstance that the petty territorial divisions were united by no system of co-operation, and often divided by traditional enmities, while, owing to the local custom of providing for the younger sons of chiefs by the assignment of villages, each separate state contained within itself the germs of discord. The want was a defined and recognised central authority, which should hold the chiefs to the faithful discharge of their responsibilities to the paramount power and to each other, and give effect to the wishes of Government for the common good of the province. In regard to the attainment of these objects the Political Agency was for many years little better than a makeshift. The first lines of improvement were, in 1863, laid by Colonel Keatinge, who divided the chiefs into seven classes, assigning to each class certain civil and criminal powers. It has fallen to Mr. Peile to complete the desired system. This he has done efficiently, and in the way most satisfactory both to Government

and to the chiefs. He has carried the chiefs with him, interfering as little as possible with their internal independence of jurisdiction.

The past year has shown that the need of the special police officer under the Political Agent has, at least for the present, ceased. There have only been four gang robberies against five in the year previous and nine in the year before. No villages were plundered, no persons killed, no hostages carried off, and only six persons wounded. Doubtless, all responsible for the peace of the province will understand that vigilance is necessary to preserve the quiet so happily established, and that attention should be paid to perfecting the system of village police.

The advance in education is satisfactory. Schools have increased by forty-nine and pupils by 2,151. There are high schools at Rájkot, Junágarh, and Bhaunagar. The co-operation of the chiefs with the Political Agent appears in their contributions for the support of a training college for vernacular teachers, and in their readiness to subscribe to meet the expenses of a special education inspector.

The opening of the main lines of traffic and other works of benefit to the whole province make good progress. The states of Junágarh, Bhaunagar, and Porbandar, are mentioned as directing their local works in harmony with the central system. The most striking instance of co-operation among the chiefs under the Agency is their support of the Rájasthánik court, a tribunal for the adjudication of *girás*, or hereditary sharehold claims, which, as they are brought against their own revenues and estates, the chiefs cannot in fairness settle. The court consists of a president and two assessors. The president is an officer appointed by Government; the assessors are chosen by Government from a list of names submitted by the chiefs. The Political Agent is satisfied that the decisions of the court have been well-weighed and unbiassed, and Colonel Law, the president of the court, testifies to the diligence and fairness of the assessors. He says "the

assessors are scrupulous as to admitting a claimant into the *girásia* class, and as to acknowledging anything like a political status to the *girásia*, but I have never found them backward in awarding a claimant a fair share of *girás* land or produce, nor in admitting the force of his actual enjoyment over a doubtful title. That they have no leaning towards court interests is shown by the many exceptionally severe decrees which they have not hesitated to join in giving." Since the establishment of the Rájasthánik court in 1872, 1,052 claims have been filed, of which 689, or about two-thirds, have been settled. In the year under report 343 were filed and 287 disposed of. The investigation of these claims is preceded by a survey of the claimants' estates with a view to the registration of their rights. At the end of the year this preliminary survey had been completed in 1,000 of the 1,258 villages under dispute.

In judicial matters, besides the sole charge of the 2,000 miles of territory belonging to the lowest class of chiefs, the Political Agent and his assistants exercise jurisdiction in such criminal and civil matters as are beyond the powers of chiefs of the third, fourth, and fifth classes. The total number of criminal cases decided by the Agency courts was 1,308, or 128 in excess of the number decided in the previous year. Of civil suits, including appeals, there were 2,424, or 370 less than in the previous year. Of these cases a very small proportion, nineteen original civil and sixty-five original criminal cases, were decided in exercise of the residuary jurisdiction.

The Rájkumár college has been carried on with its usual success. The most noteworthy circumstance in its history is the admission of two Márátha pupils, the Sir Desái of Sáwant Wári and the Rája of Mudhol. It is satisfactory to note that so far this experiment has every promise of working well.

Of the four states temporarily managed during the minority of their chiefs, two, Gondal and Limri, are administered by an Assistant to the Political Agent, and two, Bhaunagar and Morvi, by an officer of Government

in association with an officer of the state. The management of these states has been satisfactory. Bhaunagar, with a revenue of over £290,000, after spending £75,000 on public works and £15,000 in subscriptions to public objects, shows a surplus of nearly £30,000. During the term of management the savings of the state have been raised from £230,000 to over £560,000. Gondal shows a surplus of £13,800, savings having risen during the minority from nearly £140,000 to nearly £290,000. Morvi shows a surplus of £34,400, previous savings having risen during the minority from £75,900 to £200,000.

Little of consequence happened in the small state of Cambay (area 350 square miles, population 88,000 souls, revenue £40,000,) at the head of the Cambay Gulf. His Excellency the Nawáb, from his ill-health and straitened circumstances, was excused from attending the Proclamation ceremony at Delhi. Though suffering from want of funds, and unfortunate in the conduct of his eldest son, His Excellency the Nawáb would seem to be anxious to meet the wishes of the Political Agent and to have in several particulars made an effort to carry out his advice.

The Baroda territories (area 4,500 square miles, population 2,100,000 souls, revenue £1,300,000,) still remain under the management of the Government of India.

Of the whole area of the Rewa Kánta Agency (area 4,800 square miles, population 531,000 souls, revenue £150,000), about one-fifth, yielding a yearly revenue of about £30,000, is, on account of the minority of chiefs and other causes, under the entire management of the Political Agent. Though larger and richer, this territory has much in common with the Mahi Kánta group of states. In both cases frontier disputes, and the minute subdivision of the land among numbers of petty proprietors, are the chief administrative difficulties.

Among the Rewa Kánta chiefs, only one, the Rája of Rájpipla, is invested with first class powers. This

chief was present at the Proclamation ceremony at Delhi. The five chiefs of the second class, Chota Udepur, Bária, Lunáwára, Sunth, and Bálásinor, were invited, but were unable to attend. On the 1st of January, the chiefs of Chota Udepur, Bária, and Bálásinor, each in his chief town, held a Darbár in honour of Her Majesty's assumption of the title of Empress. The minor chiefs of Lunáwára and Sunth, who are at the Rájkumár college, attended a Darbár at Rájkot.

The only change of importance among the Rewa Kánta chiefs was the coming of age of the young Rája of Bária. This chief, whose territory has an area of 813 square miles, a population of 55,000 souls, and an estimated yearly revenue of £17,500, has, for eleven years, been under the direct management of Colonel Barton, the Political Agent. During this period, under the careful and judicious management of Colonel Barton, very much has been done for the improvement of the state. The whole territory has been surveyed, and the 439 villages measured, mapped, and defined by boundary marks. The land revenue assessment has been revised to the advantage both of the chief and of the cultivators. Roads have been opened, and, besides, all necessary revenue and police offices, thirteen school-houses, four rest-houses, fifty-five wells, and six reservoirs, have been either built or repaired. Deogad Bária, the head-quarters of the state, has been furnished with a jail, a dispensary, a school-house, and an ornamental clock-tower. At the same time the finances have been carefully attended to. The revenue has been raised from £15,232 to £17,210; and though over £70,000 have been spent in public improvements, the state has been handed over to the chief free from debt and with a credit balance of nearly £20,000.

A special difficulty in the management of the Rewa Kánta Agency are the relations between several of the chiefs and Baroda. The chiefs claim certain shares in the Baroda revenues; and their claims have for years been before the Baroda authorities. With the co-operation of the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, a scheme

of settlement has been prepared, which, it is hoped, will quickly and finally decide the various questions in dispute.

In matters of police the second class Rewa Kánta states are ahead of most of the Gujarát states, with a stipendiary force of twenty-six mounted and 249 foot police. The returns show an increase of crime, partly due to the high price of grain and partly only nominal, the result of more activity on the part of the police. The rainfall was sufficient but untimely, and, except for one outbreak of cholera, the season was healthy. The returns show an increase in the number of people vaccinated and in the attendance at school.

Besides thirteen small estates, with a total area of nearly 200 miles and a yearly revenue of about £8,500, there are, under the direct management of the Political Agent, two second class states, Lunáwára with an area of 388 square miles, a population of about 79,000 souls, and a yearly revenue of £12,500, and Sunth with an area of 394 square miles, a population of 52,000, and a yearly revenue of £8,000. In spite of much care in their management the finances of neither of these states are satisfactory. Lunáwára, though in the past year there was a surplus revenue, has an empty treasury and a debt of £6,784. Sunth is somewhat better off with, during the past year, a surplus of £566, and at its close a credit balance of over £200.

Nárukot (area 143 square miles, population 7,000 souls, revenue £770), to the west of Rewa Kánta, is administered by the Agent to the Governor, Panch Máháls. It is a wild, thinly-peopled tract, the inhabitants chiefly forest tribes, Kolis and Náikrás, a branch of the Bhil family. Public order was undisturbed, and there would seem to have been neither crime nor litigation. A slight movement of settlers from the neighbouring territories is a proof that the country bears a better name than it formerly bore.

Of the three states of Southern Gujarát, Sachin, Bánsda, and Dharampur, the two first are, owing to the minority of their chiefs, under the entire management of the Poli-

tical Agent, Surat. The Sachin villages (population 18,000 souls, revenue £15,000) are financially prosperous. The young chief, thirteen years of age, is now being educated at Sachin. Bánsda (area 240 square miles, population 34,000 souls, revenue £12,500) is well managed. The young chief, whose education, under the present arrangement, is not satisfactory, will be sent next year to the Rájkumár college. Good progress has been made with the construction of public works, with vaccination, and with education, and the year closed with a credit balance of £36,611. Little calling for notice happened in Dharampur (area 794 square miles, population 78,000 souls, revenue £25,000), of whose management, by its chief, the Political Agent speaks in terms of praise.

Ma'ra'tha States.

The condition of the small estates, the Dángs, Surgána, Peint, and Jawár, that lie along the wild border land between the northern Deccan, Gujarát, and the Konkan, varies little from year to year. Order is maintained, and the amount of crime is small. But communication is too difficult, the climate too unhealthy, and the population too rude and poor to allow of any marked progress in their condition. The question of the pressure of forest restrictions on the inhabitants of these tracts is now under the consideration of Government. The people are, no doubt, miserably poor, and it is important that their increasing numbers should be allowed as large an area as possible for cultivation. At the same time the stripping of the hill sides of all their wood has of late years made most startling progress. It is due to the value of the timber as well as to its importance as regards the rainfall, that large tracts should be set apart for forest conservancy.

In Jawár the young Rája was allowed to assume charge of his affairs. Though, on the whole, well spoken of by the Political Agent, he would seem to have acted under bad advice in the choice of the manager of his state.

The management of the Habsan or Janjira territory (area 151 square miles, population 76,000, revenue

£30,000), on the coast, about 100 miles south of Bombay, was satisfactory. Owing to the prospect of scarcity in his territory the attendance of His Excellency the Nawáb at the Proclamation ceremony was excused. Timely measures, suited to the condition of the people, were taken to ensure that a sufficient supply of food-grains remained in the district; and by this means, as well as by ready remissions of revenue, any marked pressure of scarcity was avoided. The police worked well, and education made good progress. The great increase of self-supporting *pátshála*, or road-side schools, and the fact mentioned by the Assistant Agent, that, in proportion to their number, the attendance of Musalmáns, both boys and girls, is very much higher than that of Hindus, are worthy of notice.

In consequence of the fears of scarcity in Sáwant Wári (area 900 square miles, population 200,000, revenue £30,000) the attendance of the young chief at the Proclamation ceremony was excused. In honour of the occasion a Darbár was held at Wári. The young chief, now fifteen years of age, has, as mentioned above, been transferred from Kolhápur to the Rájkumár college in Káttywár. The account of his progress there has so far been satisfactory. His conduct has been good, and in the Principal's opinion the discipline of a regular class has had a wholesome effect upon him.

In the early part of the season the fall of rain was heavy. But it soon passed off, and from the want of the late rains the crops suffered, though not so severely as to make remissions necessary. Order was well maintained, and the police and the administration of justice were satisfactory. The lake at Wári, the head-quarters of the state, was repaired and other works of public usefulness carried out, and the arrangements for medical relief and education developed. The state finances are in good condition. During the past year the expenditure (£33,737) was slightly in excess of the income (£32,090). But the total charges include several items of a special nature, and there is a balance of £23,272 to the credit of the state.

The chiefs of the Sátára feudatory states (area 3,026 square miles, population 358,000 souls, revenue £78,547) attended at Sátára in honour of the Delhi Proclamation ceremony. Jath continues to be administered by the Political Agent. With the exception of the young chief of Bhor, who, led by bad advisers, seems to have failed to make any effort to carry out the Political Agent's advice, the chiefs would seem to have managed their affairs with credit. The year was one of scarcity and suffering, and especially in Jath advantage was taken of the need of employing the destitute to construct works of lasting usefulness. Considering the season there was little increase of crime, and education made fair progress.

Akalkot (area 498 square miles, population 85,000 souls, revenue £30,000), originally one of the Sátára feudatories, is, from its position, about twenty miles south-east of Sholápur, more conveniently controlled by the Government Agent in that district. The young chief, now nine years of age, is to be sent to Kolhápur to be trained with the other young Márátha chiefs. He attended a Darbár held at Sholápur in honour of the Proclamation. The year was one of scarcity and distress. On account of the failure of revenue and the cost of relief works, it has been found necessary to apply to Government for a loan of £8,400. But it is hoped that the balance of outstanding revenue will be recovered and restore the finances to a sound state.

Kolhápur (area 3,184 square miles, population 843,000, revenue £300,000), the chief state of the Southern Division, has, at present, this special interest, that of its total area and population nearly nine-tenths are, on account of the minority of their chiefs, directly administered by political officers.

The territory under direct management includes, besides the principality itself, with an estimated population of 561,000 souls, and a gross revenue of nearly £200,000, four small tributary estates with a total area of 648 miles, a population of 192,000 souls, and a yearly revenue

of £56,052. The scarcity in parts of Kolhápur made the presence of the Political Agent necessary, and for this reason the young chief was exempted from attending the Proclamation ceremony at Delhi. In honour of the event a Darbár was held at Kolhápur, and the Proclamation read with much excitement and most loyal demonstration.

The young Máhárája, now fourteen years of age, continued his studies under the supervision of the Assistant Political Agent. He is fond of active exercise, and is said to have shown himself anxious to improve and to bear himself in such a way as to gain praise. Of the four tributary chiefs, two, the chiefs of Kágal and Baura, are nearly of age, and two, the chiefs of Vishalgarh and Inchalkaranji, are boys. During the year the chief of Kágal, who is twenty years old, has been entrusted with the management of his personal affairs, and has had some training in the administration of his estate. The chief of Baura, eighteen years old, attends the Kolhápur high school. His conduct has been good. But, except in English, his progress would seem to be slow. Of the two boys, the Vishalgarh chief, nine years of age, has had good health, and is learning to ride. He is said to have made fair progress in Máráthi, and has begun English. The young chief of Inchalkaranji is a healthy and intelligent boy, who finds no difficulty in learning.

Though not visited by entire failure of crops, almost the whole of the Kolhápur territory lay within the limits of the famine-affected area.

The rainfall was one-third below the average for the past twenty years; food-grains rose to three times their ordinary price, and before the close of July nearly £200,000 had been spent on relief employment and charity. Besides the distress from high prices and scarcity of food, Kolhápur was visited by two outbreaks of cholera, in which, of 7,763 persons attacked, 3,655 died.

In Kolhápur large sums are every year spent on public works. This was, in 1876-77, the chief charge on the

state, amounting to £24,218, or nearly a quarter of the whole expenditure. Much has been done by handsome public buildings to improve the appearance of Kolhápur; and during the past year water-works have been completed, which will add greatly to the healthiness of the town. The returns of the different branches of the administration contain little that calls for notice. The increase in petty crime, and the falling off in the school attendance, is not more than was to be looked for in a season of want and hardship.

Of the whole yearly revenue of £300,000, more than one-half has, at one time or another, been alienated from the head of the state. The actual revenue of the Kolhápur chief was £136,076, and the expenditure £104,293. The financial condition, both of the parent state and of its four feudatories, at present under direct management, is satisfactory. Kolhápur has a sum of £250,000 invested in Government securities, and each of the smaller states has a credit balance of from £2,485 to £25,000.

Southern Ma'ra'tha States.

The isolated scraps and patches of territory known as the Southern Márátha states were once (1730) tributaries of the principality of Kolhápur, and, though no longer dependent on that state, are still superintended by the Political Agent at Kolhápur. The whole territory, scattered, from the Bhima to the Tungabadra, in fragments varying in size from one or two to ninety-seven villages, contains a total area of about 2,734 square miles, a population estimated at 641,000 souls, and yields a yearly revenue of £187,234. Of the whole territory the states of Sángli, Miraj senior, and Mudhol, with a total area of about 1,600 square miles, a population of 383,000 souls, and a gross revenue of about £115,000, or more than one-half of the whole area, are under the direct management of political officers.

Except a small tract of land in the west, near Belgaum, and some villages watered from the Krishna and its

tributaries, the whole of this territory suffered severely from drought and dearness of grain.

The continued mismanagement and abuse of his power by the Sángli chief forced Government in 1873 to appoint an officer, for a term of three years, to act with the chief as Joint Administrator of the state. The Joint Administrator's term of office came to an end at the close of 1876. During these three years the chief has failed to take any share in introducing the changes ordered by Government, and, quitting his capital, has spent the most of the time in travelling over India. Under these circumstances Government have decided that the office of Joint Administrator shall be continued, and that the chief shall not be restored to power until he has shown himself fit to manage his state. Though much has been done in discovering and checking abuses, the Sángli finances are not satisfactory. During the past year the failure of revenue was so serious, and the expenditure on famine-relief works so large, that it became necessary to raise a loan of £90,000.

The remaining Southern Márátha states are under the superintendence of an Assistant to the Political Agent of Kolhápur. Two of them, the senior state of Miraj, with an area of 340 square miles, a population of 86,000 souls, and a yearly revenue of £27,194, and Mudhol with an area of 362 square miles, a population of 62,000 souls, and a yearly revenue of £12,500, are, owing to the minority of their chiefs, under direct management. For the same reason Mhysál, an estate with a yearly revenue of about £1,000, is under the Political Agent's special charge. On account of the famine the chiefs of the Southern Márátha states were excused from attending the Proclamation ceremony at Delhi. The chiefs of the junior Miraj state, of both Kurundwád states, of Jamkhandi and of Rámdurg, attended the Darbár held at Belgaum on the 1st January 1877, and the minor chiefs of the senior Miraj state and of Mudhol, with the young proprietor of Mhysál, were present at the reading of the Proclamation at Kolhápur.

Several changes took place in the families of the Southern Márátha chiefs. Harihar Ráo Dáda Sáheb, a young man of twenty-six, succeeded his father, Lakshamán Ráo Anna Sáheb, the head of the junior Miraj state. It was hoped that the young chief would exert himself to improve the condition of his property which, under his father's management, had been the most backward of the Southern Márátha states. But, though he did something to force his officers and servants to do their work better than they had done it under his father, the young chief himself led an idle and self-indulgent life. Suffering from ill-health throughout the year, he died shortly after its close. His succession is still under the consideration of Government.

In May 1876, in consequence of the death of Raghunáth Ráo Dáda Sáheb, his only son, Chintáman Ráo Balla Sáheb, a young man twenty-seven years of age, was placed in charge of the senior Kurundwád state. With short revenue and special famine expenditure, his first year of management has been difficult. But though much pressed for funds, the young chief's administration is well spoken of, and his efforts to redress grievances are praised.

The junior Kurundwád state sustained a loss in the death, on the 18th September 1876, of its chief, Venáyak Ráo Appa Sáheb. This chief, one of the most enlightened and liberal-minded of the Southern Márátha nobles, had, until forced to resign from ill-health, held a seat in the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. He has been succeeded by his only son, Harihar Ráo Dáji Sáheb, a young man twenty-six years of age. The young chief is said to be of a quiet and amiable disposition, and, although delicate-looking, to be fit for a fair amount of bodily exertion. Being on friendly terms with him, he allows the management of his share in the state to remain in the hands of his cousin, Ganpatráo Bápu Sáheb.

The minor chiefs of Mudhol, Miraj, and Mhysál, have, on the whole, made good progress. Venkat Ráo Balla Sáheb, the young chief of Mudhol, is now in his seven-

teenth year. During the past season he was, as mentioned above, transferred from Kolhápur to the Rájkumár college in Káttywár. At Kolhápur he bore a high character for manliness, good conduct, and progress in learning. His is the first case of a Márátha chief being sent to the Rájkumár college. By some members of his family objections were raised against sending the youth to so great a distance from his home. At first his health at Rájkot was not good, but he afterwards recovered his strength: and his progress in his studies has given him a high place in a class of pupils about his own age. Gangádhar Ráo Bálla Sáheb, the head of the senior Miraj state, is a boy of twelve years of age. During the year he has been at school at Kolhápur. Though slightly made, he enjoys good health, and is spoken of as a bright, intelligent boy. He already knows enough Máráthi to allow him to begin English. Kedar Ráo Sindé, the proprietor of Mhysál, is fourteen years of age. Till his adoption in 1872, his education was neglected. He is now making fair progress. Strong in body and fond of active games, his conduct is good, and, though not a quick pupil, he is hardworking and anxious to learn.

In all of the Agency-managed states much progress was made in the construction of public works. Before the close of the year more than £26,000 had been spent, and it is satisfactory to notice that, though some of the chiefs have severely felt the drain on their finances, it is expected that, after all the special famine charges are met, the senior Miraj state will still have a credit balance of £40,000, and the Mudhol state one of £60,000.

The small state of Sáwánur in Dhárwár (area 60 square miles, population 18,000 souls, revenue £8,167,) suffered a loss by the death of one of the chief's uncles, Abdul Kásam Khán Sáheb, who had shared in the management of affairs. The season was bad, the rain unseasonable and partial. A serious grain riot took place during the first great rise in the price of grain. But otherwise there was no marked increase of crime. The state of the finances is good. £1,402

were spent on public works, and at the close of the year there remained a credit balance of £4,593.

SIND.

Khairpur (area 6,109 square miles, population 137,000 souls, revenue £50,000). The season was a bad one in Khairpur. Excessive flooding from the Indus, joined to a heavy local rainfall, caused much damage to the crops. Two embankments of some importance were completed. But, with this exception, almost no details of the management of the state are available.. His Highness Ali Murád is old, and little inclined to introduce any change.

ADEN.

The relations of Government with the chiefs near Aden were satisfactorily maintained. In the external trade of the settlement, compared with the previous year, there was in value a decrease of over £240,000. On the other hand, the land import trade, which amounted to £195,584, was slightly in excess of that of the year before. The returns show a marked decrease in crime the number of cases tried being 1,000 against 1,300 in 1875-76. A proportionate decrease of 413 is also observable in the number of offenders. These favourable results are mainly due to the fact that crime among the Somális was less prevalent during the year of report than in former years. The number, 2,796, of civil suits disposed of was 605 less than in 1875.

The financial results of the municipal administration are also favourable, showing a considerable rise in revenue and fall in charges.

LAND ADMINISTRATION.

According to the arrangement of the General Administration Report information is collected under the different branches of administration. The comparative condition and progress of the different administrative divisions of the Presidency is thus to some extent lost sight of. But for each of these districts the management

of its executive head, the Collector-Magistrate, and of his Assistants, passes each year in all its branches under the separate consideration and review of Government. Under these circumstances, for each district, a very short summary of its chief statistical facts for the past and preceding years has been prepared, and appears as the first part of the chapter on the Administration of the Land.

The Topographical Survey of the Presidency was continued during 1876-77 by the same parties as in the previous year. Their field of operation has been Kátty wár, continental Gujarát, Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, and Sátára. The return of the work done in the season shows 1,760 square miles topographically surveyed in Kátty wár, 2,000 in Gujarát, 1,840 in Khándesh and the Bhopáwar states, 2,202 in Násik and Ahmednagar, and 1,855 in the western part of the Sátára district. The parties have, in addition, triangulated 2,040 square miles in Kátty wár, 2,880 in Gujarát, 2,674 in Khándesh, and 2,000 in Násik and Ahmednagar.

Five branches of the Revenue Survey were at work during the year, in Gujarát, in Poona and Násik, in Ratnágiri, in the Southern Márátha Country, and in Sind. The widespread scarcity and distress interfered much with survey operations. In the Deccan the services of four assistants and of one assistant in the Southern Márátha Country were transferred for famine duty ; and in some of the districts where survey operations were continued, progress was much delayed by the pressure of special famine duty on the time of the district revenue officers. The total outturn of work was 1,783,740 acres surveyed and 1,798,511 acres classed. The expenditure amounted to £72,386, and, including £1,040 in private, *inam*, villages and Native States, the settlements introduced resulted in the imposition of an assessment, £17,746, or twenty-three per cent in excess of past collections.

In Gujarát the Jambusar sub-division of Broach was settled and rates imposed, showing an increase of £5,656,

or thirteen per cent, on former collections. In Kolhápur twenty villages were settled at rates sixteen per cent in excess of those formerly in force. In the old Patoda district, the chief part of Násik that was resettled, rates were introduced forty per cent in excess of those formerly paid. In Ahmednagar, on the other hand, the assessment was in three villages reduced from £533 to £618, or a decrease of fourteen per cent. In Dhárwár and in Kaládgi portions were ready for resettlement. But in consequence of the famine pressure the introduction of fresh rates was deferred.

Special city surveys are in progress in Kurrachee, Ahmedábád, Hubli, and Dhárwár. In Kurrachee all actual work is finished. In Ahmedábád a steady advance has been made, but the completion of the work is delayed by the number of claims and appeals from the decisions of the survey officers. In Hubli and Dhárwár the famine, by engrossing the time of the district officers, indirectly kept back the progress of the city survey.

Over the whole Presidency the work of settling claims to cash allowances and rent-free holdings of land is nearly complete. Of the districts of the Northern Division, in the Panch Máháls alone were there, at the beginning of the year, many cases of this kind to be settled; and by the close of the year almost all were disposed of. Of 8,029 claims 7,808 were for rent-free land and 221 for religious or charitable allowances. A few cases were also settled in Khándesh, Násik, and the Peint state. The financial result was that, of a total sum of about £2,354 inquired into, claims valued at £854 were disallowed, and the remainder confirmed.

During the year a special enactment, Act XIV. of 1877, was passed with the view of extending the provisions of the Broach Thákurs Act to meet the case of needy landlords in the Kaira district. In Ahmedábád and Broach, under the *tálukdári* settlement officer, the work of paying the debts of the embarrassed landlords made steady progress. Including these specially protect-

ed properties, there are, throughout the Presidency, under the management of the Collectors a total of 114 estates, with an area of 94,370 acres, and a yearly revenue of about £25,000.

LEGISLATION.

Three Acts became law during the year, an Act providing for the introduction of compulsory vaccination into the City of Bombay, an Act regulating the land revenue administration of the City of Bombay, and an Act relating to the powers and procedure of the courts of *mamlátdárs* or subdivisional revenue officers. Of these, the Act making vaccination compulsory was the enactment of most general interest. As far back as 1872 a Bill had been introduced to make vaccination compulsory. But it was at that time withdrawn, in the hope that the people would, of their own will, make free use of the facilities offered. In the early months of 1876 Bombay was visited by a severe epidemic of small-pox, and the question of making vaccination compulsory was again discussed. As far as could be learned, public opinion was strongly in favour of a compulsory measure, and as a very large proportion of the deaths were preventible, a Bill, with provisions founded on those of the English Vaccination Act of 1867, was introduced, and has passed into law, as Act I. of 1877.

The measure which excited the most public attention, together with a considerable amount of opposition, was the Bill to amend the existing Act for the suppression of fraudulent practices in the cotton trade. A large party in the council, headed by the mercantile member, were strongly opposed to the continuance of any measure of this kind, and the discussion excited considerable general interest.

POLICE.

Towards the close of the year 1876 the four southern districts of the Presidency, Kánára, Belgaum, Dhárwár, and Kaládgi, were constituted a distinct charge under a separate Revenue and Police Commissioner. Under this

new arrangement the police force of the entire Presidency, with a strength of 21,492 members and a yearly cost of £359,300, consists of six separate bodies. Of these the Northern Division police, with a strength of 7,567 members, is supported at a cost of £122,568; the Southern Division police, 4,097 strong, costs £63,118; the Kánárese Division police, 2,773 strong, costs £42,576; the Sind police, 4,676 strong, costs £76,371; the Bombay City police, 1,408 strong, costs £35,129; and the Railway police, 971 strong, costs £19,536.

Notwithstanding the scarcity prevalent through a large portion of the Presidency during the latter part of 1876, and the consequent inevitable increase of crime in several populous and important districts, there has been a decrease alike in the total number of offences of all classes, and in the number of cognizable and non-cognizable crimes taken separately. The proportion of investigated offences, whether cognizable or non-cognizable, that ended in conviction was higher in 1876 than in the previous year. Of the persons arrested, the proportion punished, was also somewhat larger than in 1875. The number of serious offences against the person was materially lower, while that of offences against property was but little higher than in the preceding twelve months. The value of property stolen was less than in 1875, and the amount recovered was proportionately smaller. Professional crime may be said to have been virtually non-existent. The conduct of the police is stated to have been, as a rule, satisfactory. The Superintendents and their Assistants appear to have, as a body, displayed zeal, energy, and discrimination in the discharge of their duties, always responsible, and often difficult; and the general supervision and control under Government of the police has been carefully and judiciously exercised by the Commissioners.

The number of crimes of all classes, cognizable and non-cognizable, reported to have been committed in the year under review was 67,490, or 1,591 less than in 1875. The fall occurred in Sind and the Northern Division. In

Sind the number of both cognizable and non-cognizable crimes reported was 14,980 in 1876 against 16,673 in 1875, and in the Northern Division 25,127 in 1876 compared with 26,251 in the previous year. In the Southern Division, on the other hand, the number rose from 16,311 in 1875 to 16,654 in 1876, and in the Kánárese Division 10,729 cases were reported in 1876 against 9,846 in 1875.

The general conduct of the police in 1876 would appear to have been very much the same as in the preceding year. The total number of men and officers punished was 2,678, compared with 2,671 in 1875. The number dismissed (379) was seventy-three less than in 1875; but 2,146, the number fined, degraded, and otherwise punished by the departmental officers, shows an increase of eighty-nine, contrasted with the corresponding total in 1875. Fourteen officers and 139 men were convicted of criminal offences in the judicial courts, the number so sentenced in 1875 being eight officers and 154 men. Judged by the test of the number of punishments awarded, the men composing the police force in the Southern Division would seem, on the whole, to have been alike better disciplined and better behaved than the police of any other division. In Ratnágiri, Ahmednagar, Poona, and Sátára, the proportion of men punished did not exceed six per cent of the total strength of the force, and in Sholápur it amounted to about thirteen per cent. In the Northern Division thirty per cent of the police in the Kaira and Násik districts were punished in the year; and Government fear that in those districts the system of fining the already too lowly paid rank and file of the police is carried to an excessive length by the superintendents. In Dhárwár and Shikárpur twenty-four per cent of the police were punished during the year. In the first-named district the condition of the police seems very unsatisfactory. For years past the Dhárwár police have been conspicuous for their inefficiency, and the best efforts of the Commissioner and the Superintendent should be directed to the improvement of the force. One of the first steps to be taken should apparently be gradually to get rid of the inferior class of men who, as stated by the

Commissioner, have been admitted into it. There is no reason why, under vigorous management, the Dhárwár police should not attain to, at least, the same standard of efficiency and success as has been reached by the police of the adjoining districts. The number of men punished for misconduct in Ahmedábád, Haidarábád, Kaládgi, and Belgaum, was comparatively high, ranging from, in Kaládgi, twenty-one per cent to, in Belgaum, sixteen per cent of the total strength. Of the police of the remaining districts those of the Panch Máháls and Khándesh appear to the greatest advantage, the proportion of men punished being only nine per cent of the entire number. During the year money rewards were given in 274 instances, principally in the Northern Division.

The number of the police able to read and write in 1876 was 5,744, or thirty-one per cent of the whole force. The proportion of police educated to this extent was largest in the Southern Division, where it amounted to thirty-seven per cent; in the Northern Division the proportion was thirty-five per cent; in the Kánárese Division thirty-two per cent; and in Sind only seventeen per cent. In Kaira and Surat education was most general amongst the police, fifty-five per cent of the police of those districts being able to read and write: next to them in order came Ahmednagar, Ratnágiri, Sholápur, Kánára, and Kolába, It appears somewhat remarkable that while in the Panch Máháls and Khándesh the proportion of the police able to read and write amounted to more than twenty-six per cent, in Poona, out of a force numbering 1,093 men, only 147, or about thirteen per cent, should be in any way educated. The most illiterate bodies of police were those employed in Thar and Párkar and in the Upper Sind Frontier. In the former district but ten per cent of the force knew how to read and write, while in the latter only nine out of 189 men and officers possessed this knowledge. During the year 193 officers and 1,612 constables were receiving instruction.

CRIME.

The criminal courts took cognizance of 66,156 offences of all sorts. They tried 113,719 offenders, of whom 62,290 were acquitted or discharged, 48,505 convicted, 1,121 died or escaped, and 1,803 remained under trial at the close of the year. In a season of such widespread distress, when an increase in crime was to be looked for, it is satisfactory to notice that the total number of offences is less by 605 than in the previous year. The decrease is chiefly under the heads of municipal (717) and special (597) offences. Deducting these items this leaves about 705 more ordinary crimes than in the previous year. Of this number, 608 are offences against the person and 97 against property. This increase is chiefly in the famine-affected districts, all of which, except Ahmednagar, Násik, and Kaládgi, show an advance in crime. In heinous crimes against the person, murder, culpable homicide, and kidnapping, there is a considerable and generally spread fall from 761 to 704. In the case of heinous offences against property there is a rise in gang robberies from 69 to 199 and in robberies from 352 to 407. This increase is most marked in Dhárwár and Kaládgi, which together furnished nearly one-half of the whole number of crimes of this class. Belgaum also had a heavy return. These crimes were, in many instances, robberies of grain, either stored or standing in the fields, perpetrated by Lambánis, Kaikaris, and other wandering tribes, under the pressure of want. Though in the Southern and Kánárese divisions the number of thefts has risen, there is a marked fall in the northern districts and in Sindh. The crime returns for Thána are specially heavy. But the success which has attended the efforts to capture the remaining members of the band of robbers known as Honia's gang will, it is hoped, have a marked effect in reducing the returns of serious crime from that district.

PRISONS.

Compared with the previous year the jail returns show an increase in the number of persons committed to prison

from 19,027 to 20,499 and a rise in the number of prisoners from 8,560 at the beginning of the year to 9,737 at its close. There is also a serious increase in the proportion of reconvictions. On the other hand, there is a marked improvement in the health of the prisoners, and a large reduction in the number of punishments awarded for breaches of jail discipline. The results are, therefore, on the whole, satisfactory, for the increase in the number of convicts was almost entirely confined to the close of the year, when prices of food-grains ruled so high, and to the parts of the Presidency chiefly affected by the scarcity. The yearly advance in the number of reconvicted prisoners would be matter of concern if it were not due rather to increased care in bringing to light former convictions than to any growth of professional crime. The total gross expenditure, connected with jails, amounted to £105,337, or £287 less than in 1875. Deducting cash receipts for labour and for jail-manufactured articles, the net expenditure was £81,118, or £155 in excess of the net expenditure in the preceding year.

Of the three institutions for boy offenders, the Juvenile Prison at Poona, the Sassoon Reformatory in Bombay, and the Juvenile Prison at Shikárpur in Sind, the accounts are good. At Poona the numbers slightly increased from forty-one to forty-five, or nearly the full complement of boys. Throughout the year the health of the boys was excellent, and their conduct good. Care is taken that, while undergoing their sentences, the boys learn to read and write, and are taught some useful craft. The best proof of the good done by this prison is, that after discharge no boy has yet been sentenced for a second offence.

In Bombay the number of boys at the David Sassoon Reformatory remains steadily at a strength only six short of the full complement. No special mention is made of the health of the boys. But their conduct is spoken of as uniformly good. Besides being trained in some useful craft, each of the boys is taught to read and write, and forty of them, to whom the knowledge is very necessary

for their work as compositors, are being taught English. The transfer of the Reformatory to some new situation has, on account of the want of room, and the unhealthiness of the present site, engaged the attention of Government. The question will form a part of a general scheme for the establishment of Reformatories throughout the Presidency. The considerations are chiefly financial. The action of Government must depend on the sale value of the present property and the cost of providing a new and larger building in a more healthy situation.

The average number of boys confined in the Juvenile Prison at Shikárpur in Sind was sixteen, or within four of the greatest number the building can accommodate. The behaviour of the boys was on the whole good, their health excellent, and the progress made in their literary and mechanical training satisfactory.

As in former years, the great obstacle in the way of the usefulness of subordinate jails was the difficulty of finding any suitable work for the prisoners. The number of inmates in many of these jails, especially in Sind, is extremely small, and proposals have been made for abolishing eight of them.

There was a slight increase from 3,260 to 3,415 in the number of prisoners confined for debt in civil jails. There was a large increase in Bombay and Poona, but in most of the famine affected districts, notably in Sholápur, the cost of feeding, and the hopelessness of recovering claims, would seem to have discouraged creditors from putting their debtors into confinement.

LITIGATION.

Compared with the returns for 1875, the total number of suits instituted in the Civil Courts of this Presidency shows a decrease from 178,334 to 177,584. This falling off occurs in nine of the sixteen judicial divisions. The seven judicial divisions, where there is an increase, are Ahmedábád, Ratnágiri, Poona, Dhárwár, Kánára, and in Sindh, Shikárpur, and Thar and Párkar. The scarcity

in so large a part of the Presidency, making, for the time, the recovery of debts hopeless, would seem a natural explanation of the decline in litigation. But this, by itself, is not sufficient to account for all the changes. There is a marked fall of 1,519 in Ahmednagar; of 1,232 in Belgaum including Kaládgi, and of 647 in Sátára. But, on the other hand, the Poona returns have increased by 986, and the Dhárwár returns by 878.

As regards the nature of the suits, the returns show that, as in previous years, more than ninety per cent are claims to recover money; and of these money-claims about 89 per cent relate to sums of less than £50. At the same time, though the average value of each suit is still very low, there is an increase compared with the previous year.

Except in the High Court, where the number of cases decided fell from 787 to 720, the returns show a larger amount of work done and some diminution in the mass of arrears. In the district judges' courts the number of decisions rose from 539 to 633, and arrears were reduced from 1,232 to 1,213; in small cause courts 20,965 cases were decided, instead of 20,251, and arrears reduced from 2,203 to 1,612; in subdivisional courts the decisions rose from 150,060 to 155,670, and the arrears fell from 41,100 to 34,031.

Applications for the execution of decrees continued to be almost as numerous as in the previous year. But the returns show a satisfactory fall in the coercive processes employed. Attachments of movable property have declined from 31,896 in 1874 to 17,551 in 1876, and of immovable from 32,677 to 30,522. Similarly sales of movable property have fallen from 8,835 to 7,298, and of immovable from 22,699 to 21,413. The reduction in the number of imprisonments for debt is still more marked, from 12,091 in 1874 to 4,550 in 1876.

Connected with the administration of civil justice, the efforts that have been made in different parts of the Presidency to organize private courts of award for the settle-

ment of civil disputes have received the attention of Government. This movement may be considered a revival, under a new form, of the old system of settlement by the village council, or *panchâiat*. It began in September 1875 in the Indápur sub-division of the Poona district. In December of the same year a second council or association of the same kind was started at Supa, also in the Poona district; and in the early months of 1876 six more were organized, one of them in the city of Poona. These associations, called by their founders *ekyawardak*, or promoters of unity, are generally known as the *lavád*, or award courts. Their object is, as the title *ekyawardak* implies, to foster a oneness of feeling between debtors and creditors. A set of rules has been framed, defining the constitution and functions of the courts. The members are drawn for the most part from the class of pleaders, traders, and retired government officials. They agree to serve as arbiters in turn for a week at a time. They receive no remuneration for their services. The arrangements of the court are in the hands of a secretary, who, in each week, chooses two members to act as umpires. Each court has a staff of clerks and messengers. To meet this expense fees are charged. But these are very moderate, amounting to not more than one-third of the cost imposed in the ordinary subordinate civil courts. The arbitrators are in no way hampered as to the kind of suits they may hear.

The legal position of these courts is based on section 327 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which enacts that an award made by arbitrators, without the intervention of a court of justice, may be filed in court, and, under certain circumstances, enforced as an award made after reference to arbitration in the ordinary way. As regards the amount of work done, it would seem that, at least in Poona, these courts, when first started, drew to themselves a very large share of the civil work of the district. Up to the end of May 1876, when on an average they had been open only about 3½ months, in the eight courts 1,458

suits, or about nine per cent of the whole civil litigation of the district for the year 1876, had been filed. During the past year the popularity of the arbitration courts would seem greatly to have fallen. Compared with 11,092 in the ordinary civil courts, only 610 awards were given. Among the reasons for failure is the fact that, until they are filed in a civil court, these awards have no legal force. Another difficulty is the want of power to summon witnesses. The money-lenders, too, in some places are said to view the awards with disfavour, declaring that they are all in favour of the debtors.

While anxious that it should prove successful, Government feel that the movement must not be interfered with, and must be left to advance or decline according as it is, or is not, found to supply a want in the regular civil courts. Except in seeing that no avoidable delay or obstacle is set in the way of the filing of their awards, Government are unwilling to foster what in the end may prove to be other than a healthy growth.

REGISTRATION.

The increase in the number of deeds registered in 1875 has continued during the past year. In 1874-75 the number fell from 85,144 to 71,856, in 1875-76 it rose to 75,550, and in the past year there is a further rise to 76,381. At the same time the value of the property registered has fallen lower than it has been during the past five years. In 1873-74 it was £4,267,207, in 1874-75 £4,007,329, in 1875-76 £4,647,853, and £3,653,781 in the past year, or less than the previous year by nearly £1,000,000. In spite of the decline in the *ad valorem* stamp revenue resulting from this fall in the value of the property registered, the receipts from the higher rate of copying fees raised the revenue from £22,864 to £23,237. At the same time the cost of the Department is £859 greater than in the previous year, and the deficit has risen from £931 to £1,417. Under these circumstances Government have found it necessary to make some reductions in the supervising establishment. Of thirteen districts

which show a rise, the increase is most marked in Belgaum £479, in Dhárwár £367, and in Sátára £295. Of twelve districts with a decline, the decrease is greatest in Broach £415, in Khándesh £164, in Násik £146, and in Ahmednagar £124. The special influence at work during the year was the pressure of the scarcity. It is not easy to trace the effect of this influence. But it was to be expected that in the parts where the credit of the cultivating classes was lowest, that there special depression would reduce the number of their money transactions; and that where they were well-to-do the special demands for money would increase the number of transactions. This would explain the fall in Khándesh, Násik, and Ahmednagar, and the rise in Belgaum and Dhárwár. It is also worthy of notice that the districts where the largest amount of Government advances have been made to help the cultivating classes are the districts of decreased registration, and that in Belgaum and Dhárwár, where registration has risen, the necessity for Government advances was not felt.

MUNICIPAL.

The chief point of interest connected with the Bombay municipality is the progressive decline in the valuation of its house property. In the nine preceding years (1867—1875) the rateable valuation had declined from £1,630,000 to £1,150,000. In the past year it suffered a further diminution of about £50,000. In the past year the loss was, to some extent, met by increased valuations in some cases, and by the construction of a large number of new houses. The net loss under this head was from £1,155,506 in 1875 to £1,127,571 in 1876, a fall of about £27,500. This decline in the valuation of property reduced by about £1,400 the municipal revenue from direct taxation. In spite of a rise from £15,895 to £24,290 in the revenue from grain, the receipts from town duties also show a decrease, falling from £64,520 to £60,549. Still, in spite of the decline in these items, the total receipts were £22,084 more than the budget estimates; and, as the opening cash balance was about £15,000

more than the estimate, and nearly £20,000 of expenditure were saved, the municipality was, at the close of the year, richer than was expected by about £58,000. Steady progress has been made in carrying out the arrangements for the improvement of the water-supply. A large area of the low-lying land to the north of the city, known as the Byculla flats, has been covered by a deposit of town sweepings, about eight feet deep; and arrangements have been made for still further increasing the rate at which this useful work shall progress. A good system of drainage is now the most pressing want in Bombay. Different schemes laid before the Corporation have received earnest consideration and full discussion. The question is one of the first importance to the city. His Excellency in Council trusts that at an early date some definite decision as to the most suitable scheme may be arrived at, and arrangements set on foot for carrying it out.

Exclusive of the city of Bombay there are five city and 121 town municipalities in the Northern, Southern, and Kánárese Divisions, and four city and sixty-three town municipalities in Sind. During the year eight new municipalities have been started, two at Godhra and Dohad in the Panch Máháls, one at Mátherán in Thána, one at Lanauli in Poona, and four at Vingorla, Rájápur, Ratnágiri and Chiplun in Ratnágiri. Exclusive of opening balances the total municipal revenues show an increase from £255,291 in 1875-76 to £ 261,263 in the past year. Apart from miscellaneous receipts the average incidence of taxation per head of the municipal population has declined from 2*s.* 1¾*d.* to 2*s.* ¼*d.* Of the whole revenue £2,61,085 compared with £2,33,806 in the previous year were spent on the actual working of the institutions. Of the rest £19,272 went to repay advances, leaving as deposits and balance a sum of £99,862.

MILITARY.

The strength of the Bombay army at the close of the year under review is returned at a total of 36,720 men, of

whom 11,298 were Europeans. The army consists, besides sappers, of one regiment of European and nine regiments of native cavalry; of eighteen batteries of European artillery with eighty-three guns and two of Native artillery with eight guns, and of nine regiments of European and thirty of Native infantry. The cost of the European portion of the army during 1876-77 amounted to £549,340 and of the Native portion to £728,143, that is, a total charge of £1,277,483. In addition there was an expenditure on effective services amounting to £1,010,499 and on non-effective services to £116,674, or a total of £1,127,172 under the heading 'Other Grants,' thus bringing up the whole cost of the army to £2,404,656.

The progress made in musketry was satisfactory, though, from a change in the system of marking, no comparison with the previous year can be made. In the cavalry the average is 29·39 against 32·36 in 1875-76, showing a decrease per man of 2·97 points. A supply of Martini-Henry rifles has arrived, and in lieu of the Snider will soon be issued to the British infantry regiments.

MARINE.

The vessels of the Bombay Marine were, as usual, employed on miscellaneous services. The *Amberwitch* in connection with the Indo-European telegraph department; the *Dalhousie* in the transport of troops; the *May Frere* and *Quangtung* at Aden; the *Comet* and *Hugh Rose* in the Persian Gulf; and the *Jhelum* and *Mooltan* in Sind. Except during a short cruise in April, the turret-ships *Abyssinia* and *Magdala* lay throughout the year in the Bombay harbour. Besides building coasting craft for the salt and marine departments, the dockyard was made use of in docking thirty-seven vessels, three of the Royal Navy, one of the Port Trust, thirty of the Marine department, and three merchant ships. The total cash expenditure of the department amounted to £185,242, and the receipts to £69,616.

THE SEASON.

The season (June—October 1876) over almost the whole of the south and east of the Presidency was one of extremely short rainfall.

In Bombay only 50·04 inches, or less than the average by more than twenty inches, were registered. The Bombay rainy season consisted of three weeks of heavy rainfall, separated by dry intervals of about one month each. From June 14th to 20th were days of heavy rain; then came about a month of fair weather; then another week of rain followed from July 27th by a rainless interval, lasting over about a month. A few showers fell in the latter part of September; but by the 24th of that month the year's supply of rain was at an end. The temperature in Bombay was very near the average, and, except remarkable gales from the south on the 14th of March and the 13th April 1876, there were no abnormal winds.

At each of the four provincial meteorological stations, Poona, Belgaum, Deesa, and Kurrachee, the rainfall was deficient. At Poona less than half the usual quantity of rain was registered. In every month it was below the average, but in September and October the failure of rain was most marked. At Belgaum the total fall was about a quarter less than the average supply; July was wet, but August and October were unusually dry. At Deesa the fall in July was also a little over the average, but the total for the year was about a quarter less than the average fall. The rains commenced at the Deccan stations about the 7th or 8th of June, and the quantity which fell in this month, though generally less than usual, was well distributed. In July, also, the rain was steady, and fairly continuous at the two southern stations; but about the end of July a long break set in, and lasted till nearly the end of August. About a week of moderate rain then followed, and, after that, only a few light showers fell. The heavier rain, which usually falls at these stations towards the end of September and in October, was this year represented by only two moderately rainy days,

one towards the end of September, the other near the end of October. At Deesa there were only three rainy days in June ; but in July and August the distribution of the rain was, on the whole, similar to that at the Deccan stations, with the difference that the rain towards the end of August continued several days longer. At this station the 28th September was the last rainy day of the year. At Kurrachee rain seldom falls. There were a few light showers about the middle of July and towards the end of August. On the 20th July about 3½ inches, or more than half the total for the year, fell.

A very full and interesting account of the unusual meteorological conditions that accompanied this want of rain, prepared by Mr. F. Chambers, the Government Meteorological Reporter, will be found below under the head of Weather and Crops (pages 182 to 194).

The result of the want of rain was a failure of crops over the Deccan and Southern Márátha districts. Nine districts, with a total area of 54,355 square miles, and a population of 8,000,000 souls, were included in the affected area. Of these, in Khándesh and Násik in the north, and in Ratnágiri on the west, the failure of crops was only partial. But in the Deccan proper and the inland districts of the Southern Márátha Country the harvest, both of early and of late crops, failed almost completely, and the scarcity and distress were very severe. Of unaffected districts, in the Northern Konkan the rainfall, insufficient in some parts and in others untimely, reduced the outturn of crops. But the rise in the price of grain made, for the agricultural population, the season one of, at least, average prosperity. In Gujarát the season was, on the whole, favourable ; the area under cultivation increased, and the high prices and export of grain made it a prosperous year. The Sind season was one of severe floods in the early months and want of water towards the close of the year. The force of the floods and the failure of the later inundation did much harm in certain places. But, on the whole, the season was prosperous.

CULTIVATION.

One satisfactory point in the year's agricultural statistics is the increase in the area under cultivation. During the four previous years the area held for cultivation had risen but very slightly—from 23,459,743 acres in 1872-73 to 23,885,097 in 1875-76. The past year shows a much more considerable increase of 516,237 acres. Of this 423,582 acres, or about four-fifths, are in Sind. The districts of the Northern Division show an advance of 92,636 acres, and the Kánárese districts of 18,303 acres. On the other hand, the Southern Division shows a reduction of 18,283 acres. As regards Sind, the increase, general over the whole province, was most marked in Shikárpur with 156,223, and in Upper Sind with 115,717 acres. In the Northern Division there was in Gujarát a marked rise, 4,148 acres in Surat, and a small decrease, 83 acres, in Broach. In the remaining Gujarát districts there was a fall of 3,746 acres in Ahmedábád, of 1,033 acres in Kaira, and in the Panch Máháls of 307 acres. In both the districts of the Northern Konkan there was an advance in Kolába of 2,359, and in Thána of 800 acres. In the Northern Deccan there was a marked increase, in Khándesh of 68,556, and in Násik of 21,776 acres. In the Southern Division the fall was in Poona 11,194 acres, in Ahmednagar 10,933 acres, and in Sátára 3,051 acres. In the remaining districts there was an increase in Sholápur of 4,185, and in Ratnágiri of 2,710 acres. In the Kánárese Division the increase was 14,511 acres in Kaládgi and 4,470 in Dhárwár. In Belgaum there was a slight fall of 678 acres. From Kánára, as the revenue survey is only partially introduced, no information is available.

These returns show the area taken up for cultivation in the early months of 1876. The increase in area was probably due to the rise in the price of agricultural produce that followed the somewhat short harvests of the previous season (June 1875 to March 1876). As, under the Bombay revenue system, land is taken up for cultivation before the beginning of the rainy season, the failure in the rain supply in 1876 had no effect on the totals given

above. But from the Statistical Return given below (p. xcvi) it will be seen that of the whole area taken up for cultivation only 15,235,239 acres were actually cropped. Taking cotton, for which special details are available (p. cvi), as an example of this decrease, it would seem that, in the area actually cropped, there was a reduction from 4,516,587 to 3,232,744 acres, or less by about 28·40 per cent than the area under cotton cultivation in 1875-76. The fall in the cotton area would seem to be confined to the districts that suffered from want of rain. Both in Sind and in Gujarát there is an advance. But in Khándesh there is a decline of 106,258 acres, and in the Southern Márátha districts, where the failure of rain was greatest, one million acres, or nine-tenths of the whole decrease, took place. The decline in the outturn of the crop is estimated at 539,736 cwts. of cleaned cotton, equal to 154,210 bales of 392 pounds each. Compared with the average of the last five years, the past year's returns show a decrease of 817,004 acres in area, and of 276,065 cwts. in outturn. In a few localities the cotton was stained with damp; but, on the whole, the supply came forward clean and in good order.

Under the Cotton Frauds Act twenty-three prosecutions were instituted; of these, six ended in conviction, twelve in acquittal, and five remained pending. The chief cause of failure was the difficulty of proving fraud or dishonesty in the offence of adulterating cotton for sale. The establishment for carrying out the provisions of the Act consists of one Inspector-in-Chief in Bombay, seven Inspectors, one in Bombay, two in Gujarát, one in Khándesh, one in Sholápur, one in the Southern Márátha Country, and one in Sind; one Assistant Inspector in Bombay, and twenty-seven Sub-Inspectors, eleven in Bombay, eight in Gujarát, two in Khándesh, two in Sholápur, three in the Southern Márátha Country, and one in Sind. The expenditure amounted to £14,795, or £395 in excess of the receipts. But at the close of the year the fund had still a credit balance amounting to £24,743.

The three Government experimental farms at Sáláru in Sind, at Bhargaum in Khándesh, and in Dhárwár, have during the year nearly succeeded in paying their way. But the season was against the success of experiments, and the Superintendents have little of special interest to record. In Sind the trial growths of tobacco and linseed were very successful ; but the result of the cotton experiments was, on the whole, disappointing. In Khándesh and Dhárwár the season was too unfavourable to permit of even a small measure of success.

The most interesting experiments carried on during the year were those conducted by Captain G. Coussmaker on the production of Tasar silk. Of these experiments a full account is given below (pages 172-178). From the extreme dryness of the season it was found almost impossible to keep the worms fully supplied with fresh green leaves, and great numbers died from want of proper nourishment. With this exception, Captain Coussmaker's efforts to collect cocoons, to breed, and to procure fertile eggs, were very successful. By far the greater number of the cocoons collected were found in the forests of the Konkan. The Khátkaris, Thákurs, and other forest tribes of those parts, seem ready to collect large quantities of forest cocoons; and as regards rearing worms there is, in the Máráthi districts, no lack of labourers willing to undertake the work and to prepare the silk for the mills. This year's experiments would, therefore, seem to show that in ordinary seasons a plentiful and cheap supply of the raw material can be relied on. The present difficulty is not one of supply, but of demand. Captain Coussmaker forwarded 112 pounds of cocoons to Mr. Tapidás Varjdás, the enterprising Secretary of the Bombay Alliance Silk Spinning and Weaving Company. These cocoons were cleaned as well as, without boiling them, Captain Coussmaker's labourers could clean them. After boiling and final cleaning at the silk factory, of the whole weight thirty per cent was lost; thirty per cent came out as refuse; leaving forty per cent of pure silk. Of the forty-five pounds of silk some was successfully woven into *Tasar*

cloth, and some into *Tasar* poplin; but for the cloth there would seem to be at present no demand in Bombay.

With the present means of communication by rail and sea, so wide-spread a failure of crops was certain, over a very large area, to cause a marked rise in the price of food-grains. As the returns come down only to the end of March 1877, they fail to show the full effect of the scarcity on prices. Still, except in Sind, where there would seem to have been little change, there is a marked rise over almost the whole of the Presidency. In spite of a good local harvest, the price of forty pounds of millet rose in Ahmedábád from Rs. 1-14-3 to Rs. 2-3-11; and in Surat, with its cheap sea communication with the Ratnágiri and Kánára ports, from Rs. 2-10-4 to Rs. 3-0-3. Of the coast districts the rise in prices was most marked in Ratnágiri, where rice rose from Rs. 3-7-0 to Rs. 4-11-9, and in Kánára, where there was an increase, from Rs. 3-15-4 to Rs. 4-12-5. Of the affected districts the rise, least distinct in Khándesh (Rs. 1-11-2 to Rs. 2-5-6), becomes greater through Ahmednagar (Rs. 1-8-5 to Rs. 2-10-2), and Sholápur (Rs. 1-7-5 to Rs. 2-12-5), and is most marked in Dhárwár, where the price of forty pounds of millet rose from Rs. 1-12-2 to Rs. 3-1-2.

Wages, both skilled and unskilled, in Sind, in Gujarát, and along the coast districts, that is, over the whole area unaffected by the want of rain, were (April 1876 to April 1877) nearly constant, with, on the whole, a slight upward tendency. The returns would seem to show that the effect of the scarcity was, as regards the money payment of skilled labour, to raise it in one district, Násik; to keep it constant in two districts, Khándesh and Sátára; and to reduce it in the six most affected districts, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Kaládgi, Dhárwár, and Belgaum. As regards unskilled labour, the effect of the scarcity would seem to have been to raise the rates in one district, Sátára, to keep them constant in two districts, Khándesh and Násik, and to lower them in the six most affected districts, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Kaládgi, Dhárwár, and Belgaum.

The returns of agricultural stock bring down information only to the beginning of the famine, July 1876. Compared with the previous year, they show an increase of cattle from 7,169,731 to 7,277,595; of horses from 144,675 to 150,070; of sheep and goats from 3,221,051 to 3,295,231; and of carts from 303,739 to 306,787. Cattle-disease is supposed to have caused altogether the deaths of 36,380 head of cattle. Epidemics were most severe in Ratnágiri and Sátára. In Gujarát and Sind, on the other hand, the flocks and herds would seem to have been almost entirely free from any special form of disease. With the exception of Khándesh, in the distressed districts there was much loss of cattle; but, as noticed above, no details are yet available.

During the past year (April 1876 to April 1877) a total sum of £22,780, compared with £6,320 in the previous year, was advanced to cultivators by Government. Of the whole amount £9,395 were special advances for the purchase of cattle and seed, and £13,385 were advances to help in the construction of agricultural works of lasting usefulness. Of the whole sum £3,587 were spent in Gujarát; £82 in the Konkan; £3,991 in the Northern Deccan; £12,751 in the Deccan proper; £1,360 in the Kánárese districts; and £1,009 in Sind. Of £3,587, the amount advanced in Gujarát, £3,564 were for the purchase of cattle and seed, and £23 for permanent improvements; in the Konkan £82, the total amount, was for the purchase of cattle and seed; in the Northern Deccan £1,651 were for the purchase of cattle and seed, and £2,340 for permanent improvements; in the Deccan proper £2,291 were for the purchase of cattle and seed, and £10,459 for permanent improvements; in the Kárnátic districts, except Kánára and Kaládgi, for which the returns are not available, £797 were advanced for the purchase of cattle and seed, and £562 for permanent improvements. In Sind £1,008 were advanced for the purchase of cattle and seed: no advances were made for permanent improvements. Besides the special

grants on account of the scarcity, the large advance of £3,427 to the Talávia settlers in the Panch Máháls helped to swell, to an unusual degree, the total amount under this head. It will be observed that, while in the Deccan districts as much as £16,742 have been advanced, for the Kánárese districts the corresponding amount is only £1,360. This is satisfactory, as it would seem to show that in the richer districts of the Kárnátic, even in times of distress, the cultivating classes found private traders willing to advance them money, on the whole, on easier terms than those offered by Government.

FORESTS.

The work and revenue of the Forest Department have alike suffered from the want of rain. In the Northern Division the young plantations and nurseries were much injured, and in the Southern Division they were almost entirely destroyed. Over all the affected districts, but especially in Belgaum, Dhárwár, and Kaládgi, the straitened circumstances of the mass of the people, and the great difficulty of procuring carriage, depressed the sales of timber, and reduced the profits of the department by more than £5,000. On the other hand, it is satisfactory to note that in most parts of the Presidency it has been found possible to add considerably to the forest area; the work of marking out and isolating the forest reserves has made steady progress; and in the Deccan the system of broadcast sowings promises, in a few years, to convert tracts of bare waste into well-clothed plantations and forest reserves. The subject of forest legislation has not been neglected. The draft of an Imperial Forest Act was circulated for departmental consideration and report. In relieving the pressure of the scarcity the officers of the forest department were in many respects of great service. For a large number of the destitute, useful work was found in clearing forest lands of an over-growth of prickly-pear. Near the famine-stricken tracts the reserves, freely thrown open as grazing grounds, saved the lives of

large herds of cattle; and from the more distant forests the grass pressed and distributed along the main lines of communication aided much in preventing the collapse of the grain traffic.

MANUFACTURES.

The spread of the manufacture by steam of yarn and cloth from cotton, silk, and jute, steadily continues. The increase during the calendar year 1876 was six factories with a total of 143,161 spindles and 1,612 looms. At the close of the year (1876, December 31st), over the whole Presidency, there were at work forty-one mills, twenty-five for both spinning and weaving, and sixteen for spinning only, with a total of 961,672 spindles and 9,587 looms, and giving employment to a body of about 30,000 workmen. Of the whole number of factories thirty-eight were for the manufacture of cotton yarn and cloth, two for the manufacture of silk, and one for the manufacture of jute and hemp. As regards the distribution of the mills, twenty-nine were in Bombay and twelve in other parts of the Presidency. Of these two were at Coorla, eight miles north-east of Bombay, eight in Gujarát, one in Khándesh, and one in Sholápur.

As to the working of the silk and jute mills no information has been supplied. Nor before the beginning of 1877 were details to show the distribution over India of the produce of the Bombay cotton mills available. By sea the exports of Bombay-made cotton yarn and cloth show a steady increase both in quantity and value. Since 1872 the export of yarn and twist has risen in quantity from 1,802,863 pounds to 7,828,729 pounds, and in value from £97,162 to £ 363,233. During the same time the export of grey unbleached piece-goods, almost entirely the produce of Bombay mills, has risen in quantity from 4,780,834 yards to 7,914,324 yards, and in value from £75,494 to £120,510. The following statement shows the development of the trade during each of the five years from 1872-73 to 1876-77:—

Sea Exports of Bombay Cotton Yarn and Cloth, 1872-77.

Article.		1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Yarn ...	Quantity in pounds...	1,802,863	2,365,983	2,789,526	6,098,679	7,828,720
	Value in £ ...	97,162	125,534	146,003	260,835	363,233
Grey Cloth.	Quantity in pounds...	4,780,834	6,862,014	5,098,541	5,790,206	7,914,324
	Value in £ ...	75,495	111,012	85,583	89,724	120,501

During the current year 1877, statements compiled from the railway and custom house returns, and issued by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, give full monthly details of the movement of Bombay-made piece-goods and yarn. During the nine months ending with October 1877 the total exports by rail from Bombay were, of cloth 22,303 packages, weighing 4,524 tons, and of twist 21,010 packages, weighing 2,872 tons. Of the whole amount 2,108 packages of cloth and 5,039 packages of twist were sent along the North-east, or Calcutta branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; 2,979 packages of cloth and 9,007 packages of twist were sent along the South-east, or Madras branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; 138 packages of cloth and 155 packages of twist were sent along the Holkar State Railway; 3,170 packages of cloth and 1,315 packages of twist along the East Indian Railway; 43 packages of cloth and 44 packages of twist along the Madras Railway; 90 packages of cloth and 1,491 packages of twist went along the Nizám's State Railway; and 13,775 packages of cloth and 530 packages of twist along the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

By sea the total exports were during the same nine months (1877, January to October) 14,662 packages of cloth and 51,799 packages of yarn. Of the whole of this cloth, 4,882 packages went to Sind; 3,320 to Calcutta 2,133 to Aden; 1,316 to Persia and Arabia; 1,039 to Zanzibar and Mozambique; 794 to the Gujarát; and

645 to the British Konkan ports. Exports of country made cloth to Cutch, Káttywár, the Málábár coast, and Portuguese possessions in India, varied from 105 to 96, and showed a total of 398 packages; those to Madras and the native Konkan ports varied from 55 to 40 with a total of 95; while to the remaining ports of the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Hongkong, the Chinese treaty ports, British Burmah, Suez, Melbourne, and Mauritius, only forty-one packages in all were sent, twelve going to the Straits Settlements and two to Mauritius. During the same period, the export of country-made twist was to Hongkong 20,193 packages; to Calcutta 11,578; to the Málábár coast 10,185; to Aden 3,470; to Madras 1,703; to British Konkan 1,163; to Persia and Arabia 910; to Cutch 671; and to Gujarát 601. Exports of country-made twist to Sind, British Burmah, the Straits Settlements, and Káttywár varied from 483 to 131, and showed a total of 1,205 packages; while those to Japan, Portuguese possessions in India, Zanzibar and Mozambique, and Suez, varied from sixty to five, and showed a total of 120 packages. Taking the export of cloth and twist together, Hongkong comes first with 20,198 packages; Calcutta second with 14,898; and the Madras coast third with 10,281. Then come Aden and Sind with totals of between 6,000 and 5,000; Persia and Arabia, British Konkan, Madras, Gujarát, and Zanzibar and Mozambique, between 2,500 and 1,000; Cutch, British Burmah, Káttywár, Straits Settlements, and Portuguese possessions, between 800 and 100; while the remaining ports showed a grand total of only 125 packages.

In spite of the increase in the quantity of the export both of twist and cloth, the year has not been a prosperous one for the local manufacturers. The fall in the price of coals from £2 at the close of 1876 to about £1 16*s.* during the current year has helped mill-owners. But this gain has been much more than met by the loss from the failure of crops and the general scarcity and distress. Kumpta cotton, the variety most largely used in the Bombay mills, was the variety that suffered most from last year's

want of rain. In 1876 the average price of good qualities of Kumpta cotton rose per candy from £14 to £18 18*s.*, and during the present year a further rise to £20 10*s.* has taken place. Along with this rise in the price of cotton there has come a fall in the price of yarn. The reduced consumption in the famine-affected districts and a fall in the demand from China, together with, in some classes of goods, keener competition from English manufactures, have combined to force down the price of 30's twist from 1*s.* 2¾*d.* to 1*s.* 0½*d.* per pound, and of 20's twist from 11½*d.* to 10¼*d.* (7⅝*a.* to 6¾*a.*). Under these circumstances profits are much reduced, and of four of the principal mills the dividends have declined from an average of 16½ per cent per annum in the second half of 1876 to about 7¾ per cent per annum in the latter half of 1877.

The earnings of the workers, all of whom are paid by the piece, are high. Boys make in a month from 14*s.* to £1; women from 16*s.* to £1; and jobbers from £3 to £6 10*s.*; and in some cases as much as £8. Several members of one family often work together, earning among them not less than £10 a month. As these rates are high, and as there is now little lack of labour, unless the earnings of the mills improve, a general decline in the rate of payment is said to be probable. In one mill wages have already been reduced.

TRADE.

Exclusive of Sind, the sea-borne trade of the Bombay Presidency shows an advance, both in value and in weight. The rise in the value of the articles carried is estimated at £9,500,000. Of this increase £4,500,000 were in exports and £5,000,000 in imports. Of the rise in exports £2,900,000 were in foreign and £1,600,000 in coasting trade. Of the rise in imports about £4,000,000 were in foreign and £1,000,000 in coasting trade. Of the rise in exports £1,895,294 were in private trade, £44,951 in Government stores, £2,355,182 in private treasure, and £271,649 in Government treasure. Of

the rise in imports £121,476 were in Government stores, £4,714,939 in private treasure, and £3,54,744 in Government treasure. Under the head of private trade there was a fall of £231,030.

Among imports the rise is most marked in coal £239,455, cotton piece-goods £235,001, railway materials £106,563, spices £59,362, oils £54,661, and cotton twist £38,758. The chief items of decline are Mauritius sugar £493,321, machinery and mill works £260,927, China tea £1,243,080, China raw silk £215,993, and China silk goods £101,746.

Among exports the rise is most marked in opium £1,132,742, in grain and pulse £381,930, in cotton twist and yarn £334,493, and in cotton goods £103,662. The chief items of decline are in cotton £405,699, and in oil-seeds £130,645.

From the following table it appears that, exclusive of treasure, the weight of the chief articles of private trade shows, compared with the previous year, in units of 100,000, a decline in the weight of imports from 136 to 119, and in the weight of exports a rise from 4,307 to 4,311; that is, taking imports and exports together, a fall from 4,443 to 4,430:—

Weight of Bombay Trade, 1875-76 and 1876-77.

Year.	Imports								Exports.									
	Twist.	Spirits.	Wines.	Metals.	Silk	Sugar.	Tea.	Total.	Cotton.	Twist.	Grain.	Hides.	Opium.	Oil.	Seed.	Spice.	Wool.	Total.
1875-76 ...	72 9/10	2 1/6	1 7/10	11	21 2/5	5 6/10	20 9/10	136	4,020 1/2	61	12 1/2	17 1/2	3/4	4 1/5	31	1/2	162	4,307
1876-77 ..	81 1/2	1 1/2	1 3/5	11 1/4	11 1/5	2 1/5	8 9/10	119	3,999 3/4	78 1/4	15 1/10	20	1/4	1 3/5	27 1/2	3/4	170	4,311

Extracting from the table for the last twenty-five years, given below at page 220, it would seem that in units of 100,000 compared with 119 in the past year, the weight of imports was 83 in the five years ending with 1853-54; 96 in the five years ending with 1858-59; 106

in the five years ending with 1863-64; 106 in the five years ending with 1868-69; 125 in the five years ending with 1873-74; 134 in 1874-75; and 136 in 1875-76. During the same periods, compared with 4,311 in the past year, the weight of exports was 1,830 in the five years ending with 1853-54; 2,343 in the five years ending with 1858-59; 3,772 in the five years ending with 1833-64; 4,417 in the five years ending with 1868-69; 4,330 in the five years ending with 1873-74; 5,225 in 1874-75; and 4,307 in 1875-76.

As regards treasure, the chief point of interest is the extraordinary increase in the export of gold. The exports rose from £160,000 in 1875-76 to £1,170,000 in 1876-77, and were greater than the imports of gold by £780,000. The transactions in silver have more than doubled, rising from £3,999,646 to £9,869,127. Of this total, exports, chiefly to China and Ceylon, have risen from £1,338,214 to £2,599,186, and imports from £2,661,432 to £7,269,941.

Of £12,741,507, the total estimated value of the foreign import trade to Bombay, £10,287,637 came from Europe, £539,413 from Africa; £1,843,179 from Asia; £60,947 from America; and £10,331 from Australia. In Europe, the United Kingdom came first, sending £9,834,790; France second, with £205,406; and Italy third, with £158,409. Other ports sent £89,032. In Africa the ports of the east coast came first, with £250,123; Mauritius second, with £248,476. Other ports sent £40,813. In Asia, China came first, with £857,551; Persia second, with £339,074; the Arabian ports, except Aden, third, with £238,063; the Straits Settlements fourth, with £133,521; Aden fifth, with £113,129; Turkey sixth, with £104,106. Other ports sent £57,735.

Of £20,623,379, the total estimated value of the foreign export trade from Bombay, £12,860,973 went to Europe; £232,250 to Africa; £7,516,962 to Asia; £11,032 to America; and £2,160 to Australia. In Europe, the United Kingdom came first, taking £7,802,344; France

second, with £2,666,884; and Italy third, with £804,748. Other ports took £1,586,997. In Africa, the ports of the east coast came first, with £71,876; and Mauritius second, with £23,779. Other ports took £136,594. In Asia, China came first, with £6,854,129; Arabia, except Aden, second, with £193,336; Aden third, with £189,352; Persia fourth, with £123,299; the Straits Settlements fifth, with £54,615; and Turkey sixth, with £37,359. Other ports took £64,870.

In the port of Bombay there is, compared with 1875-76, a marked increase in the shipping returns. The arrivals rose in sailing ships from 39,568 to 49,961, and in steamers from 581 to 801, or a total increase in burden from 1,535,729 to 1,790,359 tons. The departures rose in sailing ships from 40,338 to 41,426, and in steamers from 594 to 797, or a total increase in burden from 1,575,923 to 1,671,019 tons.

Exclusive of Sind, of the harbour of Bombay, and of certain ports in Native States, there are within the limits of the Presidency eighty-three ports. These are, for statistical and administrative purposes, arranged into two divisions, the Northern including thirty-two ports from Gogo to the Bassein creek, and the Southern including fifty-one ports between Bassein and Bhatkal in North Kánára. Compared with the average of the four preceding years, the returns show for imports a rise of £521,433 and for exports a fall of £426,700, or an increase of £94,733. The unusual character of the trade is the result of the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Márátha Country. The failure of crops and the demand for food-grains adding for the ports of the Southern Division £501,698 to the value of the import and taking £528,634 from the value of the export trade. For the ports of the Northern Division the returns show a rise of over £120,000, £101,935 in exports and £19,735 in imports.

Exclusive of Government stores and treasure the Sind sea trade returns show a slight increase in value from

£4,637,406 to £4,657,935. This is due to the rise from £142,597 to £281,102 in the value of the grain and pulse shipped coastwise, chiefly to the southern ports of Bombay and to Madras. The total value of the export and import trade to foreign countries shows a fall from £2,065,548 to £1,988,197. The chief items of decrease are, among exports, £112,958 in cotton, £11,913 in dyes, and £163,997 in rape-seed; among imports £6,354 in cotton goods, and £38,016 in sugar. On the other hand, among exports, til, or gingelly seed, has risen in value from £113,899 to £352,755, and wheat from £132,683 to £210,688. The shipping returns show, compared with the previous year, an increase of four in the number and a fall of 9,550 in the tonnage of the steamers, and a fall of 664 in the number and of 2,475 tons in the burden of the sailing ships trading with Sind.

Compared with the previous year, the returns show a decline in the value of Aden trade. In imports the decline is from £2,008,207 to £1,880,358, and in exports from £1,447,856 to £1,334,798, or a total fall from £3,456,063 to £3,215,156. The total is still about £200,000 above the average value for the past five years. The chief influences that affected the Aden sea import trade were the disturbances in Abyssinia, which reduced by £78,266 the supply of ivory, and the consolidation of the Egyptian power on the Somali coast, which improved the imports of animals, coffee, gums, and skins. The decline in exports was chiefly due to the failure of the supplies of ivory and treasure from Abyssinia. Taking imports and exports together, the chief items of decline were ivory £155,000, coals £25,000, cotton piece-goods £22,500, shells £20,000, hides £15,000, and silk and sugar £10,000, each. The shipping returns show, compared with the previous year, a decrease of twenty-three in the number, but a rise of 17,689 in the tonnage of steamers, and a fall of six in the number, and of 1,290 tons in the burden of sailing vessels. An account of the main inland lines of caravan trade is given in the body of this report. In imports, compared with the previous year,

the number of camel loads shows a decline from 275,844 to 250,395. The trade into Aden from the land is almost entirely one of raw produce. During the past year, of the whole number, 86,944 were loads of wood, 79,970 of water, and 61,503 of fodder. The other chief articles were grain, fruits, and coffee. Compared with the previous year, the land import trade shows an increase in value from £194,555 to £195,584. In the land export trade there is, however, a considerable fall from £100,590 to £87,447. The chief articles of decrease are cotton, silk, and tobacco. One cause of this decline is said to be the levy, by the Turks, of an eight per cent duty on all goods leaving Aden by land.

COMMUNICATIONS.

During the year the road communication of the Presidency has been greatly developed. In Ahmednagar relief work was chiefly employed on the Dhond and Manmád Railway, and in Sholápur and Sátára the bulk of the destitute were engaged on large irrigation projects. But in the remaining parts of the affected tracts, especially in Belgaum, Dhárwár, and Kaládgi, the making and repairing of roads was the chief form of famine relief. Of districts not affected by the famine, the work of road-making is of most importance in Ratnágiri and in the Panch Máháls. In the Panch Máháls the construction of the forty-three miles of stone-metalled, drained, and bridged road from Godhra to Dohad has developed a great export trade from Málwa, and made possible the successful extension of a branch line of railway from Anand to Páli, and probably, before long, to Godhra.

Of the three lines of railway, that with a total length of 1,902¼ miles centre in Bombay, one passes northwards to Ahmedábád, a second eastwards through Khándesh towards the Central Provinces and Calcutta, and the third towards the south-east across the Deccan on its way to Madras. For administrative purposes these three lines form two divisions. The northern group, main and branch lines together, is managed by the Bombay, Baroda,

and Central India Railway. The Eastern and South-eastern group, with their feeders extending over a total length of 1,438¾ miles, is under the control of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. To improve the railway communications of the Presidency the three chief lines are: to the north a line extending the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway from Ahmedábád through Pálanpur to Ajmir; in the east a cord line above the range of the Sahyádri hills connecting the Calcutta and Madras Railways; and in the south a line running east and west to bring the Kárnátic districts of Madras and Bombay into communication with the western coast.

During the year some progress has been made in carrying out each of these three projects. With the northern extension, the line of most commercial importance to the city of Bombay, no actual beginning has yet been made. But its construction has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and the only point awaiting settlement is, whether the extension is to be on the broad or on the narrow gauge. This matter of gauge has aroused a very keen public interest in Bombay. Addresses have been moved by the Chamber of Commerce, and largely attended public meetings have been held. The general expression of opinion has been unanimous in favour of the broad gauge. On the 15th September 1877 a deputation of those most interested in the matter waited on His Excellency the Governor at Ganesh Khind near Poona. A statement of their arguments in favour of the broad gauge was made, and the hope expressed that the views of the speakers might have the support of the Bombay Government. In reply, His Excellency the Governor, while admitting the truth of most of the objections urged by the speakers against a break of gauge, reminded them that the present question was not one between a break and no break. It was a question as to the point at which the break of the gauge should occur. Under these circumstances His Excellency was unable to promise to give the views of the Bombay Committee his strong support.

The failure of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to meet the demands of the export and famine traffic in food-grains showed how its usefulness is crippled by the present arrangement of carrying all traffic between Northern and Southern India twice over the passes of the Sahyádri hills. At the same time the need for some large public work to employ the destitute in Ahmednagar was pressing. Under these circumstances, though at first averse from the proposal, the Government of India finally sanctioned a beginning of work on the Dhond and Manmád Railway. The survey of the whole line is completed, and as the necessity for relieving the pressure of the grain traffic to Madras continued to grow more and more urgent, the construction of the railway has been pressed on with all speed. At present it is hoped that the line will be open for traffic in March 1878.

Little progress has been made with the Kárwár and Belári Railway. In case employment on a large scale should be required for the destitute in the Belári district of Madras and in Dhárwár of this Presidency, it was deemed advisable to pick up and stake out the line of the Kárwár and Belári Railway surveyed in 1870-73. Under the orders of the Government of Madras the earth-work has been begun between Belári and the Madras frontier. But in Dhárwár employment on so large a scale has not been required.

Besides the advance made in the completion of fresh lines of communication several engineering works of importance were in progress. Of these the chief are on the Baroda Railway, the bridges over the rivers Sábarmati and Narbada which had been destroyed, the one entirely at the close of 1875, the other partly by the flood of the 6th of September 1876. These were, during the year, replaced, the Sábarmati bridge by a permanent and the Narbada bridge by a temporary structure. After consultation with English engineering authorities it has been determined to build a new Narbada bridge on a different and stronger plan than the present. It seems probable,

also, that before long a new structure of the same design as the proposed Narbada bridge will have to be built across the Máhi. No large engineering work was in hand on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The only work of importance, the building of the Bori Bandar terminus in Bombay, from some difficulty in connection with the transfer of land, made but little progress.

Of the working of the two main lines of railway, the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, the chief features are, on the Great Indian Peninsula, the great increase in traffic, both of passengers and of goods. The net loss to the State in the working of this railway has, during the past year, been reduced to £30,919. The total receipts have risen from £2,152,458 in 1875 to £2,453,541 in 1876, or an increase of £301,083. Of this whole amount £19,672 are due to an increase in passenger traffic and £273,796 to a rise in the carrying of goods. It is satisfactory to note that this increase has been accompanied by a very considerable reduction in the charges made for carrying both passengers and goods. The increased receipts from the carriage of goods were due chiefly to the scarcity of food-grains in the Deccan and in Madras. There was also a considerable development in the export of food-grains from Bombay. But the railway, in spite of every effort, failed to meet the demands on its carrying power, and in consequence the merchants and trade of Bombay have suffered serious delay and loss. The chief want was the insufficient supply of engine power. To remedy this defect forty new locomotives have been ordered from England, and a large number of drivers have been obtained.

In spite of an increase in its earnings from £638,678 to £677,229, or an advance of £38,551, there remained in the case of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway a deficit to be paid by the State of £115,724. The increase is entirely under the head of goods, the receipts from the carrying of passengers showing a fall of £15,075. The chief advance in the goods traffic is under the head

of grain, the high prices and keen demand in the famine districts changing Gujarát from an importing to a grain-exporting country. One point deserving notice is the increasing extent to which season tickets are made use of. These tickets are almost entirely taken for the Bombay suburban traffic, and it is satisfactory to notice that these returns show a marked increase in the number of third class season ticket-holders. The earnings under this head have, during the past two years, risen by £930.

Of none of the branch lines managed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are the accounts very favourable. After deducting all maintenance and other charges the Nizám's State Railway shows a profit of 0·62 per cent on the total capital expended. The Khámgaon and Amráoti lines in Berár show but little increase in traffic, and the Wardha Valley Railway has, during the year, been worked at a loss.

Under the management of the Baroda Railway, His Highness the Gáekwár's narrow gauge line to Dubhoi and Meagám shows an improvement on the previous year. The net receipts are estimated to yield 2·62 per cent of interest on the capital cost of the line. Of the other branch lines managed by the Baroda Railway separate details are not furnished. But, as in the previous year, the branch from Anand to Dákor has been found so successful that it has now been carried thirty-two-and-a-half miles on to Páli on the Mahi. The opening of a first class road from Godhra to Dohad, a distance of forty-three miles, has done much to develope the trade between Málwa and Gujarát. From careful traffic returns registered on this road there seems little reason to doubt that an extension of the Páli branch, eighteen miles further to Godhra, would be a financial success. The proposals of this Government have been forwarded for the approval and sanction of the Government of India.

The following table gives a summary of the financial results of the working of the railways during the past year :—

Railway Finances, 1876-77.

Receipts.	Revenue account.	Revenue advance account.	Capital advance account.	Railway capital account.
	£	£	£	£
G. I. Peninsula Railway	2,619,337	47,626	7,744	99,362
B. B. & C. India Railway	668,794	3,155	28,054	...

Expenditure.	Revenue advance account.	Capital advance account.	Guaranted interest account.	Revenue account	Surplus profits.
	£	£	£	£	£
G. I. Peninsula Railway.	726,200	191,300	8,991	33,928	11,107
B. B. & C. India Railway.	220,550	117,550	234	...	68,626

IRRIGATION.

In 1874-75, under the orders of the Government of India, the large projects for irrigating the dry tracts comprising the eastern portions of the Poona district and the Málsiras sub-division of Sholápur, were placed in abeyance until further experience had been gained of the results of irrigation in the Deccan and the remunerative character of the completed works had been practically established.

The following table shows, during the past six years, the amount assigned for expenditure on new irrigation works in the Southern Deccan and Kárnátic districts :—

Southern Deccan and Kárnátic Irrigation, 1872—77.

Year.	Ordinary in £ sterling.	Extraordinary in £ sterling.	Total in £ sterling.
1872-73	22,619	70,096	92,715
1873-74	5,450	56,625	62,075
1874-75	17,383	68,717	86,100
1875-76	13,792	42,500	56,292
1876-77	15,284	46,297	61,581
1877-78	16,386	29,783	46,169

During the year under report the greater portion of this area has been visited with a severe drought, and the consequent destitution has involved Government in a large expenditure. The problem of protecting the country from similar droughts in the future has become

pressing. Nineteen new irrigation works, undertaken within the last few years, were pushed on or completed. These works command a total area of 162,137 acres, of which 16,000 acres, against 6,285 acres in the previous year, were irrigated. Of these works eight, drawing their supply from the Sahyádri hills, may be trusted to last through seasons of extreme drought. The remaining eleven are small works, depending on the rainfall of the plains. When the need for famine relief works arose, a number of schemes, plans, and estimates, prepared in former years, were available; and some of them were undertaken as useful works for the employment of the destitute. These works are of two classes: storage projects, whose principal object is to supplement the supply to some of the eleven works depending on the rainfall of the plains; and entirely new schemes with or without storage and with separate distributing channels. The Nehr and Pingli reservoirs are of the former class. The Nira canal, the Mhaswád lake and canals, the Ashti, Pangaon, Motoba, and Shirsuphal lakes, and the Gokák and Ojhar canal extension belong to the latter class. The latter projects, when completed, will command a total area of 550,000 acres. Other sanctioned works in progress will provide for a further area of 104,000 acres, making, with the area now protected by completed or partially completed works, a total of 816,137 acres, or 1,275 square miles. Still this, large as it is, forms but a small proportion of 26,000 square miles, the total culturable area of the dry zone of territory that extends behind the Sahyádri hills from Násik southwards. Over the whole of this belt of land the average rainfall is less than thirty inches, and irrigation is an absolute necessity.

The development of the postal service steadily continues. During the past year there has been in the Imperial post a rise of fifty-three in the number of offices; of eighty-two in the staff of rural messengers; and of 136 in the number of letter-boxes. In the district or subsidiary post there was an advance of one in the number of boxes, and of ten in the staff of rural messengers.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The receipts for the year amounted, under the four heads of Civil Imperial, Provincial, Municipal, and Local, to a total sum of £11,648,883, or less by £49,773 than the corresponding total for 1875-76. The expenditure under all heads was £7,075,483, or more than the previous year by £249,513.

Under the head of civil Imperial receipts amounted to £9,540,953, or £24,482 more than the Imperial receipts of 1875-76. Imperial expenditure also showed an increase from £4,543,555 to £4,815,516. The detailed statement of the chief heads of Imperial receipts and expenditure shows that under receipts a falling off in land revenue, customs, and stamps was more than met by the increase in opium, salt, and mint. Under expenditure the saving in refunds, minor departments, ecclesiastical allowances, and superannuation, was counterbalanced by increased charges under land revenue, forests, customs, and salt.

During the past year two influences were at work tending to increase the land revenue for collection. These were the larger area taken up for cultivation and the introduction of new revenue settlements at higher rates. Of the increase in revenue due to the first cause no details are available. But, as the additional area was more than 500,000 acres, the increase in revenue was probably not much less than £50,000. The increase of land revenue, due to the introduction of enhanced rates of assessment, was £16,706. Under these circumstances the total land revenue for collection rose from £3,651,349 in 1875-76 to £3,715,386. This increase is distributed over all the main divisions of the Presidency. It was most marked in Sind with £43,550, the Kánáresc Division came next with £15,144, the Northern Division third with £3,865, and the Southern Division last with £1,479.

Though the want of rain and failure of crops did not affect the amount of revenue for collection, they interfered greatly with the work of collection. At the close of the

year (July 31st, 1877) the total realized was £2,672,301, or less by £274,034 than that collected in the previous year. Of the large outstanding balance of £319,341, it is expected that, if the next season (1877-78) proves favourable, the greater part will be recovered before its close. Of the rest, it is hoped that only a very small portion will have finally to be remitted.

In realizing the land revenue, caution was enjoined in ordering distraints, and the number was only 3,481 against 3,369 in the previous year, 3,635 in 1874-75, and 8,950 in 1873-74. Nor is this low number of distraints due to the fact that a marked increase in the famine-affected parts has been more than met by the special prosperity of the coast and Gujarát districts. There has been no rise in the famine districts. On the contrary, as the following figures show, there has been, compared with the average distraints in the three preceding years, a fall of 40·23 per cent. The total number of distraints in the ten affected districts in the past year was 2,224, The corresponding number was 2,204 in 1875-76, 2,587 in 1874-75, and 6,373 in 1873-74, or an average for the three years of 3,721.

The total opium revenue from all sources amounted to £2,977,992, or an increase of £400,526 over the corresponding returns in 1875-76, and of about £300,000 over the average of the preceding five years.

The following statement shows in tabular form the chief details of the opium trade of the past and previous years :—

Opium Revenue, 1875-76 and 1876-77.

	1876-77.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Pass fees...	2,948,646	2,549,436	399,211	...
Transhipment fees at Bombay and Aden	28	35	.....	7
Retail revenue	29,318	27,995	1,322	...
Total...	2,977,992	2,577,466	400,533	7
Deduct—Decrease...			7	
Net Increase...			4,00,526	

The increase in the revenue from pass fees is due to the larger number of chests exported to China. The increase in the revenue from the retail trade is chiefly due to the seizure, by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway police, of a large quantity of smuggled opium.

The most important event connected with the management of the opium revenue during the year was the passing of a new Opium Act (XXIII. of 1876). But, pending the passing of certain executive rules, the provisions of the Act have not yet been introduced.

The total cost of establishment and charges of every description amounted to £3,310 against £2,309 for the preceding year, showing an increase of £1,001.

The quantity of Government opium sold during the year in each collectorate, inclusive of Káttywár, in which alone 54,080 pounds were sold, amounted to 79,040 pounds, or eighty pounds in excess of the quantity sold in the preceding year.

The actual receipts from the duty on salt during 1876-77 amounted to £945,995 against £1,042,559 in the previous year, or a decrease of £96,564. This apparent fall in revenue is due to the re-introduction, by order of the Government of India, of the system of exporting salt to Madras without paying the duty in advance. This change caused a nominal loss in revenue of nearly £120,000. But the order in question has since been rescinded, and, therefore, will not again affect the returns of the Bombay Salt Department. Apart from this special and temporary element of decline, the regular local income of the department from the yield of the excise duty on salt for home and inland consumption, has risen from £755,215 to £781,651, or an advance of £26,436. This increase which, in a year of so widespread scarcity and distress, is satisfactory, is chiefly due to the more general use of Bárágara salt in the Central Provinces; to the larger sales of salt at Balsár, owing to the stoppage of smuggling

at Daman, and the greater facilities provided for removing salt by rail from the works at Bassein and Ghorbandar.

Including miscellaneous receipts the gross customs revenue of the port of Bombay was £570,412, or less by £91,537 than last year's revenue of £661,949. There was also a decrease in the net revenue, which fell from £622,759 to £534,315.

The chief items of decrease are under imports, £75,000, and under exports, £25,000. The fall is almost entirely due to the reduction of import duty from 7½ to five per cent and to the abolition of nearly all the duties on exports. These changes of tariff were introduced during the course of the previous season, and have been in force throughout the whole of the year under review. The chief item of increase is one of £6,508 in the receipts from imported spirits, an advance due to the working through the whole season of the enhanced duty of 8*s.* a gallon.

The state of the stamp revenue has, during the last nine years, been unsatisfactory. The result of the introduction of the present Stamp Act (VIII. of 1869) was in 1870-71 to raise the revenue from £466,848 to £560,285, an advance of £93,437. But in 1871-72 there was a serious fall of £60,044. In 1872-73 a rise of £27,797 brought back the total revenue to £528,037. But from this it again fell to £501,134 in 1873-74, and to £464,545 in 1874-75. In 1875-76 a slight rise brought up the total to £466,821, or within £36 of the revenue realized before the introduction of the Stamp Act of 1869. The past year shows a farther serious decline of £25,559, reducing the whole revenue to £441,262. Though this decline appears in both branches of the stamp revenue, the fall under the General Stamp Act is almost nominal, the receipts being £180,952, or only £153 less than in the previous year.

Under the Court Fees Act, on the other hand, the fall is considerable—from £285,716 to £260,310, or less by £25,406. Though not found in all the affected districts,

the decrease in litigation, of which this loss of revenue is a consequence, was probably to a great extent due to the widespread scarcity and distress.

The excise or *abkári* revenue has two divisions, Bombay and Provincial excise. Bombay excise is administered by the Collector of Salt Revenue; Provincial excise by the different District Collectors.

During the year the revenue from Bombay excise rose from £67,120 to £73,826, and the proceeds of provincial excise from £397,528 to £404,216, that is, total increase of £13,394. The question of the better protection of the excise revenue is still under the consideration of Government.

The result of Provincial Service transactions during the year was a diminution of nearly £20,000 in £138,296, the balance with which the year began. The expenses of the year amounted to nearly £1,141,800, while the receipts came to only £1,122,700. Excluding debt heads, the actual receipts under the different services fell short of 1875-76 by £28,566, and the expenditure by £15,442. But, in considering these figures, it must be remembered that the nominal adjustments of about £25,000, which it has hitherto been the practice to make on account of the pay of the police lent to public departments, railway companies, and others, have been done away during the year under report. The only very noticeable item of special expense, was a sum of over £20,000 incurred in relieving the distress caused by the floods of September 1876, which washed away a large portion of the city of Ahmedábád.

The local funds receipts for the year amounted to £459,754, or nearly £100,000 less than the expenditure, which came to £558,413. Compared with 1875-76, the receipts of the year were less by £64,327, and the expenditure by £23,826. This decrease is, as explained below at pages 340 to 342, in great part nominal, the result of the transfer of certain funds to the head "Deposits."

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The change noticed in last year's report, by which the Vaccination Department was placed under the control of the Sanitary Commissioner, and the various Superintendents of Vaccination became Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, has during the year worked well.

The registration returns of births and deaths are, for some parts of the Presidency, carelessly prepared and untrustworthy. Government have again drawn the attention of the Collectors to the necessity of enforcing greater care in their preparation. Some districts, no doubt, lie under special difficulties with a large proportion of hill tribes and depressed castes, the complete record of whose births and deaths would under any system be difficult to secure. In several districts the results show, on the other hand, that, under the present system, when its working is carefully supervised, a fair amount of accuracy can be attained. Thus, taking the City of Bombay as a standard, and its death-rate of 30·66 per mille as a fairly accurate return, Belgaum surpasses it with 31·75 and Dhárwár with 30·86; while Kánára with 30·65, Ahmedábád with 25·89, Ahmednagar with 25·62, and Surat with 25·12, all come close after it. Similarly, with births, the rate recorded for Bombay city is lower than that registered in nine, and very much lower than that registered in five, provincial towns. The registration of births and deaths is necessarily imperfect. But each year more attention is paid to this subject, and the results are so far satisfactory that since 1871 they show an increase of 92,875 in the number of registrations of births and of 88,534 in the registrations of deaths.

The cholera epidemic of 1875 continued during the whole of the past year. The disease was more or less prevalent in every district of the Northern Deccan; Gujarát and the Konkan suffered severely; and in the Southern Márátha Country its ravages were very great. In town circles it was severest at Athni in Belgaum, at Pandarpur in Sholápur, and at Viramgám in Ahmedábád.

Though, on the whole, the disease increased during the hot months and the early part of the rainy season, some districts, not attacked till the monsoon was well set in, showed, as the year drew to its close, an increased intensity in the power of the epidemic. In Kaládgi it is worthy of note that both in the hot weather and during the rains the disease marched steadily against the prevailing winds.

Small-pox caused 11,817 deaths or 8,356 more than in the previous year. The most fatal months were December with 2,437 deaths, March with 1,822, April with 1,429, and May with 1,124. The districts which suffered most were Khándesh with 1,466 deaths, Ratnágiri with 1,208, Poona with 886, and Násik with 872. In Bombay City alone there were 3,145 deaths.

Fever is said to have caused the death of 220,833 persons, of whom 117,938 were males and 102,895 females. The number recorded is the highest yet registered, and exceeds that of the previous year by 1,677. The three worst districts, according to ratio, were the Panch Máháls with 18·43 per mille, Surat with 17·27, and Ahmednagar with 16·78. The three worst towns, according to ratio, were Jacobabad with 32·86, Umarkot with 29·55, and Ahmedábád with 29·21. As regards the actual number of fever deaths in the districts, 16,705 occurred in Sátára, 15,002 in Khándesh, 13,533 in Ahmedábád, 13,521 in Ahmednagar, 13,515 in Dhárwár, and 13,364 in Kaira. No less than 33,683 persons died of bowel complaints, wihch were most fatal in Dhárwár; the worst months throughout the Presidency, as a whole, being July, August, and September, when 3,337, 4,123, and 3,521 deaths, respectively, were recorded.

Accidents and violence were the cause of death in 5,928 cases against 6,217 in 1875. Of the 773 suicides, 459 were by drowning, fifty-eight by poison, 229 by hanging, and twenty-seven by wounds. In deaths from snake-bite there was a fall from 1,207 to 1,164; while wild beasts killed ninety-four persons against eighty in 1875.

Haidarábád with 199, Ratnágiri with 123, and Thána with 90, as last year, head the list of deaths by snake-bite. There were 1,892 deaths from accidental drowning, of which 839 were in wells, 374 in ponds, and 679 in rivers and streams.

The total vaccinations were 815,177 compared with 808,353 in the previous year. Of these, 725,178 were primary vaccinations and 80,110 re-vaccinations in civil life; while among the Army, 7,006 were primary operations, and 2,883 re-vaccinations. The largest increase was in the Baroda circle, where 15,308 more persons were operated on than in the previous year. The percentage of males to females vaccinated was 52·20 to 47·80, the respective numbers being 381,175 males and 349,036 females. Out of the 667,132 persons primarily vaccinated, exclusive of Cutch and Baroda, 3,556 were Christians, 514,012 Hindus, 101,108 Musalmáns, 1,434 Pársis, and 47,022 of other castes.

The number of civil hospitals is forty-six compared with forty-five in the previous year. The increase is due to the transfer of the Bhuj dispensary to the list of civil hospitals. The total number of in-door patients was 27,008 against 26,857 in the previous year and the number of out-patients 237,760 against 231,051, or under both heads a total increase of 6,860 patients. The general health of the patients is said to have been better than in the previous year.

The number of dispensaries rose from 122 to 129. Of the whole number, 106 are partly supported by local help and partly by Government grants, eight are endowed, nine are supported entirely by Government, and six by the rulers of Native States. The number of in-patients rose from 5,605 to 5,876 and of out-patients from 552,014 to 578,667, or a total increase of 26,924.

INSTRUCTION.

An unfortunate feature of the year has been the check in the progress of education. That progress had been pre-

viously so good, rising by rapid yearly increments from 3,676 schools and 198,870 pupils in 1871 to 4,644 schools and 248,962 pupils in 1876, that its temporary cessation need hardly excite surprise. Nor is there any reason to doubt that this pause has occurred mainly by reason of the famine. Still Government feel that its occurrence deserves the most serious consideration of the district officers, of the native public, and of the Education department, with a view to the speedy restoration of progress.

The education cess brought in £11,073 less than in 1875-76. The number of Government schools has decreased by seventy and of pupils by 2,779. The number of aided schools has decreased by eight and of pupils by 103. Many indigenous schools have been closed. The number of students on the rolls of the Elphinstone college has fallen from 226 to 203, and on the rolls of the Deccan college from ninety-six to seventy-five. The number of students in aided colleges has fallen by thirty-three, in the law school by twenty-six, and in the Grant medical college by twenty-eight. The candidates for matriculation fell from 1,269 to 1,154. The successful candidates who in the year previous were more than one in three, were this year less than one in five. The successful candidates, in the first examination in arts, who in the year previous were about one in three, were this year one in six.

The falling off in the receipts from the educational cess was due to the drought which afflicted the Deccan and the Southern Márátha Country. There was also a decrease of £385 in the amount of popular subscriptions. But in the other six items of local income there was an increase.

Two of those items deserve mention. The fees, owing to enhancement of rates charged for the higher standards, were increased by £1,553. The funds of Native States were increased by £2,044 owing to the extension of education in Káttywár. The hoped for increase in municipal assignments appears only in the small sum of £25.

The net result is that the local income of the department was less than in the previous year by £6,416.

The reduced number of candidates for matriculation, and the increased proportion of failures, as well as the reduced number of students on the rolls of the colleges, is attributed to increased severity in the matriculation examination. It is remembered that in 1874-75 the severity of this examination affected the number of successful candidates. In 1875-76 the examination was made easier. In the year under report the severity has been resumed. Thus, in the last five years, including the year under report, the numbers of successful candidates were as follows :—

1872-73...	...	...	...	378	out of	909
1873-74...	...	...	...	355	,,	1,055
1874-75...	...	...	...	262	,,	1,115
1875-76...	...	...	...	434	,,	1,269
1876-77...	...	...	...	203	,,	1,154

While Government agree with the Secretary of State that a gradual elevation of the matriculation standard is desirable, they are satisfied that a fluctuating standard cannot be otherwise than a disturbing element in the State system of education. The Director of Public Instruction has, therefore, been called upon to explain the causes of the changes in the standard of severity, and to suggest measures by which the risk of such changes can be avoided.

The Poona civil engineering college is an exception to the general decline of numbers in collegiate institutions. But even here the increase is only from 163 to 164. At the same time the special demand for trained subordinate engineers for the famine relief works has given a stimulus to this institution, the effect of which will probably be a more marked increase of attendance in future years. The success of the students at the university examinations is also exceptional. Of twenty-one candidates at the first examination in civil engineering nineteen passed, eleven of them in the first class. Of fourteen candidates for the

degree of licentiate of civil engineering ten passed, one in the first class.

The number of students in the Sir Jámsetji Jijibhái's school of art also shows an advance from 122 to 132. Under the head of high schools it is satisfactory to note that the schools at Sholápur and Thána have been promoted to that grade. The condition of the Elphinstone high school is also very satisfactory; the number on the rolls having risen from 606 to 673, and the fee receipts from £2,173 to £2,500.

In the education of girls there has been some progress. Though three Government schools have been closed, the number of pupils has risen by fifty-eight. An increase is also reported of one aided school and 425 pupils, and of five inspected schools and twenty-eight pupils.

It is also satisfactory to observe that the increase of Muhámmadans under instruction is maintained. In Government schools there were 23,197 against 23,077 in the year previous, and against 13,613 in the year 1869-70. In all schools connected with the department, the number of Muhámmadans has risen from 26,297 to 27,263.

The number of pupils learning English is now 18,657, or 324 more than in the previous year. A marked falling off in the numbers learning Latin, Sanskrit, and Persian, is due to the introduction of a rule under which boys are allowed to choose between their vernacular and a classic.

MIGRATION.

The strangest and most interesting event of the year was a large self-organized migration among a section of the aboriginal population of Gujarát. The following sketch of the movement is compiled from the reports of Mr. G. H. D. Wilson, the Acting Agent to the Governor, and of Mr. W. B. Prescott, the Superintendent of Police in the Panch Máháls.

The people who migrated were about 5,000 of the aboriginal tribe called Taláviás. Early in March 1877

they left their fields and houses in Baroda and Broach,[1] and came to settle in the tracts of waste and wood land that surround the great hill of Chámpánir or Pawághar, on whose summit is the most holy shrine of their chief goddess Kálka Devi, or Kálka Máta. According to common tradition the Taláviás are a mixed race, the offspring of Kolis and Bhils. They bear, however, a better character than either Bhils or Kolis, more intelligent than Bhils, and harder working than most of the Kolis. Hitherto the Taláviás have been settled chiefly in the Ahmedábád, Kaira, Broach, and Surat districts and in the rich territories about Baroda. Living in villages where the bulk of the people are cultivators of the better class, Kanbis, Bohoras, and others, the Taláviás have been gradually ousted from their holdings, and reduced to the level of sub-tenants and labourers. This position, being shrewd, hardworking, and by no means bad cultivators, the Taláviás have found irksome. They are said, for some time past, to have been anxious to leave the more thickly-peopled parts of Gujarát and settle where they might again find fields of their own to till.

Their choice of the lands round the Pawághar hill is so far fortunate that this is a part of the country of rich soil and once highly cultivated, which from want of hands to till it has now for long been waste and a byword for unhealthiness. Several efforts have, under the British Government, been made to induce cultivators to settle in these lands, and colonies have before this been more than once established. But, on each occasion, the settlers have, after a few months, been stricken with fever, and losing heart have returned to their old homes.

Compared with former attempts to coloniso, the present movement has two points in its favour. It is, in the first place, a movement of the people themselves, and therefore they are less likely to be disheartened by the great diffi-

1 According to details furnished by the Agent to the Governor, No. 540, of 23rd March 1867, 1,256 families came from Baroda territory and 611 from Broach.

culties they have to face. In the second place, the settlers are aboriginals, and so are less likely to suffer from fever than the Kanbi and other higher caste cultivators.

Mr. Prescott gives the following description of the arrival of the Taláviás :—In the month of March 1877 the police officers of the Hálol sub-division reported that over a thousand Taláviás had unexpectedly arrived, and were camping close to mount Pawághar. That they had brought with them their wives, children, cattle, and some store of grain, and that they said they were come to settle. At first it was feared that quarrels might spring up between the Taláviás and the Náikrás, the rather unruly aborigines of the Chámpánir neighbourhood. So the new comers were searched. But clearly they had no thoughts of fighting, as fourteen swords were the only arms found among the whole company. After the first detachment had arrived, others continued to follow, pouring in daily by hundreds. From early morning until late at night bands of them kept trouping in from all sides to Pawághar. Each family came bringing its well-filled cart, or, if not a cart, a cot set legs-up on an inverted harrow served as a rough bullock-sledge. Numbers of these vehicles, highly piled with grindstones, bunches of leg-bound fowls, clothes, cooking pots, children, and other odds and ends, pushed up as they moved along stifling clouds of dust. Behind the cart, or sledge, came the father of the family loaded, and then the mother and elder children also carrying burdens and driving before them their small stock of goats and cows.

The travellers' answers were always the same. Who are you ? Taláviás. Where are you going ? To Máta. What for ? To cultivate. Where have you come from ? There; with a lengthened drawl and a backward move of the hand. Why did you leave ? There was no land, the people with money had turned us out of our fields. A few more questions, and they would give the name of the district and village they came from; all of them ending with the refrain "there are many more of us on the way" ! On reaching the foot of Pawághar the

first care of each family was, without loss of time, to worship at the shrine of the *Máta*, or mother, on the top of the hill. For days, in an almost unbroken stream, the worshippers kept passing up and down the hill-side, bringing back with them on their foreheads the red mark set there by the priestess of the temple.

They camped in the brushwood and forest lands that lie thick round Pawághar. And these, for years past the favourite haunt of tigers and panthers, became in a few days one vast fair. Some of the old wells, relics of Chámpánir's greatness, were cleared out, and yielded good supplies of water. Camps were formed, each with its headman, or *Patel;* the people from the different districts choosing to camp by themselves. When their camp was fixed, each family raised a rough hut and cattle-shed, and buried their supplies of grain in the ground. The children, many of them brought up in the treeless plains of Broach, seemed to delight in their new forest life, playing amongst the trees, and all day long swinging on the hanging shoots of the Banian.

The pressure of population was, no doubt, the influence that inclined the Taláviás to leave their homes in Baroda and Broach. But this does not explain the strange feature in the movement that so large numbers had from great distances flocked together at the same time and with a common purpose. On inquiry it turned out that the originator of the general movement was a religious teacher, or *guru*, who, in a dream, had seen the goddess Kálka Máta and a Muhámmadan saint, and had been ordered by them to bring the people to Pawághar. The goddess and the saint, he said, declared that the Taláviás had originally belonged to Chámpánir. If they went back to their old home, they would find riches and plenty; if they refused to go, they would die. Further, he said, the goddess had, as a token of favour, promised that, on the night of the March full-moon, she would set fire to their offering of butter and rice, and that a Bráhman would come from the north, through whom she would tell them what they should do.

The fulfilment of this promise was most earnestly looked for. On the night of the full-moon (March 22) 7,000 of the Taláviás went up the hill, each carrying with him some contribution to the general offering. All was duly prepared and laid before the 'Mother,' and the worshippers waited, watching throughout almost the whole night to see the offering take fire. But no fire came, no Bráhman, and no voice from the goddess. At last, tired out, with their own hands they set fire to their offerings and left.

Taking this as a proof that the work had not the favour of 'the Mother,' the greater number of the immigrants started for their old homes. Of the original 1,867 families, only 685, with among them ten carts, fifty-seven ploughs, 133 bullocks, and about 250 cows and goats, remained.

Except a few who chose sites a couple of miles off, all of these families persisted in settling close to Pawághar; for they said, to be near the hill was their only reason for coming. These settlements form twelve new hamlets, the houses built not apart like those of the Panch Máhál Bhils and Náikrás each in his own field; but, probably for the sake of protection, in groups usually in the form of a square. During the hot-weather months, as they were men of but small capital, they passed rather a pinched time, working through it chiefly by the help of sales of firewood in the villages near, and some special Government aid in the shape of road-making and clearing of wells and ponds. Mr. Wilson, the Acting Agent to the Governor, had from the first taken the most active interest in the settlers, and, on his recommendation, Government made them special advances. With this help the settlers were able to finish their houses, to buy about 900 head of cattle, to prepare for sowing about 2,350 acres (4,000 *bighás*), and to sow about 798 acres (1,359 *bighás*) of land.

But this rainy season (June-October 1877) has proved most unfriendly to the new settlers. Their first and

second sowings of early, or *kharif*, crops almost entirely failed; and now (December) there is said to be great risk that their late, or *rabi*, crops will also be lost. Not much more than half the average supply of rain has fallen, and the hard fresh turned up soil wanted a specially full share of moisture.

At the same time, though so far disappointing, two considerations favour the hope that the Talávia colony at Chámpánir may still succeed. These are, first, that the colonists have been almost perfectly free from fever, a result due partly to the dryness of the season, but probably more to the care with which from the first they have been provided with a full supply of good drinking water; second, that the land has shewn itself to be of excellent quality, a few of the first sown fields having yielded capital crops.

I.—POLITICAL.

Tributary States.

Within the limits of the Bombay Presidency are the territories of 361 chiefs and rulers, with a total area of 70,000 square miles, a population of about nine million souls, and an estimated total yearly revenue of nearly Rs. 4,00,00,000. Of these 146 hold positions of power and wealth, managing their internal affairs with more or less complete freedom from control. The rest, under ordinary circumstances, collect and spend their revenues as they please, but have little responsibility for the maintenance of order or the suppression of crime. The territories in the possession of these chiefs form four groups, one in each of the main divisions of the Presidency, Gujarát, Máhárashtra, the Kárnátic, and Sind. In the following chapter the members of each group are, as far as possible, treated in geographical order, beginning with the most northerly, and working southwards. In addition to the information given in this chapter, police, civil and criminal justice statistics, together with vaccination and education details, will be found in the tabular returns printed at the end of this volume. The chapter concludes with a brief notice of Adon.

GUJARA'T STATES.

Of the four groups the Gujarát states, including Cutch and Káttywár, are the most important. They have a total area of 50,034 square miles, a population of 6,464,016 souls[1] and a yearly revenue of more than Rs. 3,00,00,000. The following statement shows their chief statistical details :—

[1] The population figures given in this chapter are those of the census of 1872.

Gujarát States, 1876-77.

Name.	By whom supervised.	Area in square miles	Population.	Revenue in Rupees.
Cutch	Agent, Cutch	6,500	487,300	24,00,000
Pálanpur	Superintendent, Pálanpur	8,000	502,586	12,23,900
Mahi Kánta	Agent, Mahi Kánta	4,000	446,156	9,99,170
Káttywár	Agent, Káttywár	21,000	2,307,037	1,24,58,380
Cambay	Agent, Kaira	350	83,494	4,00,000
Baroda [1]	Agent to the Governor-General	4,399	2,000,225	1,15,00,000
Rewa Kánta	Agent, Rewa Kánta	4,792	505,732	15,70,000
Nárukot	Agent, Panch Máháls	143	6,837	10,000
Sachin	Agent, Surat	...	17,995	1,52,930
Bánsda	Agent, Surat	850	32,154	1,10,830
Dharampur	Agent, Surat	...	74,500	2,50,000
	Total	50,034	6,464,016	3,10,75,210

[1] At present under the Government of India

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Exclusive of its salt desert or Runn, Cutch has an area of about 6,500 square miles, a population of 487,305 souls, and a total yearly revenue estimated at Rs. 25,32,673, of which His Highness the Rao's share is said to amount to Rs. 14,32,673, and the share of his kindred, or *Bháyád* of the Jádeja tribe of Rájputs, to about Rs. 11,00,000.

Administration.

Until the latter part of October 1876 the affairs of the state were conducted provisionally by administrators nominated by the late Ráo. Then the Regency, sanctioned by Government, composed of the Political Agent as President, and three members, the Diwán, Rána Jálimsing; Jádeja Chandáji of Sultiri, a Bháyád; and Báwa Hirágar of Mándvi, a merchant, was formally installed. Soon after the installation, by the death of the mercantile member, this Regency was reduced to a council of three. A general scheme of reform and re-organization of the different departments, prepared and sanctioned during the year, has been in operation since the 12th July 1877.

Marriage.

The chief event of the year was the marriage of the Ráo's only sister to the Máhárája of Bikáner, in Rájputána. This marriage, arranged by the late Ráo, was regarded as a very brilliant match. As it is the first instance of the union of a lady of the Cutch family with one of the ruling chiefs of Rájputána, the late Ráo determined to spare no expense to give splendour to the wedding festivities. He had already paid five lakhs of rupees to the bridegroom for his travelling expenses, and, if rumour may be believed, other large sums to the promoters of the match. It was arranged on both sides that the marriage should take place on or before the 19th January last. Unfortunately this interfered with His Highness the Ráo's presence at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on the 1st of that month. Up to a very late period it was hoped that the Máhárája of Bikáner would postpone the event sufficiently to allow His Highness the Ráo to proceed to Delhi. With this hope, the camp

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equipage and followers were despatched by way of Agra. But almost on the eve of the Ráo's departure, the Máhárája, who had been excused attendance at Delhi, announced that he was coming to fulfil his engagement on the day appointed. The Ráo was, therefore, reluctantly compelled to remain in Cutch. The preparations for the reception of the wedding-party were on the most extensive scale. The Máhárája came with about 6,000 followers, twenty-five elephants, and horses, camels, and bullocks in proportion. All this host had to be fed during the Rája's stay. Cisterns were dug and supplied with water. Roads were made, triumphal arches were raised, and a general illumination of the town prepared. The ceremony and all the festivities passed off with the greatest gaiety and without a mishap.

Relations.

Throughout the year the dealings with the Sind and Pálanpur authorities have been satisfactory. But, as in previous years, the relations with Nawánagar and Morvi, on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch, have been strained and unfriendly.

Bháyád.

At the end of the past official year three estates, Lakdia, Roha, and Vinjan, were, on account of their owners' minority, under the direct management of the Political Agent. The Vinjan estate, under attachment since 1860, was, on his attaining his majority, made over to the young chief. But as this property, with a yearly revenue of not more than Rs. 5,541, is still burdened with a debt of Rs. 80,850, an official has been appointed by the Council of Regency to aid the young chief in its management. The two other estates of Lakdia and Roha were transferred during the year to the supervision of the Council of Regency. Both of these properties are in debt, Lakdia to the amount of Rs. 48,688, and Roha in Rs. 82,544. The Lakdia revenue for 1876-77 is estimated at Rs. 35,495, and the expenditure at Rs. 25,106, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,389 to be applied to the clearing off of debts. The Roha succession case was finally settled during the year; the decision was in favour of the next-of-kin, Jádeja Versalji, a minor. On accession, the new chieftain received from the Ráo the usual dress of honour. With a yearly revenue of only Rs. 14,432, this estate has a debt of Rs. 82,551, a burden entailing for many years most careful and economic management. The Kántkot estate, also in the hands of a minor, continues under the supervision of the Council of Regency.

Surveys.

The field survey, began in 1870, has made progress. During the year 5,361 fields, containing 59,258 acres of land, have been measured at a total cost of Rs. 9,341-10-0. Up to date the area surveyed amounts to 224,339 acres. The object of the survey is simply by securing a record of lands to prevent encroachments. It will not, at least for the present, be followed by a revenue settlement.

Police.

Freed by the presence of a detachment of Imperial troops from the fear of any foreign foe or unruly subject, His Highness the Ráo was almost entirely without a military force. The establishment consisted of a body of Muhammadan horse, nominally ninety-five in number, and an Arab militia, or *sibandi*, 500 strong. The

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Musalmán horse, who receive in pay about Rs. 14,000 a year, are described as utterly unfit for active service. The Arabs, though useful as sentinels, are said to be unwilling to conform to rules, or adopt any semblance of discipline, and to be too lazy and proud to perform the ordinary duties of police. Under these circumstances, the Council of Regency has determined to reduce their number by one-half. The regular police in Cutch number 730 men, of whom 239 are mounted. The cost of the force is returned at Rs. 98,773. Something has been done to add to the efficiency of the rural police, by providing for additional village patels, and by redistributing over a greater number of villages the existing allotments of land for the support of village watchmen. During the past year the value of property stolen is returned at Rs. 55,168. But as the system of *waltar*, or compensation, tempts people to exaggerate their losses, this estimate is probably in excess of the actual amount stolen. Most of the offences reported were thefts of grain and other articles of small value. There has been no instance of gang robbery, and only sixteen cases of simple robbery. In twelve of these the offenders have been brought to justice. Two persons died by violence, forty-four by accident, and thirty-five by suicide. There were twenty-seven cases of fire, all due to accidental causes. The proportion of crime to population was 6·2 the thousand; of police to population one to 667; and to area one to every ten square miles. The cost of the police is Rs. 0-3-3 per head of the population.

Crime.

The criminal courts of the province are of three classes: courts with jurisdiction in the state domain only; courts with jurisdiction in the possessions of the petty chiefs only; and courts with jurisdiction both in the state domain and in the territories of subordinate chiefs. In the state domain there are twelve criminal courts. Of these, six are the courts of second class judges, or *nyáyádhesh*, with power to imprison for three months and fine to Rs. 50; five courts of first class judges, with power to imprison for six months and fine to Rs. 125; the twelfth is the High Court, or Sadar Adálat, with power to imprison for three years and fine to Rs. 1,250. Besides the regular courts, the five managers of zenána villages have power to imprison for eight days and fine to Rs. 135. The courts in the territory under subordinate chiefs are the landlords' courts. The landlords' courts belong to four classes: the first, with full civil jurisdiction and criminal powers of seven years' imprisonment and fine to Rs. 1,500; the second, civil suits to Rs. 2,500, and criminal cases involving sentences of imprisonment for two years and fine to Rs. 500; the third, civil suits to Rs. 500, and criminal cases involving sentences of imprisonment for three months and fine to Rs. 75; the fourth, civil suits to Rs. 50, and criminal cases involving punishment to fifteen days' imprisonment and fine to Rs. 12-8-0. Of these landlord courts there are altogether seventy-three, three of the first, five of the second, forty-one of the third, and twenty-four of the fourth class. There are three courts whose jurisdiction extends over the whole province. These are the guarantee-holders' or Jádeja court, the minister's court, and the court of the Political

Agent. The court of guarantee-holders, or chief members of the Jádeja tribe, has full original civil and criminal jurisdiction in cases in which a guarantee-holder is concerned, or to which His Highness the Ráo, or one of the Ráo's subjects is a party, against a resident on a guarantee-holder's estate, or which arise between residents of different estates; this court has also jurisdiction in cases arising in the smaller estates beyond the powers of the landlord; it has also appellate jurisdiction in certain cases decided by them. Sentences of death, transportation for life, and of fourteen years' imprisonment are passed, subject to the confirmation of His Highness the Ráo. The minister's court has full powers of supervision, revision, and appeal over the landlords' and the guarantee-holders' courts.

Jádeja court.

One of the most important events in the past year was the introduction of the new rules for the guidance of the Jádeja court. The controversies respecting the establishment of this court and the position of the holders of the guarantee of the treaty of 1819 extend over many years. His Highness the Ráo held that he had supreme jurisdiction over all subordinate chiefs. The chiefs contended that, within the limits of their estates, authority centred in them. The nature of their subjection to the head of their tribe was, they held, purely military, confined to service in time of war. In civil matters, they said, the Ráo's rights did not extend beyond the settlement of disputes between two estate-holders, the recovery of stolen property, and the power of billeting troops in cases of disobedience. In 1868, with the sanction of the Government of India, the Government of Bombay adopted certain measures for settling these disputes. The heads of the families who held the British protection guarantee of 1819 were arranged into five classes, with graded power and authority. To settle questions beyond their jurisdiction and matters in which guarantee-holders had opposing interests, a tribunal was established. This was called the Jádeja court. Under the presidency of His Highness the Ráo, the court was to consist of a bench of four members chosen from their own number by the holders of guarantees. From the decisions of this court, in all questions affecting the possessions or rights of the guarantee-holders, a special appeal lay to the Political Agent, and from him to the Government of Bombay. The court, as thus constituted, was to give advice to His Highness the Ráo in all matters of administration affecting the possessions and rights of the holders of the guarantee, and His Highness was not to act contrary to the advice thus tendered without the concurrence of the Political Agent. Against these rules His Highness protested. He urged that they were entirely subversive of his prerogative, and refused to consent to such an abrogation of his power. On this fresh discussion arose, and considerable modifications were made in the Ráo's favour. His Highness was to keep the list of the holders of the guarantee, to elect the members of the court, and, except those preferred by a guarantee-holder about his own estate, to decide all appeals. As these arrangements had the approval of the late Ráo, the presidency of the Jádeja court was, during the past year transferred from the Political Agent to the minister. At the same time the

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courts of the minister and the assistant minister were amalgamated with the Jádeja court.

In the state courts 2,415 offences were tried, an increase of 257 over the previous year. The number of persons dealt with was 3,955, or an increase of 544. Of this total, 559 were discharged without trial, 1,583 acquitted, 1,598 convicted, eight died, escaped, or were transferred, and 207 remained for trial. The Jádeja court dealt with 1,253 persons against 1,513 in 1875-76. Of these fifty were convicted, 720 acquitted, and 293 remained for trial. Of the 2,098 persons convicted, sixty-five were sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment. No capital punishment was awarded. Fines to the amount of Rs. 8,783 were inflicted, of which Rs. 6,301 were recovered. The decisions of the courts were during the year the subject of 192 appeals. In forty of these the appeal was rejected; in forty-six the original sentences were confirmed; in thirty-eight they were modified; and in ten reversed. At the close of the year fifty-one applications remained pending.

Prisons.

There are eleven prisons, in which 1,370 persons were confined against 1,553 in 1875-76. The daily average number of prisoners was 175·6 against 155·4 in the previous year. The total expenditure came to Rs. 9,471. There were six deaths among the prisoners.

Litigation.

In civil justice there was a decrease of business. The total number of suits filed during 1876-77 in the eighteen state courts was 2,081, which, added to 1,090 suits already on the file, gave a total of 3,171 for disposal against 3,326 in 1875-76. Two thousand seven hundred and eighty-six were disposed of, leaving 385 in arrears. In the small cause courts there was a total of 2,342 suits for disposal against 2,771 in 1875-76. Two thousand one hundred and seventy-three suits were decided, and 169 remained in arrears. In the Jádeja court 1,933 suits were for disposal against 2,621 in 1875-76; of these 819 were decided. The total of civil suits in all the courts was 7,446 against 8,718 in 1875-76. In the appellate courts there were 1,129 appeals, of which 822 were disposed of, leaving 307 in arrears against 304 in 1875-76.

Registration.

Though there is no regular system of registration in Cutch, certificates confirming conveyances of immovable property are, on payment of certain fees, issued by the revenue department. Under this system forty documents were registered against thirty-seven in the previous year. The fees collected in the two years have been Rs. 2,815 and Rs. 4,035 respectively.

Municipal.

The following are the chief details of the administration of the municipalities of Bhuj and Mándvi:—

Cutch Municipalities, 1876-77.

Name.	Population.	Income in Rupees.	Expenditure in Rupees.	Percentage of taxation per head in Rupees.
Bhuj	23,818	9,718	9,892	0·39
Mándvi	35,988	8,245	8,056	0·23

Two new municipalities, at Mundra and Anjár, were established during the year.

Season.

The fall of rain, varying from 5·96 to fifteen inches in different parts of the province, averaged twelve inches over the whole area. This, nearly double of what fell in the previous year, is about the average annual supply. The crops were fair. Locusts made their appearance in Lukpat, but caused little damage. Public health was not good: both cholera and small-pox were prevalent.

Trade.

The total revenue realized from sea customs amounted to Rs. 3,88,628. Of this, Rs. 2,09,580 were collected at Mándvi, and the remainder at subordinate ports. Compared with the previous year the customs revenue at Mándvi shows an advance from Rs. 1,87,000 to Rs. 2,09,580. During the year 1,069 shipping arrivals and 2,191 departures were registered, and at its close the trading craft belonging to Mándvi formed a fleet of 236 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 10,087½ tons. The chief imports are of vegetable produce, grain, butter, sugar, groceries, fruit, and timber; and of manufactured articles, iron, brass, and copper ware, cloth, furniture, stationery, and ivory. The exports are cotton, alum, Indian millet (Holcus sorghum), pulse and garlic, butter of inferior quality, and black-coloured cloth. The value of imports is usually much in excess of the value of exports.

Works.

The expenditure on public works for the year is stated to have been Rs. 1,94,131. Of the whole amount, Rs. 1,06,445 were spent on His Highness the Ráo's new palace at Bhuj; Rs. 39,704 on roads and public buildings; Rs. 11,529 on water and irrigation projects; and Rs. 36,453 on harbour works. The new palace at Bhuj, designed by Colonel Wilkins, R.E., and under construction for the last ten years, will, it is expected, be finished by December 1877. The total cost will be nearly Rs. 20,00,000. Two new roads were made for the use of the public at Bhuj, and a portion of the road between Bhuj and Mándvi was repaired and metalled. The construction of a road between Bhuj and Thána has been sanctioned, and arrangements made for planting trees at convenient spots. Eighty-eight wells were sunk during the year. An earthen embankment was raised for increasing the supply of water to the Hamisar reservoir at Bhuj. The chief work under contemplation during the past year was the breakwater for the port of Mándvi. For this object His Highness the late Ráo had, before his death, set apart a sum of Rs. 2,00,000. Surveys were made, and the total cost of a complete scheme was estimated at Rs. 7,83,754. For so large an outlay as this sufficient funds are not at present available. But as the breakwater, the original feature in the plan, can be at a cost of Rs. 3,57,159 carried out separately, the Regency has decided, at least in the first instance, to proceed with this part of the scheme.

Revenue.

The estimated gross revenue of the province is stated to be Rs. 25,32,673. Of this, Rs. 14,32,673 are recovered from the possessions of His Highness the Ráo, and Rs. 11,00,000 from lands held by subordinate chieftains and landlords. The state of the Cutch finances is again rather unsatisfactory. In spite of an

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increase in revenue from Rs. 13,51,187 to Rs. 14,32,673, the expenditure, Rs. 15,01,062, is in excess of the income, and shows a deficit of Rs. 68,389. This is, however, an improvement over the previous year, when the expenditure exceeded the income by Rs. 1,13,172. It is also satisfactory to notice that while the increased revenue is due not to enhanced taxation or chance windfalls, but to the spread of tillage and irrigation, a sum of Rs. 4,02,375, or one-quarter of the whole expenditure, was special, connected with the marriage of His Highness the Ráo's sister. It may, therefore, be hoped that the accounts for next year will show a balance in favour of the state.

Health.

The following table gives the results of the working of the two state dispensaries, one at Bhuj and the other at Mándvi :—

Cutch Dispensaries, 1875-76 to 1876-77.

	Patients.		Average daily attendance.		Cost.	
	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhuj	11,148	10,058	206·29	186·39	11,052	11,186
Mándvi	15,740	14,484	312·69	302·72	4,507	4,242

The number of vaccinations was 9,200 against 5,242 in the previous year. Of the total number of operations 8,487 were successful. The average cost of each was Rs. 0-6-10 against Rs. 0-10-11 in 1875. During the year the staff of vaccinators has been raised from thirteen to fifteen.

Instruction.

It will be seen from the following statement that while schools have increased from forty-five to forty-eight, the total number of pupils has fallen from 2,944 to 2,756. The average attendance has also diminished from seventy-five to sixty-five per cent of the total number on the rolls. An unusually large number of weddings is said to be one cause of this decline :—

Cutch Schools, 1875-76 to 1876-77.

Grade.	1876-77.		1875-76.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
High school	1	41	1	43
First grade Anglo-vernacular schools	2	109	2	117
Lower schools	39	2,371	36	2,593
Girls' schools	4	185	4	191
Night schools	2	50	...	...
Total ...	48	2,756	43	2,944

CUTCH.

Less money was spent on building schools, and the education charges were reduced from Rs. 28,278 to Rs. 25,558.

Chief.

Under the superintendence of a European officer, who also acts as assistant to the Political Agent, a tutor has been appointed to conduct the young Ráo's education. Though only eleven years of age, the young Ráo has made good progress in his studies. Dr. Bühler, who examined him in December last, reports :—" His Highness the Ráo had brought about two-thirds of the subjects required under the third Anglo-vernacular standard, and passed his examination with credit. In English he is much more advanced than the third standard boys, as he is able to converse on common topics. His arithmetic requires particular attention. I was much pleased with his intelligence and brightness, which showed that his mind had been developed very considerably since I saw him in 1874."

PA'LANPUR.

PA'LANPUR.

The group of eleven states lying to the east of Cutch, under the superintendence of the Political Agent of Pálanpur, has a total area estimated at about 8,000 square miles, a population of about 500,000 souls, and yields a yearly revenue returned at Rs. 12,00,000. Of the eleven states, two, Pálanpur with an area of 2,384 square miles and a population of 215,972 souls, and Rádhanpur extending over 929 square miles and numbering 91,579 souls, rank as first class states. The remaining eleven estates, Tharád, Wao, Singam, Diodar, Terwára, Bhábhar, Sántalpur, Chádchat, Morwára, Wárah, and Kánkrej, are small, with on an average a population of 20,000 souls and yearly revenues estimated at about Rs. 30,000. Of the smaller states, Tharád, with an area of about 650 square miles and a revenue of nearly Rs. 50,000, has, since February 1874, in consequence of the mismanagement of its chief, been under attachment. Besides the chiefs of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur, who within the limits of their states exercise full civil and criminal powers, and some of the smaller chiefs, who enjoy a limited jurisdiction, the maintenance of order and suppression of crime are, under the Political Agent, invested in six police and magisterial officers styled thánadárs, and stationed at the posts of Tharád, Wao, Diodar, Sántalpur, Wárah, and Kánkrej.

Police.

Police duties are, under the supervision of the thánadárs, performed by a body of His Highness the Gáckwár's contingent of horse, numbering nominally 800 sabres. This mounted police is supplemented by the lately organized village police. Exclusive of Rádhanpur and Pálanpur, whose returns are not available, 1,214 offences were reported to the police against 1,186 in the previous year. The number of accused arrested rose from 1,545 to 1,664, of whom 999, or sixty per cent, were convicted, compared to 952, or sixty-two per cent, in 1875. The property stolen aggregated Rs. 41,313 in value. Of this nineteen per cent, compared with seventeen per cent in the previous year, were recovered.

Crime.

The total number of trials held during the year was 818 compared with 1,436 in the previous year. The persons tried were 1,661 against 1,621, of whom 986 against 988 were convicted, and

PA'LANPUR. 675 against 384 discharged. Of the above trials 250 were disposed of by the Political Superintendent and his two assistants, and 568 by the six thánadárs. Of the more serious offences committed and brought to trial during the year, there was one case of murder and one of culpable homicide.

Prisons. There is one prison in Pálanpur, in which 282 prisoners were confined against 312 in the previous year. At the end of the year seventy-three prisoners remained in jail.

Litigation. In the Agency and thánadars' courts there were 425 civil cases on the files at the beginning of the year; 1,167 were filed during the year, making a total of 1,592 against 1,627 in 1875-76; 1,122 suits were disposed of, leaving 470 in arrears. The civil suits decided involved property to the value of about Rs. 69,237. There were twenty-three appeals decided, involving property of the value of Rs. 3,114-1-6. Of political cases there was a balance of 1,118; 605 were filed during 1876-77, 715 were disposed of, and 1,008 remained in arrears. There is no regular system of registration. Rules for the districts more immediately under the supervision of the Political Agency were promulgated, but registration is entirely optional.

Season. The fall of rain at Pálanpur throughout the year was twenty-six inches. Of this amount all, except one inch, fell during the months of July, August, and September, the heaviest falls being in July and September. Rain-gauges are kept at Tharád and at Sántalpur in the Runn, and the quantity of rain diminished as it fell further from the hills; at Tharád the fall was nineteen inches and forty-four cents, and at Sántalpur seventeen inches and nineteen cents. But the fall was everywhere favourable for the crops, and the harvest was generally a good one.

Health. The number of patients treated during the year at the Pálanpur dispensary was 9,015, of whom 4,422 were males, 2,471 females, and 2,122 children. The races treated were 4,864 Hindus, 4,148 Musalmáns, two Pársis, and one Christian. Cholera was prevalent in Pálanpur and throughout the districts from the 26th May to the 21st September 1876, when it ceased. During the year 15,512 persons were vaccinated by the seven vaccinators against 14,528 in the previous year.

Instruction. Throughout the whole area there are in all twenty schools. The number of pupils attending in all the schools on the 31st March 1877 was 1,048 against 998 in the previous year.

MAHI KA'NTA.

MAHI KA'NTA. To the east of Pálanpur lies the Mahi Kánta. The lands of this Agency form the extreme north-east corner of the Presidency, extending from the Sábarmati on the north-west to the Mahi on the south-east, and westwards from the Dungarpur state in Central India to Ahmedábád. This tract, extending over an area of about 4,000 square miles, with a population of 450,000 souls and a gross yearly revenue returned at little over Rs. 7,50,000, is parcelled into fifty-nine estates. Of these properties one, Edar, is a state of first class local importance, with a population of 217,382 souls, and,

MAHI KA'NTA.

exclusive of its dependencies, a yearly revenue of Rs. 2,50,000. Of the rest eleven are states of some consequence, with an average population of over 8,000 souls and a yearly revenue of about Rs. 20,000; and forty-seven are small estates, with on an average a population of about 3,000 souls and a revenue of about Rs. 10,000.

Administration.

The administrative staff consists of a Political Agent and two Assistants. At present the Edar chief is a minor, and his territory is directly managed by one of the Assistants to the Political Agent; but under ordinary circumstances the chief of this state, which includes little less than one-half of the whole population and revenue, administers his own affairs, subject only to the general supervision and advice of the Political Agent. In the other half of the agency territory, the management of the police and the administration of justice rest more or less entirely with the political officers. For some time past the work of classifying the chiefs and grading their judicial powers, a measure attended in Káttywár with such excellent results, has been in progress in the Mahi Kánta. During the past year a scheme submitted by the Political Agent received the sanction and approval of Government. Of the whole number of landlords, fifty-two have been allowed to exercise judicial powers, and, according to their position and wealth, have been arranged into seven classes with varying civil and criminal jurisdiction. Chiefs of the first class have full civil and criminal powers, without, except under very special circumstances, any appeal or reference to the Political Agent; chiefs of the second class have full civil and criminal powers, subject, in the case of capital sentences and suits for more than Rs. 20,000, to the Political Agent's confirmation; chiefs of the third class have in criminal matters power to imprison for two years and fine up to Rs. 1,000, and in civil matters can try cases of Rs. 5,000 and under; chiefs of the fourth class can imprison for a year, fine up to Rs 500, and hear civil suits of less than Rs. 2,500 in value; chiefs of the fifth class can imprison for six months, fine up to Rs. 250, and hear civil suits of less than Rs. 1,000 in value; chiefs of the sixth class can imprison for three months, fine up to Rs. 100, and hear civil suits of less than Rs. 500 in value; chiefs of the seventh class can imprison for one month, fine up to Rs. 50, and hear civil suits of less than Rs. 250 in value. Of the whole number of fifty-two chiefs, one has been entrusted with first class powers, two with second, three with third, nine with fourth, nine with fifth, fourteen with sixth, and fourteen with seventh. The representatives of seven of the smallest estates have been considered unfit for the exercise of judicial powers. In the case of their lands the whole civil and criminal jurisdiction, and in the case of the other chiefs the jurisdiction in questions beyond their power, rests with the Political Agent and his Assistants.

Peace.

During the year the peace of the frontier has not been disturbed. The dispute between Edar and Sirohi about the hamlet of Bocha was finally settled. Fresh complications have arisen between Edar and the Rával of Jura in Meywár. Arrangements have been made with the Agent to the Governor General in Rájputána for the mutual extradition of criminals between the Rájputána and

MAHI KA'NTA.

Mahi Kánta chiefs on *primâ facie* proof of guilt. During the year the Dangarpur (Meywár) and Mahi Kánta border commission disposed of fifty-four cases.

Survey.

The revenue survey of the Edar state progresses, but not so rapidly as could be wished. The Superintendent states that he hopes to complete the survey by the end of 1878. During the year, besides unfinished work in seventeen villages, three villages have been measured and thirty classed. The cost was Rs. 9,939-14-10, or Rs. 1,170-1-2 less than in the previous year.

States under management.

Including Edar seventeen states were under the direct management of the Political Agent. Their whole yearly revenue amounted to Rs. 3,35,866, of which Rs. 2,62,262 belonged to Edar, and Rs. 73,604 to the other estates, which are all small and of little consequence. Owing to the combination of several special causes of expenditure, the young chief's visit to Bombay and his own and his sister's weddings, the financial condition of Edar is not satisfactory. The revenue shows an increase from Rs. 2,48,464 to Rs. 2,62,262. But though slightly lower than in the previous year, the expenditure is Rs. 3,45,252, or Rs. 83,190 in excess of the income. The state is still largely in debt, the amount standing against it at the close of the year being about Rs. 2,50,000.

Police.

Of a total strength of 5,344 police, 440 are stipendiary and 4,904 belong to the village watch. All of the stipendiary police, of whom thirty are mounted, are supported by the Edar state at a yearly charge of Rs. 36,341. Of the 4,904 village watch, thirty-one are inspectors, 1,654 village headmen, and 3,219 watchmen and trackers. Returns of the working of the police are now being collected, but are not available for the past year. The value of the property stolen shows a marked fall from Rs. 54,328 in 1875 to Rs. 20,727 in the past year. There is also a fall in the proportion recovered from 19 to 15·5 per cent.

Crime.

In 1876-77 3,562 offences were reported and 3,802 persons dealt with compared with 3,074 offences and 2,880 persons in the previous year. Of persons before the courts in 1876-77, 715 were discharged, 808 acquitted, 2,050 convicted, seventy-nine committed, eleven died or were transferred, and 139 remained for trial at the close of the year. The increase in the number of offences is mainly in cases of theft and other petty misdemeanours. There has been a decrease in the number of heinous crimes. In the three criminal appellate courts of the Agent, the Assistant in charge of Edar, and the Rána of Dánta, fifty cases came on for hearing. In thirteen of these the original sentence was confirmed, in twenty-seven it was modified, and in seven it was reversed. Two cases were pending at the close of the year.

Prisons.

Including lock-ups there are twenty-four prisons. In these 598 persons were confined against 514 in the previous year. The jail expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,603.

Litigation.

Including the Agency courts there were 573 suits on the files of all courts at the beginning of the year; 1,739 suits were added during 1876-77, making a total of 2,312 against 1,765 for 1875-76.

MAHI KA'NTA.

There were 1,529 suits disposed of, leaving 783 in arrears. Of seventeen appeals, nine were decided. Of political cases, there were 1,545 for decision, of which 759 were settled.

Registration.

During the year the number of title deeds registered in the Edar state was eighty-five against 111 during the preceding year, and the amount of fees realized was Rs. 746-12-3 against Rs. 1,905-11-10. In the Sádra cantonment Rs. 7 were realized during the year for the registration of various deeds.

Season.

On the whole the season was unhealthy. Before the rains cholera was prevalent, when 1,095 persons were attacked, of whom 628 recovered and 467 died. After the rains a bad type of intermittent fever prevailed. The cold weather began later than usual. The season was very mild with, at the end of January, unseasonable storms of wind and rain. The rainfall was short, 29·93 inches instead of forty-one, and, owing to the famine in the Deccan, grain rose to twice its ordinary price.

Trade.

The only trade returns relate to the business done at the annual fairs of Samláji and Bramhakhed. At the former the value of goods sold was Rs. 9,06,933, and at the latter Rs. 79,239 against Rs. 8,79,333 and Rs. 73,424 in the preceding year. Both fairs were attended by about the same number of people as usual.

Revenue.

The financial returns show a gross revenue of Rs. 7,65,467 and a gross expenditure of Rs. 10,82,888. As noticed above the Edar state exhibits a gross revenue of Rs. 2,62,262 and an expenditure of Rs. 3,45,452. Of the smaller states Dánta comes second to Edar, with a revenue of Rs. 51,000; Mansa third, with a revenue of Rs. 34,000; Mohanpur fourth, with a revenue of Rs. 27,000; Ghorásar and Katosan fifth and sixth, with a revenue of Rs. 25,000; Ambliála seventh, with a revenue of Rs. 24,666; and Pole eighth, with a revenue of Rs. 23,000. Of the rest, seven had incomes between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 10,000; eleven between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000; and twenty-six between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 1,000. The state with the smallest revenue is Bolundra, with Rs. 450.

Health.

There are two dispensaries, at Sádra the Agency head-quarters, and at Edar the capital of the Edar state. During the year 4,908 patients were treated at the Sádra dispensary against 3,288 in the previous year, and at Edar 2,502 against 1,865; the average daily attendance was 48·26 at Sádra and 28·3 at Edar, and the annual cost Rs. 3,757-4-7 and Rs. 1,648-3-9. The increase in the number of patients shows that the year under report has not been a healthy one, and is accounted for by the prevalence of a severe type of intermittent fever during the months of October and November. There are five vaccinators, who operated upon 11,628 persons, or 1,408 more than in 1875-76; 11,377 operations were successful, and the cost amounted to Rs. 1,383-11-8.

Instruction.

There were forty-eight schools and 2,738 pupils against forty-five schools and 2,574 pupils in the previous year. On the other hand, owing to a smaller expenditure on school buildings, the cost has fallen from Rs. 20,253 to Rs. 15,913.

MAHIKA'NTA.

The death of the Máháráni Chudáwatji, the bride of His Highness the Máhárája of Edar, whom he had only married in the month of February 1876, occurred on the 23rd of August last. His Highness being thus left a widower, his mother, the Máháráni of Edar, deemed it advisable that he should be again married, and accordingly, with the sanction of Government, His Highness was married on the 16th February last to two ladies. One is of the house of Osia in the state of Joudpur in Rájputána, and the other the sister of the present chief of Mohanpur in the Mahi Kánta. His Highness the Máhárája has made fair progress in his studies. His attainments were tested by the Political Agent in January last, when he passed a satisfactory examination in the second Anglo-vernacular standard. On the 1st of December and 23rd of August last, respectively, the deaths occurred of Harisinghji, the chief of Dánta, and Amarsinghji, the chief of Amlyára; the former has been succeeded by his son Jaswantsinghji, a man of twenty-seven years of age, and the latter by his son Jalumsinghji, a boy in his eighteenth year.

KA'TTYWA'R.

KA'TTYWA'R.

The peninsula of Káttywár, or Suráshtra, lying between the Gulfs of Cambay and Cutch and the Arabian Sea, has an area of about 22,000 square miles, a population returned in 1872 at 2,321,833 souls, and an estimated yearly revenue of Rs. 1,24,58,380. This territory is distributed over no fewer than 186 territorial divisions. The proprietors of these estates vary in importance, from His Highness the Náwab of Junágarh, the lord of 3,800 square miles, with a population of 380,921 souls and a yearly revenue of Rs. 20,00,000, to the chief of Kulia, whose estate, with an area of one square mile, has a population of 388 souls and a yearly revenue of Rs. 2,000. The body of chieftains were in 1863 distributed among seven grades, with functions and privileges varying from full civil and criminal jurisdiction to powers little more than nominal. For administrative purposes their estates form three distinct classes. The first class, with a total area of 14,598 square miles, a population of 1,653,009 souls, and a yearly revenue of Rs. 97,55,056, includes the territories of thirteen chiefs, four of the first and nine of the second grade, who have full civil and criminal powers, and whose management is, under ordinary circumstances, neither supplemented nor directly controlled by the Political Agent; the second class, with a total area of 4,038 square miles, a population of 4,02,940 souls, and a yearly revenue of Rs. 21,18,909, includes the territories of twenty-three chiefs, seven of the third, six of the fourth, and ten of the fifth grade, invested with something less than full civil and criminal jurisdiction, whose powers are supplemented by those of the Political Agent; the third class, with a total area of 1,908 square miles, a population of 264,689 souls, and a yearly revenue of Rs. 13,06,400, includes the territories of fifty petty chiefs of the fifth, sixth, and seventh grades, whose powers of administering police and justice have almost entirely been transferred to political officers.

For purposes of general supervision and control the province is divided into four districts or *pránts*: Jháláwád to the north

Gohelwád to the east, Sorath to the south, and Hálár to the west. Each of these divisions is partly controlled and partly administered by a political assistant. Each assistant has under his charge one chief of first class local importance. In the north the Jhálá-wád Assistant has Dhrángadra, the head of the Jhála clan; in the east Bhaunagar, the leading representative of the Gohel Rajputs; in the south Junágarh, the chief remnant of Muhammadan supremacy; and in the west Nawánagar, the head-quarters of the Kátty-wár branch of the Jhádeja tribe. The following statement shows the comparative size and importance of these main divisions, and, as far as they are available, the details of the distribution of the land :—

Kátty-wár Statistics, 1876-77.

Division.	Sub-division. Number.	Sub-division. Name.	Class.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue in Rupees.
			A.—Under Chiefs.			
Jhálá-wár.	1	Dhrángadra ...	First	1,146	87,949	3,00,000
	1	Wánkner ...	Second	376	28,750	1,25,000
	1	Limri	Do.	280	45,940	2,00,000
	1	Wadhwán ...	Do.	237	45,451	3,50,000
	1	Lakhtar ...	Third	210	20,436	75,000
	1	Sayla	Do.	230	16,548	60,000
	1	Chura	Do.	75	13,793	1,25,000
	1	Muli	Fourth	135	17,681	1,00,000
	1	Bajána	Do.	184	17,457	50,000
	1	Pátdi	Fifth	33	3,642	12,000
	1	Withalgarh ...	Do.	8	1,810	25,000
	11			2,914	299,457	14,22,000
			B.—Under Agency.			
	17	Wadwán Circle...	3 Sixth	164	23,309	1,48,400
	9	Chotla	6 Sixth	357	23,738	79,900
	3	Dasará ...	1 Fith ... ... / 1 Sixth	265	25,438	1,43,000
	19	Bhoika do. ...	2 Sixth	217	23,834	1,45,500
	5	Paliyad do.	1 Sixth ... ... / 1 Seventh ...	120	23,702	80,600
	53			1,123	120,021	5,97,400
			A.—Under Chiefs.			
Gohelwár.	1	Bhaunagar ...	First	2,784	428,500	26,81,215
	1	Pálitána ...	Second	99	51,476	2,00,000
	1	Wála	Third	88	17,086	3,00,000
	1	Jasdan	Do.	1,440	32,134	90,000
	1	Láthi	Fourth	22	7,866	60,614
	5			4,433	537,062	33,31,829

Division.	Sub-division. Number.	Sub-division. Name.	Class.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue in Rupees.
			B.—Under Agency.			
Gohelwár—*contd.*	13	Bábra Circle...	10 Sixth ... / 3 Seventh ...	23	11,053	1,49,000
	12	Songarh do. ...	....	37	13,717	65,000
	1	Datha do. ...	....	51	10,868	24,000
	22	Chok do. ...	....	49	13,734	54,500
	10	Chamardi do. ...	....	38	13,687	56,500
	58			198	63,059	3,49,000
			A.—Under Chiefs.			
Sorath.	1	Junágarh ...	First ...	3,800	380,921	20,00,000
	1	Jafarábád ...	Second ...	53	10,251	33,000
	1	Porbandar ...	Third ...	535	72,077	4,00,000
	1	Bántwa... ...	....	208	40,314	1,85,183
	1	Jetpur	Fifth ...	578	95,620	3,93,800
	1	Dedan	....	30	5,709	16,000
	1	Wasáwad ...	....	68	3,776	12,000
	1	Wicháwad ...	Sixth ...	2	492	2,400
	1	Kuba	....	1	388	2,000
	9			5,275	609,548	30,44,383
			B.—Under Agency.			
	1	Bagasra Circle...	3 Sixth	56	16,099	57,000
	18	Takhapudin ...	8 Seventh ...	70	16,195	1,07,900
		Rafala	* ...	36	10,000	30,000
	19			162	42,294	1,94,900
			A.—Under Chiefs.			
Hállár.	1	Nawánagar ...	First ...	3,393	290,847	18,19,596
	1	Morvi	Second ...	1,062	90,616	7,58,444
	1	Dhrol	....	400	18,321	1,16,704
	1	Rájkot	....	269	36,770	1,71,097
	1	Gondal	....	699	137,217	10,00,000
	1	Virpur	Fourth ...	29	6,320	20,000
	1	Mália	....	96	10,019	60,980
	1	Kotra Sangáni...	....	37	9,022	67,332
	1	Jalia	Fifth ...	5	2,307	13,000
	1	Gaoridhar ...	....	9	2,051	13,000
	1	Pál	....	6	1,266	5,000
	1	Mengni	....	2	3,770	20,000
	1	Gadka	....	10	2,236	15,000
	13			6,017	610,762	40,80,153
			B.—Under Agency.			
	14	Lodhika Circle	4 Sixth... ... / 4 Seventh ...	311	23,200	98,700
	4	Dharafa do. ...	* ..	111	15,235	62,000
	18			422	38,435	1,60,700

* There are no jurisdiction-holders under those circles.

Peace.

During the year the public peace was almost unbroken. Two Wághers of Okha, flying from justice, made a feeble attempt to form a gang of outlaws, but no one joined them, and they surrendered. The affairs of the Chura estate were found to be in disorder, and were arranged with the assistance of the chief. A crisis took place at Nawánagar in the autumn of 1876, ending in the final expulsion of the old minister Bhagwánji and his adherents, and the appointment of a new minister, who appears to deserve the confidence of His Highness the Jám. A settlement of the difficulties between the chief of Mália and the Miánás was completed by Captain Salmon. The dispute between the chief of Pálitána and the Shráwaks as to the right of ownership in the sacred hill of Satranjaya was decided by Government in March 1877. Centuries before the Gohel chiefs established themselves in Suráshtra the Jains worshipped in Satranjaya. They produce an imposing array of deeds from Moghal emperors and viceroys, ending with one from prince Morad Baksh (1650), which confers the whole district of Pálitána on Sántidás, the jeweller and his heirs. Now the firm of Sántidás supplied Morad Baksh with the sinews of war when he went with Aurangzeb (1858) to fight Dárah at Agra and assume the throne. But the Mogal power has long passed away from Káttywár, and the jurisdiction of Pálitána fell into the hands of the Gohel chief, a tributary of the Gáekwár. While, therefore, the whole mountain is rightly regarded as a religious trust, it is under the jurisdiction of the chief, for whose protection the Shráwaks have long paid a yearly subsidy. The decision of Government, while it upholds the chief's legitimate authority, secures to the sect its long-established possessions, and maintains the sacred isolation of the hill.

Landlords' court.

In November 1876 the Secretary of State sanctioned the maintenance of the Rájasthánic court on its present footing for an additional term of five years, or for such shorter period as might be required for the completion of the work on which it is engaged. The Rájasthánic court is a sequel of the definition and settlement of Káttywár jurisdictions by Colonel Keatinge in 1863. After that date all suitors were referred for justice to their chiefs, and this principle of non-interference was applied to the subordinate landlords as well as to other suitors. Before the Rájasthánic court was established, the disagreements between the leading and the subordinate landlords constituted the most serious cause of civil discord in the province. Disputes of this class were peculiarly embarrassing to the Political Agent. He could neither listen to the claims of the subordinate landlords without invading the jurisdiction of the chiefs, nor refuse to listen without risk of consenting to injustice. These disputes assumed an especial importance from the asserted privileged position of the subordinate landlords, which, they believed, gave them a right to claim the interposition of the Agent of Government in all their differences with their superiors. This claim, though not founded on any engagements of the British Government, had received a colour from the long-continued practice of the Agency before a clearer definition of jurisdictional powers was introduced by Colonel Keatinge. At the same time it was natural

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that the subordinate landlords should be attached to a system which allowed them, without incurring any expense, indefinitely to prolong the agitation of a claim.

The business of the Rájasthánic court is to survey and map the estate of the subordinate landlord, to fix his miscellaneous dues, and to define his relations to his chief by declaring all his political and municipal rights and duties. Colonel Law was President, and Captain Hancock superintended the court's surveys throughout 1876-77. At the end of the year, out of 1,258 to be surveyed, the survey of 1,000 villages was completed. A report by Colonel Law on the work of the court up to the 31st March 1877, shows that 1,052 cases have been filed, 689 decided, and 363 remain unsettled.

States under management.

Of 21,000 square miles, the total area of the province, about 7,000, or one-third part, is at present under the entire management of the Political Agent. The territories directly administered belong to two classes, those for a time and those permanently under the management of Government officers. The territory temporarily administered are the estates of such of the higher class of chiefs as happen to be minors. The territory permanently administered consists of the lands of petty chiefs and landlords who, failing to preserve order and check crime, have either resigned or been deprived of their jurisdiction. Besides one or two small properties, the following statement shows that there are at present, on account of the minority of their chiefs, four states, one of the first and three of the second class, with a total area of 4,825 square miles, a population of 677,589 souls, and a revenue of Rs. 49,40,854, under the direct management of Agency officers :—

Káttywár Lands under temporary management, 1876-77.

Agency.	State.	Division.	Class.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue in Rupees.
Káttywár...	Bhaunagar	Gohelwád.	First ...	2,784	403,754	29,24,718
	Gondal ...	Hálár ...	Second ...	699	137,217	9,72,458
	Morvi ..	Hálár ...	Do. ...	1,062	90,616	8,00,362
	Limri ...	Jhálawád.	Do. ...	280	46,002	2,43,316
	Total...	...	...	4,825	677,589	49,40,854

Bhaunagar.

In this the last year of Government administration the young chief of Bhaunagar has since January taken his place as joint administrator. In April 1878 he will assume sole charge of his affairs, and will, it is hoped, fulfil his early promise by showing himself a liberal and just ruler. The year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 56,28,816. The revenue amounted to 29¼ lakhs, and the expenditure to 26¼ lakhs. The rainfall, though more than in the preceding year, was unseasonable and irregular. The land-revenue cash settlement alluded to in the last year's report has been concluded throughout the state. About 8,100

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acres of waste land were brought under cultivation, yielding the state an increased yearly revenue of Rs. 13,447. The survey party measured 254,733 acres at a cost per acre of Rs. 0-1-11. There was an expenditure of about two lakhs of rupees on roads and bridges, and of about five and a half lakhs on public buildings and other works.

Gondal.

On the conduct and attainments of Bhagwatsingji, the young chief of Gondal, who is twelve years old, and is studying at the Rájkumár college, the Principal reports most favourably. Meanwhile the state has been managed by Captain Scott, and since the 1st of February by Major Reeves, Acting Assistant Political Agent. The short rainfall of 1875, followed by a scanty supply in 1876, has unfavourably affected the revenue. The year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 28,68,432. The gross revenue for 1875-76 was Rs. 9,87,273, and the expenditure Rs. 8,34,203; 181,674 acres were measured for survey purposes at a cost of Rs. 11,361.

Morvi.

In Morvi Wághji, the young chief, is in his nineteenth year. At the end of the last year he left the Rájkumár college and went to travel in Northern India, residing afterwards at Poona for the rains. Morvi is managed by joint administrators. The survey of the state is in progress. Its finances are most prosperous, with a yearly revenue of about eight lakhs of rupees, an expenditure of about five, and a cash balance of Rs. 19,76,578.

Limri.

The young chief of Limri, Jaswatsingji, is now eighteen years old. He spent the summer and autumn of 1876 in England under the care of the Principal of the Rájkumár college. He is said to have greatly benefited in health and in mental development. Since his return from England he has been attending the Rájkumár college. His brother Umedsingji attends the college also, but has shown but little fondness for study. Limri has a cash balance of only Rs. 2,75,094. Its income was Rs. 2,74,371, and its expenditure Rs. 2,82,121. The work of the survey went on steadily during the year, 40,640 acres being measured against 14,735 acres in the former year.

Wadhwán.

Besides the above there are other states under supervision, of which Wadhwán is reported to be ably managed, though, owing to want of rain, the revenue shows a serious decrease. The young chief Dájiráj, who is sixteen years old, and his brother Kalubha were married in February 1877, but continue to be students in the Rájkumár college. Wála is reported to be at last out of debt, and able to expend a fair sum on works of improvement. The young chief Wakhatsingji, aged thirteen, is a pupil at Rájkot.

Wála.

Jhinjhuwára.

Jhinjhuwára, an estate in Jháláwád, owned by a number of poor and illiterate sharers, is incumbered to nearly twenty years' value of its rental. The revenue shows an increase from Rs. 83,611 to Rs. 89,097, or but little less than double the revenue returned fifteen years ago. Supervision has also been exercised over the administration of Chura and of the estate of Khachai Chomla of Poliyad.

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Circles.

The area of 2,000 square miles permanently administered by the political officers includes the lands of 148 small estates, grouped into fourteen circles or *thánás*. This section of the province administered by officers, styled *thánádárs*, with civil and magisterial powers, has enjoyed a year of public peace and freedom from serious crime. The following statement gives for each of the main divisions of the province details of the portions thus permanently administered:—

Káttywár Lands under permanent management, 1876-77.

Division.	Circle.	Number of Villages.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Jhálawád.	Wadhwán	32	164·74	23,309
	Chotila	92	357·42	23,738
	Bhoika	29	217·65	23,834
	Dasára	37	265	25,438
	Páliyád	49	221·37	18,444
	Total ...	239	1,226·18	1,14,763
Hállár.	Lodhika...	58	311	23,200
	Dhráfa	36	111	15,235
	Total ...	94	422	38,435
Gohelwád.	Bábra	57	94	11,053
	Songarh	24	31½	13,717
	Chok	26	49⅓	13,734
	Chamárdi	16	38½	13,687
	Dátha	24	51	10,868
	Total ...	147	264·5	63,059
Sorath	Lákhápádár	26	71½	16,195
	Bagasra	9	38½	16,099
	Rafala	15	36	10,000
	Total ...	50	146	42,294
	Grand Total ...	530	2,058·68	2,58,551

Police.

In Káttywár, during 1873, the police of the different states was considerably improved. A system of village police was introduced, and a special officer called *Báherwatia*, or outlaw officer, was appointed for the suppression of gang robbery and the pursuit of outlaws. These arrangements have had a most marked effect. Since 1873 no villages have been plundered, and only four gang robberies, nine highway robberies, and thirty-eight robberies with violence occurred during 1876-77. The *Báherwatias* still retained on the list are only outlaws in name, and do no mischief. Even the Gir forest, for many years the weak spot in the management of Káttywár, is under control, and is rapidly being cultivated. The state police are said to be too military and ill-suited for police work. But the village police and the new village

headmen are well spoken of. This state of things is most creditable alike to the Agency and to the chiefs. As a special police force seems to be no longer required Government have readily agreed to its reduction, feeling it more satisfactory that the peace of the country should be maintained by the independent good administration of the states in friendly co-operation with the Political Agency than by the direct interference of Government. Since the withdrawal of the special police force, the Political Agent has, for detective purposes, placed a small fund at the disposal of each political officer.

Police.

The total strength of the police is returned at 6,865, of whom 1,223 are mounted. During the year 12,959 offences were reported to the police against 12,046 in 1875-76, and 15,164 persons were arrested compared with 14,928 in the previous year. Of the total number arrested 13,883 were sent for trial, of whom 9,106 were convicted and 4,693 acquitted or discharged. There was thus an apparent increase both of offences and arrests. But the political officers do not consider there has been any real increase of crime. They are rather disposed to think that the increase is to be ascribed to the more regular organization of the courts, complaints being made of injuries which formerly it was the custom to endure as a matter of course, or to settle amicably. Property stolen in 1876-77 amounted to Rs. 2,69,081, of which about 26½ per cent was recovered, compared with Rs. 2,18,896 stolen and 25 per cent recovered in 1875-76.

Crime.

The criminal jurisdiction at present exercised by Government in Kátty wár has been recently defined. His Excellency the Governor in Council in the Political Department confirms, reserves, or modifies sentences of the Political Agent's chief court of criminal justice when the sentence is death, or imprisonment in excess of seven years; passes the sentences when a majority of votes of the members of the court dissents from the opinion of the president, and hears appeals from the findings of the court. This court sits for the trial of cases committed to it by the magistrates and the state courts empowered to commit, and is composed of the Political Agent or his Assistant as president, with three or more members selected by the president from among the landlords and principal officers of the states. The Political Agent or his Judicial Assistant further superintends all subordinate criminal courts, and hears appeals against convictions by divisional and other first class magistrates. All the courts are guided generally by the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes of British India and by the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act. Assistant Political Agents in charge of divisions or states exercise the powers of magistrates of a district. There are also magistrates specially invested with first class powers; Deputy Assistant Political Agents, who are generally second class magistrates; and, lastly, the commandants of posts, or *thánádárs*, who have third class powers. The criminal courts dealt with 21,337 persons. Of this total, 12,253 were convicted, and 9,084 acquitted or discharged. In 1875-76 there were 18,279 persons to be dealt with. The year was particularly free from crimes of violence and from marauding parties. The returns of the criminal appellate work show that the Agency

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courts disposed of forty-two appeals, the sentences were confirmed in twenty-six cases, were reversed in thirteen, and were altered in three. Besides these, the returns from the divisional courts and the courts of states with appellate powers show a total of 1,062 appeals. In sixteen of these the appeal was rejected, and twenty-five were referred for further information. In 417 of the remainder the original sentence was confirmed; in 236 it was modified, and in 270 reversed; in seventy-nine the proceedings were quashed, and nineteen were pending at the close of the year.

Prisons. Including lock-ups, Káttywár has 118 prisons. In these 1,166 prisoners were in confinement at the beginning of the year, and 7,513 were admitted during the year, making a total of 8,679 compared with 6,226 for 1875-76. At the close of the year 1,176 remained in jail. The total cost of these prisoners is returned at Rs. 97,451.

Litigation. The returns for civil justice show nearly, but not the whole of, the business done by the courts. In Káttywár the number of suits on the file rose from 22,366 to 23,902. The Agency courts decided during 1876-77 2,424 civil and political cases, involving property to the value of nearly forty lakhs of rupees, or 370 cases less than in the preceding year, and upwards of rupees eight lakhs in excess of the value of suits for that year. The chiefs decided 17,245 civil cases, involving 17¾ lakhs of rupees against 14,212 cases in 1875-76 involving 15¼ lakhs.

Registration. Registration offices exist in Káttywár, but are not generally recognized by the Agency.

Season. The rainfall of 1876 was again scanty, and the land revenue of the states was consequently reduced. But there was no scarcity; and the chiefs of Káttywár sent Rs. 24,240 to the relief of the suffering people of the Deccan.

The staple exports of Káttywár are cotton, wheat, millets, pulse, and wool. The wool is from the northern and western districts. The cotton is mostly exported from the north and east by the railway, and from Bháunagar and other ports of the Gohelwár group, which command a large area properly drained by the Sorath ports. The bulk of the trade of Káttywár is with the port of Bombay, Surat coming next, and Balsár third. Rice, gram, and dates are imported from Sind, and cocoanuts from the Madras ports. There is also a large import of rice at Veráwal, the Junágarh port, for the food of the higher classes. The following table, including transactions in treasure, shows the value of the total trade of Káttywár :—

Káttywár Trade, 1876-77.

Station.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess value of Exports.	Excess value of Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhaunagar ports	1,27,40,260	85,17,488	42,22,772	.....
Sorath ports	39,77,215	50,03,628	.....	10,26,413
Nawanagar and Morvi ...	26,59,538	28,69,485	.....	2,09,947
Railway	64,46,976	29,94,264	34,52,712	.....
Total ...	2,58,23,989	1,93,84,865	64,39,124	.....

Of a total export trade, valued at Rs. 2,58,23,989, cotton, grain, and wool together absorb Rs. 2,40,79,596. To this cotton contributes Rs. 2,24,38,999, grain Rs. 9,30,630, and wool Rs. 7,09,967. The export trade is expanding with improved roads and harbours and the consequent attraction of capital. The goods traffic by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway from Wadhwán is rapidly increasing thus :—

Wadhwán Traffic, 1874-75 to 1876-77.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
1874	10,269	25,04,389	8,257	33,43,293
1875	13,122	29,88,771	12,989	52,64,137
1876	13,913	29,94,264	16,091	64,46,211

The amount of cotton sent through Wadhwán in the past three years was—

Cotton Export at Wadhwán, 1874-75 to 1876-77.

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Full-pressed bales	6,257	16,286	21,328
Half-pressed do.	24,395	35,120	31,416

All this cotton was exported through the cotton market at Wadhwán, where it is carefully inspected. The statements show that the exports of Káttywár greatly exceed the imports in value, and that a large amount of coin is annually imported.

Imports.

The import trade, valued at 123 lakhs of rupees, includes the following principal articles :—

Rice...	Rs.	14,08,397
Gram...	„	15,71,831
Cloth...	„	18,31,241
Metals	„	7,95,078
Timber	„	8,41,221
Sugar and molasses	„	19,18,023
Bullion	„	39,42,587

The Political Agent reports that some experiments were made in 1876-77 with American, Egyptian, Hinghanghát, and Broach cotton seed. The Hinganghát failed in Bhaunagar, and the American and Egyptian in Limri. There was a failure also at Morvi and in Gondal ; the Berar and Broach seed yielded no crop. But those varieties of cotton require a heavy rainfall, so that the scanty supply of the past year was specially unfavourable to them. The best success attended the plan of sowing a little before the rain, and irrigating as required to supplement the rainfall. The cultivation of safflower, *kasumbi*, does not seem to prosper in Bhaunagar. The profit is less than that from indigenous cotton,

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and the cultivators dislike the labour of gathering the leaves. But in Limri it is said to have done well.

Manufactures

Bhaunagar and Wadhwán are the chief industrial centres. As in the previous year the Bháunagar mills worked 4,704 mule spindles and 7,360 throstle spindles; they increased their looms to one hundred. Two new steam cotton presses were established by European merchants. There were two full presses under European management in Wadhwán station, and eighteen half presses in various parts of Jháláwád. The little factory at Morvi was worked with success.

Breeding.

The usual horse show was held at Rájkot in February 1877, and the results were satisfactory. The number of animals exhibited was 120, or twenty-six more than last year, the poorer breeders being encouraged by money allowances. The number of Government stallions posted in Káttywár during 1876-77 was twelve, of which eleven were effective throughout the year. As usual, those horses were most useful which are in charge of British officers, as at Gondal. The only chief who shows a practical interest in horse-breeding is the Thákor of Pálitána. Still, Captain Mayne thinks that the Arab and English stallions are becoming better appreciated. He observes that the native breeders cannot generally afford to keep their stock to maturity, and the three and four years old fillies are missed at the horse show.

Works.

The principal work on which the local fund engineer is engaged is the construction of roads, centering in Rájkot from the south and east, and joining Rájkot to Wadhwán. The latter section is now nearly complete; but the terminal bridges over the Aji at Rájkot and the Bhogawa at Wadhwán are still in progress. The large bridge over the Bádar at Jetpur, opened on June 17th, is the principal work on the whole line. It has twelve spans of fifty feet, and eight of twenty feet, besides subsidiary bridges in the approaches, and the roadway is fifty-four feet above the river bed. The construction of the road from Limri to Wadhwán, with several bridges, was also advanced. His Highness the Nawab is now at work on the road from Veráwal by Junágarh to his frontier, and the Rána of Porbandar has put the road from his port towards Jetpur into the hands of the Political Agent. The roads in Bhaunagar and Gondal are in a forward condition. The local fund engineer has also had under his care a court-house, offices and jail at Jetpur, office buildings at Bágasra, a dwelling and rest-house at Bábhra, rest houses at Songarh and Mánakwára, a gymnasium for the high school, a dwelling and other buildings at Bilkha, and additions to the Rájkumar college.

Telegraph.

A telegraph office has been opened at Gondal in addition to those mentioned last year.

Health.

Cholera died out towards the end of the rainy season. A fresh outbreak occurred at Veráwal in May 1877, imported, it was believed, from Bombay; but the disease did not spread. Small-pox was also present in 1876, except in Jháláwád. There are thirty-five hospitals and dispensaries in Káttywár, in which upwards of 100,000 patients were treated. Dr. H. V. Carter has published

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a pamphlet on Káttywár leprosy. His conclusion is that leprosy is communicated from the leper to those about him, and that isolation is necessary. In the Political Agent's opinion the Rájkot leper hospital is quite insufficient to meet the wants of the case. A leper hospital is needed in each of the large states, not only to check the spread of the disease, but also for the comfort of the leper and his relatives. The Political Agent addressed the Joint Administrators of Bhaunagar on this subject, and found the young chief and Major Watson most ready to establish a large hospital for Bhaunagar lepers. Plans have been prepared; and this example will, it is hoped, be followed by the other large states. Compared with 80,857 in 1875-76, the number of vaccinations was 82,163. Of the total number, 76,714 were successful, 3,119 unsuccessful or doubtful, and 2,330 unknown. There were also 1,282 revaccinations, of which 855 were successful. The cost of vaccination was Rs. 12,455-6-8. The work was done by one Government vaccinator, thirty-four state vaccinators, and nine dispensary doctors, making a total of forty-four operators.

Instruction.

Great progress has been made in education. The increase of schools is forty-nine, and of pupils 2,151; the total number of schools being 462, and of pupils 25,073. Details of the working of some of the higher institutions in Káttywár will be found in chapter VII. of this report.

Chiefs.

On the personal administration of the chiefs, the Political Agent remarks: His Highness the Ráj Saheb of Dhrángadra has engaged a trained engineer and a graduate of the Grant medical college, and has continued his liberal gifts to the head-quarters station by a contribution of Rs. 10,000 to improve the water-supply. The affairs of the Jám of Nawánagar have been much disturbed during the year 1876-77. The new minister appointed last year was in August 1876 abruptly dismissed without reason assigned, and the office entrusted to Azam Náráyanráo Wásudeo Khárkar, then in a high office under Baroda, but previously for five years in the service of the Jám. The Political Agent thinks it probable that under the new minister Nawánagar will be speedily cleared of debt and become one of the richest states in Káttywár. The young Thákor Sáheb of Rájkot, who assumed his full powers in January 1876, is reported to give great satisfaction.

CAMBAY.

CAMBAY.

East of Káttywár, and lying at the head of the gulf of the same name, is the small Musalmán state of Cambay, with an area of about 350 square miles, a population of 83,494 souls, and a revenue returned at Rs. 4,00,000. The management of the internal affairs of this small tributary state is left almost entirely to its ruler the Nawáb. No administrative details are available. But of late years, acting under the advice of the Political Agent, the Collector of Kaira, His Excellency the Nawáb has done something towards the spread of education, and the abolition of petty tolls and transit dues. His Excellency the Nawáb was asked to be present at the Delhi Proclamation ceremony. But, on the

CAMBAY.

ground of his weak health and poverty, his attendance was excused. In honour of the event a Darbár was held at Cambay, when the Nawáb did all in his power to show his loyalty. The behaviour of the chief's eldest son, who formerly took some share in the management of affairs, gave cause for anxiety. A municipality, under the control of the Nawáb's second son, has been started in Cambay. In consequence of the demand for grain in the Deccan and the imperfect state of the Narbada bridge, the sea trade from Cambay was much larger than usual. But, in spite of this help, the chief's finances are in an unsatisfactory state. A large share of the revenue never reaches the state treasury, and with a family of five sons, three of whom are grown up, the Nawáb's expenses, though himself not extravagant, are considerable. Education is making fair progress. The number of boys under instruction in the two primary schools has risen from 301 to 310; and fees have increased from Rs. 263 to Rs. 285. The Nawáb has again contributed a handsome donation of Rs. 500 towards the expenses of these schools.

BARODA.

BARODA.

The state of Baroda, with an area of 4,500 square miles, a population of 2,000,000 souls, and a revenue of Rs. 1,30,00,000, is still under the supervision of the Government of India.

REWA KA'NTA.

REWA KA'NTA.

East of the central Baroda districts lies the Rewa Kánta, traversed, as its name implies, by the Rewa or Narbada river. This is an irregular belt of country throughout almost its whole length from the Máhi to the Tápti, lying along the Gujarát and Central India frontier. It has an area of about 4,800 square miles, a population estimated at nearly 500,000 souls, and a yearly revenue of about Rs. 15,00,000. This territory contains the estates of six large and fifty-five small tributary chiefs. Of the larger estates one, Rájpipla, with an area of about 1,200 square miles, a population of 120,036 souls, and a revenue of Rs. 8,00,000, is of the first class. The five second class states, Bária, Lunáwára, Sunth, Bálásinor, and Chota Udepur, have areas varying from 300 to 800 square miles, populations of from 42,000 to 74,000, and revenues of from Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 3,00,000. The remaining fifty-six estates, with an average area of about thirty miles, a population of about 1,800 souls, and a revenue of Rs. 5,500, form three groups, the Pándu and Dorka Mewás in the north near the Mahi, and the Sánkhera Mewás in the south on the right bank of the Narbada. Of the whole area about twenty per cent, yielding a yearly revenue of about Rs. 3,00,000, is, on account of the minority of its chiefs and from other causes, under the entire control of the Political Agent.

States under management.

The territory under Agency management includes the lands of two large and thirteen small estates. Of the two large estates, Sunth has an area of 394 square miles and a revenue in 1876-77 of Rs. 93,847, and Lunáwára an area of 388 square miles and Rs. 1,28,330 revenue. The thirteen small estates have an area of nearly 200 square miles and a revenue of Rs. 85,288. Though the

REWA KA'NTA.

number of estates, great and small, under the direct control of the Agency is the same as last year, the total area and revenue is, in consequence of the transfer of Bária to the management of its young chief, reduced by about Rs. 3,00,000.

Bária.

On the 6th of November, Máhárâwal Mánsingji, the chief of the Bária state, came of age. Under Government instructions he was formally installed by the Political Agent, and assumed administrative charge of his affairs. Except that he is to submit his state accounts at the close of each year for the Political Agent's scrutiny, the young chief has been entrusted with the entire management of the state. During the eleven years of Colonel Barton's administration Bária has made very great progress. The whole district has been surveyed, and of all its 439 villages the limits have been fixed and the lands measured and mapped; where traders were almost sure to be robbed, they can now pass without escort and without fear; roads have been opened, reservoirs and wells dug, and rest and school-houses built; the revenue has been raised from Rs. 1,52,318 to Rs. 1,72,097, and though more than Rs. 7,00,000 have been spent on works of public usefulness, a debt of Rs. 1,08,030 has been converted into a cash balance of Rs. 1,81,111. A dispensary has been opened, and about 4,000 children a year are vaccinated. The number of schools has risen from one to fourteen, and the pupils from 190 to 532. During the whole time of his minority Colonel Barton gave the greatest care to the education of the young chief. Since his accession he has shown every disposition to be guided by the advice of the Political Agent, and to introduce no changes in the system of administering his state. On the occasion of his investiture he allotted a sum of Rs. 25,000 to be expended on works of public improvement.

Lunáwára.

The young chiefs of Lunáwára and Sunth are at Rájkot, continuing their studies at the Rájkumár college. These are small states, crippled by excessive alienations of the public revenue, and they barely pay their way. In Lunáwára the revenue survey operations were completed and the department abolished. The cost of the survey during the year was Rs. 4,640-8-5.

Police.

In the Rewa Kánta a system of federal police has been introduced. This force was originally paid by the three states of Bária, Lunáwára, and Sunth, and the petty states of Karána and Sánjeli. During the year the force has been reduced by 170 men of all ranks transferred to the service of the Rája of Bária. The total strength is now twenty-six mounted and 249 foot constables, and the cost Rs. 37,973-8-0. As regards crime, 1,109 offences were brought to the notice of the police compared with 907 in 1875-76, and 1,317 accused were arrested compared with 1,057 the previous year. About sixty-nine per cent were convicted against sixty-eight per cent in 1875-76. Property was stolen to the value of Rs. 30,048, of which twenty-seven per cent was recovered.

Crime.

The courts dealt with 1,631 offences and 2,390 accused, or 384 more offences and 247 more accused than in 1875-76. One hundred and sixty-eight persons were discharged, 455 acquitted, and 1,482 convicted. The Political Agent is inclined to regard the

REWA KA'NTA.

increase rather as an indication of improvement in the police, and greater attention to complaints, than as evidence of a growth of crime. At the same time the increase in cases of house breaking and theft would seem, at least partly, to be due to the dearness of food-grains during 1876-77, in consequence of the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Márátha country.

Prisons.

In the Rewa Kánta, including lock-ups, there are twenty-three prisons. In these, when the year began, 281 persons were confined, 896 were admitted during the year, and at its close 293 remained.

Litigation.

In the Agency and thánádars' courts the civil work is said to be steadily on the increase. One thousand four hundred and forty-nine cases were disposed of, compared with 1,325 in 1875-76. The Political Agent received and disposed of fourteen civil appeals.

Season.

About thirty-seven inches of rain, an abundant supply, fell; but it came unseasonably, causing considerable injury to the early or *kharif* crops, which suffered at first from drought, and later on from excessive moisture. The cold weather, or *rabi* crop, was, as a rule, good. The rice benefited from the heavy rain in the latter part of the season, and cultivators were in great measure compensated for their losses by the rise in the price of cereals.

Health.

In July there was a rather sharp, though brief, outbreak of cholera. The disease spread over Lunáwára, Sunth, and the Dorka Mewás. Of the seizures about forty-nine per cent were fatal. With this exception, public health was good. A staff of twelve vaccinators was employed throughout the year. They operated altogether in 13,349 cases, or 1,069 more than last year. The total expenditure on acccount of the establishment was Rs. 2,641, and the average cost of each operation about three annas. Three dispensaries, Bária with an average daily attendance of twenty-six patients, and a yearly cost of Rs. 2,400; Lunáwára with an average daily attendance of 66·4 patients, and a yearly cost of Rs. 2,043; and Rámpur with forty-six patients, costing Rs. 1,703, are spoken of as useful and well managed. There is also a dispensary at Nándod in Rájpipla, but no details of its working have been supplied.

Instruction.

Two new schools have been opened during the year, one in Chota Udepur, and the other in Bária. There are now altogether sixty-three boys' schools in the Rewa Kánta, with an average attendance of 3,189 pupils against 2,906 in the previous year, and three girls' schools with an average attendance of ninety pupils.

NA'RUKOT.

NA'RUKOT.

To the west of the Rewa Kánta, and nearly surrounded by the lands of Chota Udepur, lies Nárukot, with an area of 143 square miles, a population of 6,837 souls, and a revenue of Rs. 7,702. This small territory is administered by the Agent to the Governor, Panch Máháls. Nothing unusual or important took place. The Naikrás, who form the bulk of the population, and who by their risings have gained a notoriety for turbulence, continue quiet and orderly. Not a single offence of a serious nature was committed during the

NA'RUKOT.

year. No separate police force is entertained. A detachment from the Panch Máhál police, consisting of forty men, of whom three are mounted, and the rest foot constables, is placed under the control of the Máhálkari at Jámbughora, the head-quarters of the state. The Máhálkari exercises the powers of a second class magistrate, all cases beyond his jurisdiction being tried by the Political Agent, from whose decisions an appeal lies to Government. Ninety-five persons were brought for trial, of whom sixty-eight were convicted against seventy-four and sixty-three, respectively, in the previous year. There were no offences of a serious nature either against person or property. The value of the property stolen was estimated at Rs. 485, of which Rs. 361 was recovered. Three appeals were made against the decision of the second class magistrate: in two the sentences were confirmed, and in one the sentence was reversed. The lock-up at Jámbughora is made use of for the confinement of convicts sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen days and under, as well as for the custody of under-trial prisoners; criminals sentenced to longer terms of imprisonment are transferred to the subordinate or district jail of the Panch Máháls. During the whole year no civil suits were brought before the courts. Tillage, on great part of the Nárukot lands, consists of burning down patches of wood-land and sowing seed among the ashes. The land-tax is levied either by a fixed money charge on each of these clearings or by a plough-tax. Nothing has yet been done towards introducing a survey, but arrangements are now under consideration. The state contains a large area of waste land. During the past year a few Kolis came as settlers from the neighbouring territory of Chota Udepur. The gross revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 12,193 against Rs. 9,900 in 1875-76. To this total amount the land-tax contributed Rs. 7,774. The season was on the whole a fair one. The rainfall was below the average, thirty-eight inches and seventy-three cents against forty-six inches and seventy-three cents in the preceding year. The vaccinator meets with no opposition, and operated on 498 children. The school at Jámbughora has made favourable progress; the average daily attendance 33·52 against 22·7 in the previous year.

SOUTHERN GUJARA'T.

SOUTHERN GUJARA'T.

In the south of Gujarát are three small states under the supervision of the Political Agent of Surat. Of these Sachin, a group of nineteen villages, about ten miles to the south and south-west of the city of Surat, the property of a branch of the Sidhi family of Janjira, has an area of about thirty-five miles, a population of 18,000 souls, and a revenue of about Rs. 1,50,000. The others are Rajput states. Bánsda, east of the Chickhli sub-division of Surat, with an area of about 240 square miles, a population of 32,000 souls, and a yearly revenue of Rs. 1,25,000; and Dharampor, east of the Balsár sub-division of Surat, with an area of 794 square miles, a population of 74,500 souls, and a yearly revenue of Rs. 2,50,000. Of these three states, Sachin and Bánsda are, on account of the minority of their chiefs, under the direct management of the Political Agent of Surat.

SACHIN.

SACHIN.

Under the charge of the Assistant Political Agent the management of the Sachin villages has been satisfactory. The revenue for 1876-77 was Rs. 1,64,847, or Rs. 1,672 in excess of the previous year's receipts. No balances were left outstanding, and cultivation increased. An effective breakwater was built at Dumas, and a dispensary opened at Sachin. The young chief and his brother are at present being taught at Sachin. If their health keeps good, it is intended next year to send them to the Rájkumár college at Rájkot.

BA'NSDA.

BA'NSDA.

The young chief of Bánsda spent some months of the year in Surat. Under the present arrangements his studies seem to make but little progress. It has been settled to send him to the Rájkumár college in Rájkot at the close of the present year. Nothing has yet been done towards defining the boundaries of the state or marking tracts specially suited for forest conservancy. In eleven villages the survey and assessment of the cultivated land have been finished. The rates of assessment would seem to be thought moderate, as the demand for culturable land has increased. No statistics of the working of the police or of the administration of justice have been received. The actual ordinary revenue of the past year amounted to Rs. 98,809-9-10 compared with Rs. 1,07,106 in the previous year. But recoveries from the previous year, interest, and other miscellaneous items brought the total receipts up to Rs. 1,58,479. The ordinary expenditure was Rs. 82,250, increased by extraordinary items to Rs. 1,69,207. The credit balance at the close of the year was Rs. 3,66,116. Of this Rs. 23,758 were in the Bánsda treasury; Rs. 38,057 in Surat; and Rs. 3,04,300 in Government loans. During the year Rs. 45,323 were spent on public works. The construction of a road two miles from Bánsda to the Dángs, the digging and repairing of four wells and four reservoirs, and the building of one dispensary and two school-houses, would seem to have been the chief works. The number of patients at the hospital was 2,557, and the number of vaccinations 1,318. During the past year the number of schools has increased from one to four, and a fifth will shortly be opened.

DHARAMPUR.

DHARAMPUR.

The Political Agent speaks favourably of the rája of Dharampur's management of his affairs. Under the charge of a tutor the education of his sons makes good progress. The town of Dharampur is kept clean and in good order; the school is well attended, and the chief shows himself very willing to spend a part of his revenues on works of public improvement.

MA'RA'THA STATES.

The states of the Márátha country, with a total area of 13,263 square miles, a population of 1,609,749 souls, and a yearly revenue of Rs. 48,21,600, form three groups, a cluster of small chiefships in the tract of hill and forest that separates the Northern Deccan

from Gujarát and the Konkan; two isolated territories along the sea line of the Konkan, relics of the power of the old Musalmán and Márátha pirate chiefs; and in the Deccan proper feudatories of the Sátára branch of Shiváji's house and the principality and dependencies of Kolhápur.

The following statement shows the chief statistical details of the Márátha states:—

Márátha States, 1876-77.

Name.	By whom supervised.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue in Rupees.
Dángs	Agent, Khándesh.. ..	3,840	36,542	69,610
Peint	Agent, Násik	960	47,033	56,450
Jawhár	Agent, Thana	534	37,406	53,100
Janjira, or Habsan	Agent, Kolába	324	71,996	2,88,000
Sáwant Wári	Superintendent, Sáwant Wári.	900	190,814	2,94,090
Sátára feudatories	Agent, Sátára	3,026	342,199	7,85,420
Akalkot	Agent, Sholápur	495	81,068	2,27,690
Kolhápur	Agent, Kholápur	3,184	802,691	30,47,240
		13,263	1,609,749	48,21,600

DA'NGS.

DANGS.

The most northerly of the groups of Márátha states are a succession of small chiefships stretching nearly parallel to the Rewa Kánta, Bánsda, and Dharampur states along the heights and forests of the northern extremity of the Sahyádri range from the Narbada south to the Vaitarna. This line of states may be divided into three parts. In the north the Akhráni district, the Mewás chiefships, the Dángs and the estate of Surgána under Khándesh; Peint under Násik; and Jahwár under Thána.

Of the Khándesh states the Akhráni district, though it nominally forms part of the Taloda sub-division of Khándesh, is actually distinct, cut off from the plain by a range of precipitous hills. South of Akhráni is a group of six properties known as the Mewás, lying on both sides of the Tápti, with a population of about 7,000 souls, and a yearly revenue of Rs. 41,781. These lands, exempted from the ordinary regulations, are under the management of the Political Agent, who tries all important cases. The people are very poor, the chief revenue being derived from the forests. South of the Mewás states are the Dángs, seven in number, a land of hills and forest, west of the main line of the Sahyádri hills, with an area of about 1,000 square miles and a population of 19,000 souls. South of the Dángs is the estate of Surgána, with an area of about 350 square miles, a population of 8,023 souls, and a yearly revenue estimated at about Rs. 10,000.

During the past year these outlying tracts have received a greater share of attention than has for some time been given them. The Dháng chiefs were invited to Dhulia to be present at the Darbár in honour of the Imperial Proclamation, and efforts were made to entertain and amuse them. In the hot season the Political and Bhil Agents spent two months visiting every part of the

DANGS.

district. These tracts show few signs of any increase of wealth or comfort. A large part of the area is waste or forest land; there are no regular police, and, except that some of the subordinate leaders are bound to attend their chief with a following of bowmen, there is no military force. The general mode of tillage is by burning wood, leaves, and grass, and sowing seed in the ashes. The chief cultivators are Konkanis, immigrants, as their name shows, from the western lowlands. The forests are the chief source of wealth. In the Mewás states they are managed by the chiefs; but in the Dángs, except in Surgána, they are leased to Government. In so poor and backward a country education and medical relief have made almost no progress. The only school, at Surgána, is often closed from want of pupils; there is no dispensary, and seldom a Government vaccinator.

Surgána has very seldom been visited by a European officer. Its present condition is unsatisfactory. The division of its revenues, between two families, gives rise to endless disputes. Most of the chiefs are addicted to drunkenness, and the body of their followers, as rájas or the descendants of rájas, are too proud to work.

PEINT.

PEINT.

South of Surgána, on the western slopes of the Sahyádri hills, lies Peint, with an area of 850 square miles, a population of nearly 50,000 souls, and a yearly revenue of about Rs. 50,000. This territory, at present under the direct management of the Collector of Násik, is but little richer, or less wild, than Surgána. The season was on the whole a fair one; the crops average, and the rainfall 79 inches and 22 cents, or about six inches less than usual. 1,498 people attended the dispensary against 1,450 in the preceding year. 1,778 persons were vaccinated against 1,430 in the previous year. The waste land is less than last year, 9,046 acres (exclusive of reserves) remaining uncultivated. The land revenue is returned as Rs. 28,832-12-4, showing an increase of Rs. 915-6-2 over the previous year. The forest receipts represent Rs. 23,288-1-10 against Rs. 13,375-13-11 in the year 1875-76. Including this, the entire income of the state amounted to Rs. 57,693. No remissions were granted, nor were there outstanding balances. Crime has slightly increased, eighty-four offences being reported against seventy-two in the previous year. The number of civil suits has decreased from sixty to fifty-three. The total value of the suits was Rs. 6,103-15-6. Rs. 12,938-10-0 were spent on local works. There are eight schools, attended by 339 pupils.

JAWHA'R.

JAWHA'R.

South of Peint, and surrounded by the lands of the district of Thána, is Jawhár, with an area of 539 square miles, a population of 37,405 souls, and a yearly revenue of about Rs. 75,000. From the 1st April 1876 to the 19th December the management of the state was in the hands of the Political Agent of Thána, assisted by a manager, or *kárbhári*, appointed by Government. On the 20th December 1876 the entire government of the state was handed over to the young chief. He removed the former manager and appoint-

JAWHAR.

ed in his stead a young man who had taken service with him as his law teacher. The new manager is said to be inefficient. The working of the police, in spite of an addition to its strength from seven to fourteen men, is unsatisfactory. Crime has increased, and, while more property is stolen, less is recovered. There is a small prison, in which forty persons were confined against thirty in the preceding year. The season was fair and the harvest good. The receipts from all sources came to Rs. 70,131, and the expenditure to Rs. 41,492. There is no dispensary, but the chief has a native practitioner, and keeps a supply of European medicines. There is one vaccinator attached, who performed 796 successful operations. There are three schools attended by thirty-six pupils.

The two Konkan coast states that owe their existence to the prowess of their former chiefs, as naval commanders and pirates, are Janjira and Sáwant Wári.

JANJIRA.

JANJIRA.

At the northern extremity of the Ratnágiri collectorate is the Habsán or Janjira state, with an area of 151 square miles, a population of 72,000 souls, and a yearly revenue of nearly Rs. 3,00,000. This small territory is ruled by the Nawáb Sidhi Ibráhim Khán Yákut Khán, under the superintendence and advice of a Resident Assistant to the Political Agent, the Collector of Kolába. The terms of the agreement entered into by His Highness the Nawáb in 1870 have been satisfactorily observed, and a new code of rules for the guidance of revenue officers was brought into force. At the suggestion of the Political Agent, Government have ordered that the working of these rules should be carefully watched, as they by no means wish, without sufficient reason, to interfere in the matter of collecting the revenue. The Nawáb, by relinquishing his monopoly of the sale of tobacco, abolishing the tax on persons leaving his territory by sea, and arranging for a steamer to ply regularly between Bombay and the ports of Janjira and Shriwardhan, has shown an enlightened interest in his people's welfare. There is now an efficient body of sixty police, being one policeman to every 1,200 people. Offences increased from 507 in 1875-76 to 533 in 1876-77, and the number of accused arrested was 1,025, of whom twenty-nine per cent were convicted against twenty-five per cent in the previous year. Property was stolen to the value of Rs. 4,410, and ninety-four per cent was recovered. The only serious crime was a gang robbery committed at the end of the year, and disposed of in the present year 1877-78, by the conviction of seven men out of a party of nine, the two others not having been arrested. The Habsán courts acquitted or discharged 815 and convicted 210 accused persons. The new jail at Murád, the only prison in the state, has now been open for one year, and is reported to be in good order. Fifty-five persons were confined in it against seventy-nine in the previous year. Of 377 civil suits 311 were decided, and of ninety-four appeals seventeen were heard. The total revenue is returned at Rs. 2,95,809, or Rs. 25,000 less than in the last year. The chief loss was in land revenue, the Nawáb

JANJIRA.

having given liberal remissions on account of the bad harvest. Next to land revenue, his forests are the Nawáb's chief source of income, the total standing at Rs. 37,225 against Rs. 26,032 in the previous year. Large contracts for the supply of the Bombay firewood market are given every year. Customs also show an increase from Rs. 6,591 to Rs. 10,885. The expenditure is kept at a very small figure. During the year 525 out-door patients were admitted into the dispensary. The state vaccinator performed 1,569 successful operations. In spite of the attention paid to vaccination, Janjira, during the past year, suffered from several outbreaks of small-pox. At Shriwardhan, in June and July, there were fifty seizures, seven of them fatal, and again in February and March fifty persons were attacked, and sixteen died. The disease also appeared in the Mángaon district in February and March, when 182 persons were attacked, and twenty-one died. Education continues to make favourable progress with fourteen schools and 689 pupils against twelve schools and 535 pupils in the previous year. Besides the state provision there are 40 *páthshála*, or road-side schools, at which 353 pupils are being taught.

SA'WANT WA'RI.

SA'WANT W'ARI.

About 120 miles south of Janjira, between Ratnágiri and Goa, and cut off from the sea by a narrow strip of Ratnágiri land, is the territory of Sáwant Wári, with an area of 900 square miles, a population of about 200,000 souls, and a revenue of Rs. 3,00,000. The British Government have conducted the administration of this state since 1838, and as the present chief, Ragunáth Sáwant Bhonslé, is only fifteen years old, this control will continue for some time longer. About the latter end of January the young Sir Desai, who had for some three years been receiving his education at Kolhápur, was sent to the Rájkumár college at Rájkot, in Káttywár. The reports of his conduct and the progress made in his studies are satisfactory. During the year occurred the deaths of two leading members of this Bhonslé family, Jánki Bái Sáheb, the younger widow of the late Khem Sáwant Bhonslé (grandfather of the present chief), and her son Nároba Sáwant Bhonslé, known also as Báwa Sáheb, the uncle of the present chief.

Survey.

Instead of two, the revenue survey has had three establishments at work. The survey of the Kurál sub-division has been completed, and the revenue settlements proposed have received the approval and sanction of Government. The effect of this settlement will be to raise the yearly revenue by about twenty per cent. The Wári and Bánda sub-divisions are now under survey and classification. The total area measured during the season amounted to 71,396 acres, and the area classed to 75,388 acres. The measuring work is more this year than last by 2,926 acres, and the classing by 28,667 acres. The expenditure in 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 29,592; in the present year it has been Rs. 43,122, or Rs. 13,530 more. In the villages round the town of Wári considerable progress has been made in the demarcation and measurement of forest reserves. The survey of forest land will, it is hoped, be completed during the present field season.

SA'WANT WA'RI.

Police duties are performed by a local corps, a body of 436 men, a proportion of one man to every 459 of the population and to every two square miles of territory. There are no mounted police. The working of the force appears to have been satisfactory. The number of offences reported was 938, or sixteen less than in the previous year; the number of accused arrested was proportionately less, being 384 against 425. Of 298 sent for trial, sixty-five per cent were convicted, compared with forty-five per cent in the previous year. It will be observed that the proportion of accused arrested this year to the number of offences reported is smaller than the proportion under the same heads last year; but this is explained by the Political Superintendent as due to a great number of the complaints having been of a vexatious nature, and dismissed after inquiry. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 2,924, of which thirty-eight per cent was recovered. There have been no cases of heinous crime; but salt-smuggling is on the increase, with ninety-six cases against seventy-three in the last year, and fifty-nine in 1874-75.

Police.

Exclusive of the court of the Political Superintendent, which exercises the powers of a court of sessions and of a district magistrate, there are five courts of criminal justice. Of the 794 accused who were tried by these courts, 533 were convicted, or 67·1 per cent, against fifty-five per cent in 1875-76. The prevailing crime is theft. The only jail is in the town of Sáwant Wári. In this, at the close of 1875-76, there were eighty-five prisoners; during the year 173 were admitted, raising the total number of prisoners to 258 against 217 in the previous year; seventy-four remained in jail at the close of the year.

Crime.

The number of cases on the files of the two courts of original civil jurisdiction at the end of 1875-76 was 853; 2,779 cases were filed during the year, making a total of 3,632 against a total of 3,500 for the year before; 2,659 cases were disposed of against 2,647 in 1875-76, leaving 973 in arrears. In the appellate courts, of 305 appeals for hearing, 268 were decided. Of the total number decided, eighteen were disposed of by the Political Superintendent, twenty-one by the Assistant Political Superintendent, and 229 by the Special Judicial Assistant temporarily sanctioned to clear off these arrears. The system of registration which, under the sanction of Government, came into operation on the 15th February 1876, has worked well throughout the year. The amount realized from registration fees and fines was Rs. 19,784 against Rs. 9,374 in the preceding year.

Litigation.

The state suffered from a scarcity of crops, more particularly from the failure of its hill grains and its garden produce. This has been caused not by a deficiency in the fall of rain, for 143 inches seventy-eight cents instead of 130 inches, the average of the ten years ending with 1873-74, were registered at Wári; but because, instead of lasting till the middle of October, the rain abruptly ceased in September. The late setting in of the monsoon of this year was an additional aggravation of the evil; but the rice crops, which are the staple produce of the country, have yielded, on the whole, very little under the average. In no instance has the failure been so great

Season.

SA'WANT WA'RI.

as to necessitate remissions. In consequence of the irregular fall of rain, the coffee crops proved almost a complete failure.

Revenue.

The receipts were Rs. 3,53,442, or Rs. 37,822 in excess of the receipts of the previous year. But of this excess Rs. 32,539 were due to an alteration in the dates for the payment of revenue instalments, through which an instalment, properly belonging to the income of the next year, was anticipated. That is, the actual receipts of the year under report were Rs. 3,20,903. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 3,37,373, or Rs. 16,470 in excess of receipts, and Rs. 36,189 in excess of the expenditure in the year previous. This excess is explained by the exceptional causes of expenditure connected with preparations for the Sir Desai's visit to Delhi, and with birth and death occurrences in the Sir Desai's family. The state of the finances is satisfactory, as there is still a credit balance of Rs. 2,32,721.

Public works.

Of the total expenditure Rs. 28,696 went on public works. The chief improvement was the restoration and repair of the lake at Wári, known as the Moti Taláo. This work is now completed.

Health.

Public health, on the whole, was good. Correct vital statistics are not available; the figures returned show one birth to fifty of the population, and one death to eighty-six. The largest number of deaths was from fever. At the civil hospital 252 in-patients and 3,223 out-patients were treated, the attendance exceeding the figures returned for last year. The number of primary vaccinations decreased by 100 operations, but revaccinations increased by 233.

Instruction.

Six new vernacular schools have been opened during the year, two of them Hindustáni schools, and one Máráthi school was closed, so that there are now thirty-six schools with 1,818 pupils. The Anglo-vernacular school at Wári has seventy-six pupils, and was found to be fairly efficient. Of thirty-three vernacular schools examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector and his assistant, seventeen were well spoken of. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 10,743, of which Rs. 8,833 were charged to the state revenue, and the rest was met from local contribution and school fees.

SA'TA'RA FEUDATORIES.

SA'TA'RA FEUDATORIES.

Of the third group of Márátha states the northern cluster consists of five feudatories of the old Sátára domain :—

Sátára Feudatories, 1876-77.

Name.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue in Rupees.
Pant Sachew of Bhor	1,491	136,075	4,42,889
Nimbalkar of Phaltan	397	59,536	1,27,578
Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh	213	68,335	1,25,000
Deshmukh of Jath...	885	70,665	83,640
Deshmukh of Daffépur	40	8,693	6,360
Total ...	3,026	343,304	7,85,467

Of these Bhor lies in the north-west, Phaltan in the north, the Pant Pratinidhi's estates in the centre, Jath in the east, and Daflépur in the western corner of Jath. All are under the Political Agent of Sátára. The Jath estate, on account of the mismanagement of its chief, is still under the entire control of the Political Agent of Sátára. Except Bhor, the Sátára states all suffered from the scarcity of the past year. Emigration to some extent relieved the pressure of distress, but much remained, and ordinary administrative progress was in many respects at a standstill. The Political Agent speaks in terms of praise of the management of his affairs by the Phaltan chief; the bad health of the Pant Pratinidhi would seem to have interfered with his intentions of improving his state; the lady at the head of the Daflépur estate has shown herself willing to further works of public benefit; Jath is gradually recovering from the effect of disorder and misrule; in Bhor alone is there little real effort to improve or carry out the wishes of the Political Agent. The returns of the Sátára estates are in many respects incomplete and inaccurate. Especially in Bhor the Political Agent has had cause to complain of a marked unwillingness to supply detailed information. Survey operations have been continued over almost all the Bhor territory, though they have not as yet made much progress; in Phaltan they are completed, and they are well advanced in the Pant Pratinidhi's estates and in Jath. The Sátára estates have a police force of 318 men, of whom twenty are mounted, supported at a cost of Rs. 18,880. The property stolen was valued at Rs. 6,738, against Rs. 9,849 in the previous year. The property recovered shows a decrease from forty-six to forty-two per cent. Offences were reported to the number of 1,710, or 216 more than in the previous year. The courts dealt with 2,800 accused, of whom 658 were discharged, 816 acquitted, and 1,154 convicted. There has been a slight increase of crime in each state, except Phaltan, where there is a slight decrease. During the year under report two dacoity cases from Jath were tried by the Political Agent. The accused were convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. In the appellate courts twenty-six sentences were confirmed, twelve modified, and seven reversed. Of 3,676 civil suits for disposal, against 4,590 in 1876, 2,563 were decided. The arrears in the Pant Pratinidhi's and the Daflépur courts are considerable. 693 documents were registered against 948 in the previous year.

During the year altogether about Rs. 62,040 were spent on works of public usefulness. Of this Rs. 34,989 belongs to Jath, where much was done, as famine relief works, in opening roads and improving the storage of water; Rs. 12,062 were spent in the Pant Pratinidhi's estates; Rs. 11,199 in Phaltan; Rs 3,000 in Daflépur; and Rs. 790 in Bhor.

The following table shows the gross revenue and expenditure of the different estates :—

SA'TA'RA FEUDATORIES.

Finances of the Sátára Feudatories, 1876-77.

Name.	Land Revenue.	Excise.	Total.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhor	3,66,566	92,660	* 7,39,851	7,39,851
Phaltan	39,138	...	39,138	...
Aundh	84,028	28,577	1,12,606	1,28,111
Jath	82,249	8,163	90,413	...
Daflépur	7,477	1,315	8,793	8,188
Total ...	5,79,461	1,30,716	9,90,802	8,76,151

* Including the sum of Rs. 2,80,625 on account of realization of outstanding revenue for the past year, &c.

To a total of sixty-five schools and 2,359 pupils, the Bhor state contributed twenty-two schools and 774 pupils; Phaltan, thirteen schools and 551 pupils; Pant Pratinidhi, fifteen schools and 457 pupils; Jath, thirteen schools and 539 pupils; and Daflépur, two schools and thirty-eight pupils. The severe scarcity and distress greatly affected the progress of education. Still, as compared with the previous year, although the number of schools remains the same, there is a rise from 2,341 to 2,359 in the number of pupils.

AKALKOT.

AKALKOT.

Akalkot, originally a feudatory of Sátára, on the right bank of the Bhima about twenty miles to the south-east of Sholápur, with an area of 498 square miles, a population of 81,068 souls, and a yearly revenue of Rs. 3,00,000, is, in consequence of the minority of its chief, under the entire control of the Political Agent of Sholápur. The saving effected by the transfer of the management of the state from a Special Superintendent to an Assistant Collector was noticed in last year's report. The experience of the past year would seem to show that perhaps too much has been sacrificed to economy. The frequent changes among the Assistant Collectors in charge of the state are an evil, and the question is under consideration whether it would not be well to increase the state allowance to the Assistant Collector, so as to ensure the services of the same officer for a period of considerable length. During the year the young chief, now nine years old, was transferred for his education from Akalkot to Kolhápur.

Survey.

The season was one of scarcity and suffering. The land is administered according to the system in force in the neighbouring districts of the Bombay Presidency. The current rates of assessment were introduced in 1871-72 when the survey was completed.

Police.

The police number 256 men, of whom nine are mounted. Their cost is returned at Rs. 16,559. Five hundred and seventy-four accused persons were arrested by the police, of whom 407 were sent for trial and 321 convicted. Property stolen was valued at Rs. 10,279, of which twenty-seven per cent was recovered, compared with Rs. 6,247 stolen and twenty-eight per cent recovered in 1875-76. One thousand and eighty-four persons were dealt with by the courts against 1,007 in 1875-76; 316 were dis-

AKALKOT.

charged, 264 acquitted, 475 convicted, and fifteen committed. Of the last number twelve were convicted by the sessions court. Of twenty-seven appeals, twelve were rejected, two sentences were confirmed, two modified, five reversed, and six were pending. In the jail were 224 prisoners, of whom 161 were admitted during the year, and sixty-two remained at its close. Four hundred and nine civil suits were decided out of 473. The value of suits heard amounted to Rs. 31,620, or Rs. 5,647 less than in the previous year. Of forty-six civil appeals, six were decided. Three hundred and seventy-nine documents were registered, or 126 more than in 1875-76.

Season.

Though less complete than in the neighbouring districts, the failure of rain was very marked, the returns showing only 11·50 inches compared with 34·88 per cent, the average of the last seven years. Relief works had to be opened, and the collection of much of the land revenue postponed. The gross revenue of Akalkot was Rs. 3,00,000. The revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 2,61,657, the expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,90,652. The receipts (Rs. 50,193) and expenditure (Rs. 49,988) for former years almost exactly balanced each other. On account of the scarcity, revenue to the amount of Rs. 1,70,340 remained unrecovered, leaving as actual receipts only Rs. 91,317, or about Rs. 1,00,000 less than the actual expenditure. The financial result of the past year has, therefore, been to reduce the credit balance of the state from Rs. 1,16,842 to Rs. 17,712. To meet the expenses connected with relief works a sum of Rs. 84,000 was borrowed from Government. The whole of this will, it is expected, be spent. But if the outstanding balance is collected, this deficit will be more than covered. The cash balance on the 1st April 1877 was Rs. 17,712. In the dispensary 7,127 patients were treated against 5,097 in the preceding year, at a cost of Rs. 2,037. Twenty-one schools, thirteen Márátha, seven Hindustáni, and one Kánárese, with 992 pupils, were maintained at a total cost of Rs. 6127. Among the Márátha schools one, with an average attendance of about twenty-eight, is a girls' school. The report of the Deputy Educational Inspector was not, on the whole, favourable, and, at least in the matter of providing more facilities for the Kánárese-speaking population, some change seems necessary.

KOLHA'PUR.

KOLHA'PUR.

The second division of the Deccan group of states consists of Kolhápur and its feudatories.

The state of Kolhápur, bounded on the north by the river Wárna, on the west by the Sahyádri mountains, and on the east and south by the district of Belgaum, has an estimated area of 3,184 square miles, a population of 802,691 souls, and a yearly revenue of about Rs. 30,00,000. Of the whole area, about one-fourth, containing about one-third of the total population, and yielding about one-third of the gross revenue, has been from time to time assigned by the state for the support of its nobles, or, in smaller quantities, made over in gift to private individuals. All of these smaller estates are tributary to the parent state, the whole payment amounting to a yearly sum of Rs. 19,489.

KOLHA'PUR.

Among the feudatories, nine have estates of considerable size and wealth. These are the chief of Kápsi, the chief of Tergál, Narayanrao Ghatge of Kágal, the Sir Lashkar Bahádur, the Himmat Bahádur, the chief of Vishálgarh, the chief of Baura, Jeysing Ráo, chief of Kágal, and the chief of Inchalkaranji. Besides the principality of Kolhápur the four last-mentioned estates, with a total area of 648 miles, a population of 182,984 souls, and a yearly revenue of Rs. 5,60,523, or altogether nearly nine-tenths of the entire territory, are, in consequence of the minority of their chiefs, under the entire control of the Political Agent of Kolhápur.

Survey.

During the year revenue survey operations were continued in the Garh Hinglaz, Panhála, and Karvir sub-divisions. In Garh Hinglaz a measuring establishment, and between Panhála and Karvir a classifying establishment, were occupied during the whole season. Revised rates of land assessment were also introduced into sixty-five Panhála villages, containing an area of 69,398 acres, or 108 square miles. The financial result of the revision of assessment was a rise from Rs. 61,014-13-2 to Rs. 62,855-1-10, that is, an increased demand of Rs. 1,840-4-8. The cost of the survey establishment during the year amounted to Rs. 25,339-6-3. At the present slow rate of progress the survey and settlement of the lands of the state will not be completed during the minority of the present chief. Arrangements for increasing the strength of the present survey establishment are therefore under consideration. The Alienation Settlement department continued its work. The result is, from resumptions, quit-rents, and commutations, a net yearly saving of Rs. 11,743-13-3 against Rs. 15,519 in 1875-76.

States under management.

Of the four subordinate states under direct management, the following are the chief administrative details :—

Kolhápur Feudatories under Agency management, 1876-77.

	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue in Rupees.
Inchalkaranji	201	59,330	2,12,235
Vishálgarh	235	32,414	1,09,638
Baura	83	43,439	79,159
Kágal	129	47,801	1,59,491
	648	182,984	560,523

The adoption as chief of Inchalkaranji of Náráyanráo Govind, a boy seven years old, was sanctioned by Government. The special succession tribute, in addition to the ordinary yearly payment of Rs. 2,000 to the Kolhápur state, has been fixed at Rs. 1,70,000. Of this one-half was paid on the occasion of the young chief's adoption, the remainder will be paid when he comes of age. At the same time it was made a condition of adoption, that in future Inchalkaranji, whose position had hitherto been undefined, should stand in the same relation to the parent state of Kolhápur as the other feudatory states of Vishálgarh, Baura, and Kágal. The cash balance at the close of the year was about two lakhs of rupees. In October last the young chief was brought into Kolhápur for

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his education, and was placed under the supervision of the Assistant Political Agent. The young chief of Vishálgarh, Abáji Krishna Pratinidhi, is in his tenth year. He was removed to Kolhápur for his education, and placed under the Assistant Political Agent's charge. The state accounts show for the year 1875-76 a surplus balance of Rs. 2,30,560. The chief of Baura, Madhowráo Moreshwar Pant Amatya, is eighteen years old. Besides attending the Rájárám high school his studies are, under the supervision of the Assistant Political Agent, entrusted to a private tutor. The credit balance of this state at the close of the year 1875-76 was Rs. 24,849. The chief of Kágal, Jeysing Ráo Ghatge Sarjáráo, is now in his twenty-first year. He has been making himself acquainted with the conduct of public business, and has recently been entrusted with the management of his private affairs. Financially this state is prosperous, closing the year with surplus funds amounting to Rs. 2,50,932.

Police.

The duties of mounted police are performed by the cavalry of the Kolhápur state. The foot police are 519 strong, and cost Rs. 46,648. There were 3,148 accused arrested, of whom 2,728 were sent for trial, 1,379, or forty-three per cent of those arrested and fifty per cent of those sent for trial, were convicted. In 1875-76, 2,168 persons were arrested, and 906, or forty-one per cent, were convicted. Property was stolen to the value of Rs. 46,438, of which fifty-six per cent was recovered. In the previous year Rs. 71,582 were stolen, and Rs. 52,230 recovered.

Crime.

The following table shows the number of offences reported and of persons dealt with during 1875-76 and 1876-77, and also the disposal of persons dealt with in the latter year :—

Crime in Kolhápur, 1876-77.

State.	Number of Offences reported during		Number of Persons dealt with in		Persons disposed of in 1876-77.					
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Discharged	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed.	Died or transferred.	Remaining.
Kolhápur ..	2,678	2,866	5,117	5,438	1,964	618	2,665	136	...	55

The number of offences in Kolhápur was 2,866, or 188 more than in 1875-76; but there was a decrease in the more serious crimes, murder, culpable homicide, attempt to murder, rape, forgery, and adultery; whilst there was an increase in gang robbery, theft, misappropriation of property, extortion, and house-breaking. The number of cases tried by the sessions court was thirty-six against fifty-six in the preceding year. Comparing crime with population there was one crime to five hundred and thirty-three persons in Kolhápur. Of 5,438 persons arrested, or 321 more than in 1875-76, 1,964 were discharged, 618 acquitted, and 2,665 convicted. The number of accidental deaths was much the same as in the previous year. In the number of fires there was an increase from 1,075 in 1875-76 to 1,113 in 1876-77. There were

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188 criminal appeals before the Nyáyádhish, the Political Agent, and Government. In 144 cases the sentences were confirmed, in twenty-nine they were modified, and in fifteen reversed.

Prisons.

Kolhápur has a central jail and ten sub-divisional lock-ups. At the end of last year 222 prisoners remained in jail, and 851 were admitted during 1876-77, making a total of 1,073 against 716 in 1875-76. At the close of the year 303 remained in jail. In the central jail seven deaths occurred during the year; the cost of each prisoner averaged Rs. 81-2-11 against Rs. 79-11-2 in 1875-76.

Litigation.

The work of the courts of civil justice increased during the year. There were 4,272 suits for disposal during 1876-77 against 3,531 in 1875-76. Of the former number 2,729, or sixty-four per cent, were decided on their merits; 409, or nine per cent, were dismissed; 602, or fourteen per cent, were adjusted or withdrawn; and one was referred to another court, leaving a balance of 531, or thirteen per cent, for disposal at the end of the year. The value of the suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 2,81,345 against Rs. 2,27,304 in the previous year. The following statement shows that almost all the suits were connected with movable property:—

Litigation in Kolhápur, 1876-77.

Claim.	Suits.
For possession of land	153
Otherwise connected with land	107
Connected with privileges	10
,, movable property	3,471
Total ...	3,741

The number of applications filed for the execution of decrees during the year was 2,643 against 2,697 in the preceding year. Of the former number 2,098 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 545 applications on hand. Besides appeals to the court of the Nyáyádhish, there were sixteen regular and 114 special appeals for disposal before the Political Agent. Of these sixty-two special and three regular appeals have been disposed of. There were 1,562 documents registered during 1876-77, and the fees realized amounted to Rs. 7,223. Of the whole number 1,490 were compulsory, and the rest optional.

Municipal.

The municipal income of the town of Kolhápur during the year, including the surplus funds in hand, amounted to Rs. 61,445-5-6 against Rs. 58,342-6-11 in the preceding year, and the expenditure to Rs. 44,681-13-10, leaving a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 16,763-7-8. The population of the town of Kolhápur is 37,662, and the percentage of gross taxation per head is nearly one rupee. The chief municipal works carried out during the year were the market building near the Ambabáir's temple, two new

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roads, seven public latrines, a pavement of cut stones on two sides of the grain-market, a large shed at the night-soil depôt, the removal of certain portions of the fort walls, and making roads through the openings into the town, and improvement of the approaches at the Warun and the Ganga gateways.

Military.

There are two principal military establishments, the Kolhápur infantry and the 'Red' cavalry. The sanctioned strength of the infantry is one second in command, one adjutant, six *subedárs*, six *jamadárs*, thirty-two *havildárs*, one bugle-major, ten buglers, thirty-two *naiks*, 443 privates, three water-carriers, and sixteen boys. The total cost of this corps in 1875-76 was Rs. 78,585-6-1. Exclusive of menials and camp followers, the strength of the cavalry consists of 154 horsemen of all ranks and grades, supported at a total cost of Rs. 48-371-13-3.

Crops.

In Kolhápur there are 1,305,185 acres of culturable land, of which 1,147,781 were under tillage during 1875-76. Cotton bears a proportion of 2¼ per cent to the total area under cultivation, sugar-cane one, rice 12¾, Indian millet 25¾, millet 5¾, and gram 2¼. Indian millet bears the highest, and wheat, with less than one per cent, the lowest proportion to the total area.

Season.

The season was very unfavourable. The fall of rain registered at Kolhápur was twenty inches and sixty-six cents against fifty-four inches and ninety-eight cents, or less than half of the preceding year. A considerable portion of both early and late crops failed. Towards the close of the year (April 1877) produce prices rose from 100 to 150 per cent in excess of the rates in 1876. As might be expected in a season of scanty rainfall and dear food, public health suffered. In two outbreaks of cholera 7,763 persons were attacked, 3,655, or nearly fifty per cent, fatally.

Works.

On public works the state of Kolhápur expended in 1876-77 nearly four and a quarter lakhs of rupees. The principal works completed during the year were a band-room, *nagár khána*, a wall to the public gardens, a plant-house, elephant and camel stalls, and two school-houses at Báura; eleven reservoirs and twenty-two public wells were also deepened and cleared of silt. The Azra and Garh Hinglaz road, the Kolhápur portion of the Nipáni and Kurundwád road, the branch road from the Kolhápur cantonment to join the new Miraj road, and the extension of the Inchalkaranji road to the river Panchganga, were also completed. To give employment to the destitute, works were in progress on the following roads: the fifth section of the Kolhápur and A'mbághát road, the Shirol and Udgaum road, with a branch to Chipri; the third section of the Kolhápur and Bhudhargarh road, a road from Malkápur to Kápsi, a road from Malkápur to Anaskura, the Kolhápur and Báura road, a road from Katkol to Chandargi and Yargatti, and the Torgal and Katke' road. The Panchganga bridge at the Brahmapuri hill, near the town of Kolhápur, is under construction. The following bridges were completed: bridges across the five water-courses on the Kolhápur and Miraj road; a bridge over the Jitti on the new Miraj line of road; and bridge over the Rankálla on

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the Kolhápur and Báura road. A total allotment of Rs. 7,01,861 has been provided for public works in 1877-78.

Finance.

The total revenue in Kolhápur during 1875-76 amounted to about twenty-eight lakhs, and the expenditure to twenty-seven and a half lakhs of rupees. The year opened on the 6th June 1875 with a balance of Rs. 27,43,775, and closed on the 5th June following with a balance of Rs. 28,07,734. But more than one-half of this total revenue has, at one time or another, been alienated, and at present the Kolhápur state, exclusive of Rs. 86,335 of refunds, realized only Rs. 13,60,763. To this total sum land revenue contributed Rs. 8,95,558; customs and excise Rs. 1,27,166; local funds Rs. 1,26,053; tribute Rs. 35,466; law Rs. 14,923; revenue fines Rs. 12,622; education Rs. 10,169; and miscellaneous Rs. 1,41,376. There was a slight increase in the land revenue for 1875-76, the total demands amounting to Rs. 9,10,521, or Rs. 14,026 more than in 1874-75. The collections realized Rs. 8,69,773, or Rs. 1,446 more than in 1874-75, and the outstanding balances were Rs. 40,513, or more by Rs. 12,543 than in the previous year. The greater portion of this outstanding balance was due from the Panhála and Karvir districts, in which many landholders have long resisted the payment of an enhanced assessment put on their lands by a late Kárbhári. Till the survey of these districts is completed, there would seem to be little prospect of these balances being adjusted. Of other revenues, transit duties brought in Rs. 13,617, or Rs. 581 more than in 1874-75; liquor Rs. 42,128 against Rs. 41,023; and stamps Rs. 35,657, or less by Rs. 9,383; local funds supplied Rs. 90,778, or Rs. 714 less; and tolls gave Rs. 16,699, or Rs. 1,823 more. The expenditure of the year, exclusive of Rs. 35,328 of refunds, amounted to Rs. 10,42,934. Of this Rs. 2,42,178 were spent on public works; Rs. 1,82,825 on court charges; Rs. 1,57,684 on military; Rs. 95,060 on judicial; Rs. 93,871 on revenue; Rs. 80,144 on miscellaneous; Rs. 42,427 on education; Rs. 34,851 on agency; Rs. 28,193 on pensions; Rs. 28,698 on engineering; Rs. 25,339 on survey; and Rs. 15,741 on medical charges. The financial condition of the state is satisfactory. There is at present a balance of Rs. 25,00,971 in cash, or invested in Government security.

Health.

Compared with 1874-75 the number of births registered fell from 16,750 to 14,200, and the number of deaths rose from 14,184 to 15,340. The greater mortality is ascribed to the prevalence of cholera. The total number of sick treated at the civil hospital at Kolhápur during 1876-77, compared with 1875-76, is as follows:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
In-patients	638	734
Out-patients	9,580	11,597
	10,218	12,331

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Of the 734 in-patients 636 were cured and discharged, fifty-eight died, and forty remained under treatment at the close of the year. The number of lunatics in the Kolhápur asylum was thirty-eight, the same as last year. Of these twenty-two were cured, six transferred to friends, six died, and four remained in the asylum. The total expenditure on account of medical establishment was Rs. 15,420 against Rs. 14,011 in 1874-75. In 1876-77 the number of primary vaccinations was 19,730 against 19,471 in 1875-76. Of the 19,730 operations 18,654 were successful, 332 unsuccessful or doubtful, and in 744 cases the result was unknown. There were also 332 revaccinations. In addition to the above, at the Kolhápur dispensary, 888 persons were vaccinated primarily, and 341 were revaccinated.

Instruction.

The progress of education continues to be satisfactory. The Rájáram high school is the principal educational establishment. The Anglo-vernacular school is said to be the best in the Southern Division; village schools are scattered throughout the state, and the girls' and night schools at the town of Kolhápur are better than most other schools of the same class. The expenditure was Rs. 42,426, exclusive of charges for building and repairs. There were 135 schools, or four less than in 1875-76, and 6,849 pupils, or 272 more.

KA'NA'RESE STATES.

The states of the Kánárese speaking country have a total area of 2,800 square miles, a population of 627,722, and a revenue of nearly Rs. 20,00,000. They consist of the scattered territories known as the Southern Márátha states, and the small property of Sáwánur, in Dhárwár. The following table shows the chief statistics of the Kánárese states :—

Kánárese States, 1876-77.

Name.	By whom supervised.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.	Revenue in Rupees.
Southern Márátha	Agent, Kolhápur...	2,734	610,434	18,22,330
Sawánur...	Agent, Dhárwár ...	69	17,288	73,410
	Total...	2,803	627,722	18,95,740

SOUTHERN MA'RA'THA STATES.

SOUTHERN MA'RA'THA STATES.

The territories of Sángli, the two branches of Miraj, the two branches of Kurundwád, Jamkhandi, Mudhol, and Rámdurg, collectively known as the Southern Márátha states, have a total area of 2,734 square miles, a population of 610,434, and a revenue amounting, during the year 1876-77, to Rs. 18,72,336. Though the head-quarters of these states and the greater part of their possessions lie within the limits of the Kánárese country, of the whole population of 610,434 souls the language of 228,853, or about thirty-seven per cent, is Máráthi. Under the supervi-

SOUTHERN MA'RA'THA STATES.

sion of the Political Agent of Kolhápur these states are in the possession of eight chiefs. Of these, six—Sángli, the two chiefs of Miraj, the two chiefs of Kurundwád and Jamkhandi—are Bráhmans, representatives of the Patwardhan stock. The chief of Rámdurg is also a Bráhman of the Bhávé house, and the chief of Mudhol a Márátha of the Bhonslé Ghorpuré family. Geographically these lands are widely distributed. The head-quarters of all of them lie along the Krishna, and its tributaries the Ghatprabha and the Málprabha. But, except two compact clusters of villages, Mudhol on the Ghatprabha, about fifteen miles west of Kaládgi, and Rámdurg on the Málprabha, about thirty miles south of Mudhol, the lands of each of these states are scattered in groups and single villages over Sholápur, Kaládgi, Dhárwár, Belgaum, Kolhápur, and Sátára, from the Bhima in the north to the Tungabhadra in the south.

The following statement gives their main administrative details :—

Southern Márátha States, 1876-77.

Name.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1872.	Revenue in 1876.
			Rs.
Sángli	896	223,663	7,72,952
Miraj (Senior)	340	82,201	2,71,941
Miraj (Junior)	208	35,601	1,33,925
Kurundwád (Senior)	182	39,420	82,000
Kurundwád (Junior)	114	30,251	1,00,783
Jamkhandi...	492	102,346	3,00,000
Mudhol	362	58,921	1,25,000
Rámdurg	140	38,031	85,735
Total ...	2,734	610,434	18,72,336

Of these states Miraj senior and Mudhol are, on account of the minority of their chiefs, and Sángli because of mismanagement, under the direct charge of political officers. Besides, there is a small estate, Mhysal, with a revenue of Rs. 10,500, under management for the benefit of its owner, a youth of fourteen years of age. During the past year the whole of the area of these states was more or less affected by the scarcity.

SA'NGLI.

Sángli, the largest of the Southern Márátha states, is also the most scattered. It is distributed over five divisions: Miraj, including the town of Sángli, the head-quarters of the state, on the Krishna about twenty miles north-east of Kolhápur; Terdál on the south bank of the Krishna, about forty miles south-east of Sángli; Mangalvedha, in the Sátára district, along the south bank of the Bhima, about seventy miles north-east of Sángli; Shirhatti, in Dhárwár, on the north bank of the Tungabhadra, about 140 miles south-east of Sángli; Dudwár, a small group of villages to the south of the Malprabha, about fifty miles north-west of Shirhatti; and Sháhápur, a considerable tract of country immedi-

ately north of the town of Belgaum, or about sixty-five miles to the south of Sángli.

Management.

In 1873, in consequence of the continued mismanagement of the state, a British officer was appointed joint administrator to aid the chief in putting his affairs in order. The appointment of joint administrator, originally made for three years, came to a close in December 1876. But, as the chief had absented himself from Sángli, and refused to take any share in the changes that were being introduced, Government determined that the office of joint administrator should be continued until the chief shall show himself fit to be restored to full power. Throughout the year the management of the state rested solely with the joint administrator. Except in the Sháhápur division, near Belgaum, the famine pressed sorely in every part of the Sángli territory, and the year was one of difficulty and distress. The famine prevented survey operations from being carried on. A classing establishment was at work for a time, but had to give up. Considering its heterogeneous elements, the new police force worked well. To help in organizing the force, the services of some trained officials were obtained from the Sátára collectorate. Exclusive of the village watch, the strength of the state police is seven mounted and 562 foot; the cost was Rs. 35,670-2-0. The number of offences reported was 680 against 548 in the previous year; 999 persons were arrested, of whom 897 were sent to trial, and 595, or 66 per cent, convicted. The increase of crime was probably due to the dearness of food. The police figures are satisfactory, showing, as compared with 1875-76, an increase in the proportion of committals from fifty-three to sixty-six; of convictions from forty-nine to sixty-six, and of recoveries of stolen property from twenty-two to fifty per cent. Compared with 833 in the previous year, 1,579 accused persons were arrested. Of these 429 were discharged without trial, 296 were acquitted, and 704 convicted; forty-two were committed, thirty-nine died, escaped, or were transferred, and sixty-nine remained at the end of the year. The additional accommodation in the jail at Sángli proved most useful. At the end of last year 117 prisoners remained, and 278 were admitted during the year; the daily average was 128 against 121 in the previous year. In the remaining jails the numbers were as follows:—

Outlying Sángli Jails, 1876-77.

	Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.
Shirhatti jail	4	159
Sháhápur	4	133
Mangalvedha	31	78
Terdál	.....	6

The total cost of all the jails was Rs. 6,888-13-6. The total number of original suits on the file was much smaller than in 1875-76, being 1,476 against 2,393. As 1,331 cases were disposed of during the year, the arrears on the 31st March were 145 against 359 in

SOUTHERN MA'RA'THA STATES.

the preceding year. The work of the appellate courts showed no corresponding decline, and the year ended with 165 cases still undecided:—

Sángli Appellate Courts, 1876-77.

	In hands and filed.	Disposed of.	Arrears at end of year.
Joint administrator's court	122	67	55
Nyáyádhish's court	540	430	110
Total ...	662	497	165

Registration shows a marked falling off, in the number of documents from 7,673 to 836, and in receipts from Rs. 18,135 to Rs. 3,669-14-0. The municipal income and expenditure were as under:—

Sángli Municipalities, 1876-77.

	Income.			Expenditure.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Sángli	6,042	3	9	5,826	6	0
Sháhápur	1,219	3	8	1,218	9	5

Except Sháhápur, near Belgaum, all parts of the state were affected by the scanty rainfall. Details of the measures taken for the relief of distress will be given in the special famine report. Apart from relief operations, the only public work requiring mention is the building of five schools, completed at a cost of Rs. 9,461-7-10. Owing to the famine the revenue receipts were but small; so that, had it not been for loans raised to the amount of upwards of two and a half lakhs of rupees, the relief works could not have been carried on, or the establishments paid. The balance in hand at the beginning of the year, and the receipts from all sources up to the 5th June 1877, amounted altogether to Rs. 6,87,850-6-11. The expenditure up to the same date was Rs. 6,59,211-12-4, of which considerably more than one lakh was spent on famine works and charitable relief. Since the close of the year the loan of nine lakhs from the British Government has been sanctioned. At the Sángli dispensary 7,695 patients were treated, or 1,596 more than in the preceding year. The average daily attendance was 44·49. During the year a dispensary was opened at Shirhatti, where 1,445 patients were treated. Of 4,746 primary vaccinations 4,216 were successful, 135 unsuccessful, and 395 doubtful. The closing of two schools during the year reduced the number to forty. Of these four had to be temporarily closed on account of the famine.

OTHER STATES.

The remaining seven states have been under the supervision of the Assistant Political Agent. Two of them, Miraj senior and

Mudhol, have, on account of the minority of their chiefs, been under his entire charge, and for the same reason Mhysál, an estate yielding about Rs. 10,000 a year, has also been under direct management. The pressure of the famine prevented any of these chiefs from attending the Proclamation ceremony at Delhi. During the year several changes took place in the families of the different chiefs. In Kurundwád Vináyakráo Appa Sáheb, one of the junior chiefs, died, and his son Hariharráo Dáji Sáheb was acknowledged as his successor. Sons were born to Háriharráo Dádá Saheb, junior chief of Miraj, and to Hariharráo Daji Sáheb, junior chief of Kurundwád. Of the chiefs who are minors, Gangádharráo Bálá Sáheb, senior chief of Miráj, and Kedárráo Scindé, of Mhysál, made creditable progress in their studies at Kolhápur; Venkátráo Bálá Sáheb, chief of Mudhol, joined the Rájkumár college at Rájkot. He is the first Márátha chief who has been sent so far from home for his education. During the year the young chiefs of the junior Miraj state and the senior Kurundwád state had the administration of their states made over to them. In consequence of the famine, survey operations were stayed throughout the year. In Mhysál revised rates of assessment fixed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, southern division, were brought into operation. They are much the same as those introduced in the adjacent Miraj villages, and will yield a slightly increased revenue.

Police.

In Jamkhandi, in the senior Kurundwád state and in both the Miraj states, the efficiency of the police force has increased. On an average one policeman is now maintained to every 488 persons, and to every two square miles of territory. Compared with 1875 the returns show an increase in crime from 1,566 to 2,000. Except in Jamkhandi, where there is a marked fall, the increase is visible in all the states. In the senior Miraj state the total number of offences rose from 351 to 469, in the junior Kurundwád state from 173 to 357, and in Mudhol from 179 to 316. Of 2,687 persons arrested 2,442 were sent for trial, and of these 1,414, or 487 per cent, were convicted. Except in the senior Miraj state, where the percentage fell from 80 to 60·7, and in Mudhol, where it fell from 76·5 to 69·5, the proportion of commitments to convictions shows an increase. The value of stolen property rose from Rs. 30,795-11-0 to Rs. 47,893-1-0, and the proportion recovered from 28·2 to 36·1 per cent. The increase in recoveries was in Miraj senior from 24·9 to 30 per cent, in Miraj junior from 15·9 to 8,314, and in Kurundwád senior from 11·7 to 25·5. On the other hand, there was a fall from 35·9 to 13·9 in Kurundwád junior, and from 59·1 to 7·5 in Mudhol.

Crime.

Including the courts of the Political and the Assistant Political Agents there are altogether thirty-five criminal courts in the Southern Márátha states. Of these five are the courts of first class chiefs, and two of managers exercising the powers of district magistrates; two have the powers of first class magistrates, nine of second, and fifteen have powers somewhat inferior to those of a magistrate of the third class. The returns are said to have been kept more systematically than formerly, and the arrangement

SOUTHERN MA'RA'THA STATES.

under which chiefs managing their own estates are required to furnish statistics of crime, and of the work done by their criminal courts and police, is said to work well. Still in the junior Miraj state, in the junior Kurundwád state, and in Rámdurg, the Political officers complain that the chiefs fail to pay sufficient attention to this branch of their duties.

Crime.

Compared with 1,542 in 1875 the total number of offences rose to 2,049. This increase was almost entirely in thefts due to the pressure of the famine. The amount of serious crime was not large. Eight cases of murder occurred, in two of which th offenders were capitally punished. In four of the six rema six persons were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment, varying from one year to life, and in t offenders remained for trial at the close of the year. There eight gang robberies, of which three were committed in Jamk three in Mudhol, and two in the junior Miraj state. In m them the perpetrators were apprehended and punished. other offences were principally theft, hurt, misappropriati property, mischief and house-trespass. There were 173 prison sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment, and 612 lighter punishments. Fines to the amount of Rs. 14,996-2-0 we inflicted, and of this Rs. 9,171-14-4 were recovered. Of seventy appeals nine were rejected; in thirty-six the original sentence was confirmed; in eight it was modified, and in eleven it was reversed At the close of the year six appeals remained for disposal.

Prisons.

There were altogether seventeen prisons. In the two Mir and Kurundwád states three each, two in Jamkhandi, and on each in Mudhol and Rámdurg. Compared with 1875 the numbe of prisoners shows an increase in the average daily strength fro 134 to 190, and in the total number from 482 to 949. The tot cost rose from Rs. 11,691-12-8 to Rs. 18,657-9-8. At Mudhol a fine new jail was almost completed, and considerable progress was made with a similar jail at Miraj. At Rámdurg a suitable small jail was built. In both the Kurundwád states and in the junior Miraj state the accommodation for prisoners is still insufficient and unsuitable.

Litigation.

The states are furnished with twenty-five civil courts. Of these the senior Miraj state and Jamkhandi have each five; the junior Miraj and the Kurundwád states each four, and there is one each in Mudhol, Rámdurg, and Mhysál. As in other famine-affected districts the civil court returns show a marked falling off. The total decrease is 528 suits, from 3,049 to 2,521. The decrease is most marked in the senior Miraj state, from 791 to 531; in Jamkhandi from 839 to 746; and in Rámdurg from 282 to 151. In Jamkhandi all arrears were worked off, and in spite of small progress in the Kurundwád states, the total of undecided suits was reduced from 837 to 444.

Registration.

A new system of registration based on the rules in force in British districts was introduced into the senior Miraj, the Mudhol, and the Mhysál states. Altogether 4,738 documents were registered. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 11,394-1-2, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,567-13-1.

In five towns, in Miraj, in Jamkhandi, and in Mudhol, Mahlingpur and Lokhápur, municipalities have been established. Exclusive of Lokhápur, where the municipality is hardly yet settled on a proper footing, the following statement shows that the total expenditure during the past year has exceeded the income by about Rs. 2,000 :—

Southern Márátha States' Municipalities, 1876-77.

Name.	Population.	Balance in hand.	Income.	Expenditure.	Balance.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Miraj	22,520	4,652 4 11	6,683 7 6	9,613 4 3	1,722 5 7
Mudhol	6,366	1,425 8 10	1,974 0 0	2,492 12 10	853 12 0
Mahlingpur	6,902	303 4 6	1,972 14 0	1,331 6 9	944 11 9
Jamkhandi	12,493	.....	11,525 5 9	10,784 12 10	519 8 3
Total ...	48,281	6,381 2 3	22,155 11 3	24,222 4 6	4,040 5 7

At the close of the year a municipality was started in Lakshmeshwar, a town in the senior Miraj state, with a population of 10,819, and much in need of sanitary improvement. The town of Jamkhandi has been almost remodelled; Mudhol and Mahlingpur continue to improve; and Miraj still holds its place as the best kept and cleanest town in the Southern Márátha Country.

Season.

The season of 1876-77 was exceptionally unfavourable. The rainfall was far below the average. The early crops, excepting those in a few villages near Belgaum and along the inundated banks of the rivers, failed, and almost no later crops were sown. Great distress prevailed, numbers of cattle died, and the people generally suffered severe privation. Details of the efforts made to relieve distress do not find a place in this report. But in the matter of public works alone the expenditure has risen from Rs. 87,086 in 1875 to Rs. 2,32,657, or more than threefold. The following statement shows for each state the share taken in this total expenditure.

Southern Márátha States' Public Works, 1876-77.

Name.	Public Works.	Relief Works.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Miraj senior	40,537 13 10	44,862 13 1	85,400 10 11
Miraj junior	2,450 0 0	10,041 4 0	12,491 4 0
Kurundwád senior	.....	6,770 0 0	6,770 0 0
Kurundwád junior	823 9 9	16,192 8 6	17,016 2 3
Jamkhandi	25,345 4 6	35,000 0 0	60,345 4 6
Mudhol	41,402 9 0	22,412 3 1	63,814 12 1
Rámdurg	4,302 8 3	9,002 12 5	13,305 4 8
Mhysál	3,213 6 9	.....	3,213 6 9
Total ...	1,18,074 4 1	1,44,281 9 1	2,62,356 13 2

Finance.

The subjoined statement shows the income and expenditure of each of the states during the last revenue year. It does not include any of the period of special famine expenditure. Except in the junior Kurundwád state, where the expenditure exceeded

SOUTHERN MA'RA'THA STATES.

the income, disbursements have been generally kept well within receipts :—

Southern Márátha States' Finances, 1876-77.

Name.	Income.			Expenditure.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Miraj senior	3,43,830	14	3	3,12,805	10	9
Miraj junior	1,47,000	0	0	1,00,000	0	0
Kurundwád senior	1,13,898	0	0	1,04,318	0	0
Kurundwád junior	1,08.425	7	0	1,39,496	13	4
Jamkhandi	3,74,486	0	0	3,63,788	0	0
Mudhol...	2,14,659	5	2	2,01,181	5	0
Rámdurg	1,00,053	11	8	99,951	6	10
Mhysál	20,032	11	7	19,337	0	5
Total ...	14,22,386	1	8	13,40,878	4	4

Notwithstanding the heavy outlay which has yet to be incurred before the famine is expected to end, it is estimated that the reserved capital of the directly managed states will, at the close of 1877-78, amount in the case of Miraj to about Rs. 4,00,000, and in the case of Mudhol to Rs. 6,00,000.

Excluding the education allotment, the local fund revenue in Miraj and Mudhol amounted to Rs. 15,033, and the expenditure to Rs. 20,549. The excess of expenditure was met from the cash balance of the previous year :—

Miraj and Mudhol Local Funds, 1876-77.

Name.	Income.			Expenditure.			Balance.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Miraj	6,997	13	6	11,967	10	3	11,673	15	11
Mudhol	8,035	2	11	8,581	13	1	6,668	7	0
Total ...	15,033	0	5	20,549	7	4	18,342	6	11

Health.

The following table shows for all the states an excess of 1,719 in the number of deaths over births. Compared with 1875 births have fallen by twenty-six and deaths risen by 1,929. Enhanced mortality was to be expected in a year of so much ill health and scarcity :—

Southern Márátha States' Births and Deaths, 1875-76 to 1876-77.

Name.	Births.		Deaths.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Miraj senior branch	1,169	1,346	1,209	1,776
Miraj junior branch	1,011	755	745	778
Kurundwád senior branch ...	566	659	613	818
Kurundwád junior branch ...	879	858	766	929
Mudhol	1,251	1,181	1,171	1,712
Rámdurg	775	1,001	822	1,189
Mhysál	68	77	70	81
Jamkhandi...	2,038	1,854	2,125	2,167
Total ...	7,757	7,731	7,521	9,450

The total number of patients attending the dispensaries at Miraj, Bhargaon in the junior Miraj state, Mudhol, and Jamkhandi, rose from 14,967 in 1875 to 19,842 in 1876, and the cost from Rs. 10,962 to Rs. 12,771. The details will be seen from the following statement :—

Southern Márátha States' Dispensaries, 1875-76 to 1876-77.

	Patients.		Daily Average.		Cost.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Miraj	6,667	6,509	52·42	64·5	3,914 2 6	2,420 1 8
Bhargaon	...	783	...	19	.....	2,492 12 8
Mudhol	1,164	4,052	18·9	57	694 15 3	1,485 8 5
Jamkhandi	7,136	7,598	84·9	90·7	6,353 1 3	6,372 12 0
Total ...	14,967	19,842	156·2	231·2	10,962 3 0	12,771 2 9

The Miraj and Jamkhandi dispensaries, the latter of which is now called "The Prince of Wales Hospital," were most useful. But the dispensary at Bhargaon, from its nearness to Sángli, proved a failure, and has been closed. Cholera prevailed more or less throughout the year. There were 3,344 attacks, 1,763 recoveries, and 1,581 deaths. Small-pox was also prevalent in Mudhol and Rámdurg, and to a slight extent in Miraj. 1,259 persons were attacked, of whom 1,153 recovered and 106 died. Compared with 1875 the vaccination returns show an increase of 1,716 operations from 8,874 to 10,590 :—

Southern Márátha States' Vaccinations, 1875-76 to 1876-77.

Name.	Vaccinators.	Operations.					
		1875-76.			1876-77.		
		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
Miraj senior	2	1,761	223	1,984	2,482	308	2,790
Miraj junior	1	367	2	369	519	...	519
Kurundwád senior ...	1	637	16	653	750	45	795
Kurundwád junior ...	1	819	60	879	475	22	497
Jamkhandi	2	2,488	157	2,645	2,879	220	3,099
Mudhol	1	1,567	2	1,569	1,313	15	1,328
Rámdurg	1	756	11	767	1,293	49	1,342
Mhysál	Miraj Vaccinator.	8	...	8	206	14	220
Total ...	9	8,403	471	8,874	9,917	673	10,590

Four schools were opened during the year. Though many of the poorer classes had to take away their children and a few schools had to be closed, the attendance was, on the whole, satisfactory. There was a marked improvement in the Miraj Anglo-vernacular school. Instruction.

SOUTHERN MA'RA'THA STATES.

SAWA'NUR.

The estate of Sáwánur in the Dhárwár collectorate, with an area of sixty-six square miles, a population of 17,817 souls, and a revenue of Rs. 81,672, belongs to a family of Pathán Muhammadans. The present Nawáb is a minor of sixteen, and his estate is managed by a minister, under the supervision of the Collector of Dhárwár. One of the uncles of the young Nawáb also shares in the administration. The revenue survey and settlement was introduced in the year 1869-70, and since then has worked well. A survey of the town of Sáwánur has lately been completed, but the work of inquiry into titles is still in progress. The total strength of the police was thirty-eight, maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 4,880. The amount of property stolen was valued at Rs. 469, and of this Rs. 215 was recovered. There is a jail at Sáwánur, in which 129 prisoners were confined. The supposed gross revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 66,755, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 67,248, including Rs. 14,020 spent on public works. The balance at the end of the year stood at Rs. 45,934. The rainfall during the year, though not scanty at Sáwánur itself, was unseasonable and partial. The crops in the eastern and northern villages were bad; the outturn, on the whole, was very poor. Cholera, ague, and fever were general.

SIND STATES.

KHAIRPUR.

KHAIRPUR.

The state of Khairpur in Sind, with an area of about 6,000 square miles, a population of 130,000 souls, and a revenue returned at over Rs. 5,00,000, is bounded on the north by the Rohri subdivision of the Shikárpur collectorate, on the east by the Jaisalmir desert, on the south by the Nausháhro sub-division of the Haidarábád collectorate and by the Thar and Párkar districts, and on the west by the river Indus. It contains within its boundary the lands of Kingri Bádsháhpur, belonging to the British Government. Of the 3,909,760 acres comprised in the state a large portion is sandy desert, and many thousand acres of good land, covered with forest, are reserved as hunting grounds for His Highness the Mir. The stream of the Eastern Nára divides the state into two. On its left bank the country is chiefly desert, on its right bank the soil improves as it stretches westward nearer the river Indus. Some of the land in this section is remarkable for its fertility and for its facilities as regards irrigation. But the Mir prefers to keep the greater portion as hunting grounds. Indigo, cotton, and sugarcane are grown on the lands irrigated by the Mirwah canal. The administration has been continued with the same want of system as in former years. There is a police force of 306 men, of whom 115 are mounted. Of 241 persons arrested on suspicion of crime, 144 were convicted; and of Rs. 5,713, the whole amount of property stolen, Rs. 2,514, or forty-four per cent, were recovered. There was one case of murder, six cases of housebreaking, 134 cases of theft, three deaths suspected to have been caused by violence, eight cases of suicide, and fifty cases of assault. In the two jails in Khairpur there were 208 prisoners,

KHAIRPUR.

the daily average being fifty-seven, and the total cost Rs. 2,311. There were forty-four civil suits for disposal, of which thirty-three were decided. Compared with past years the inundation was remarkable for the height to which the river rose, and for the length of time the flood lasted. This flood, together with a heavy local rainfall, damaged the crops, especially the indigo, from which His Highness draws the greater part of his revenue. The chief public work carried out during the year was the construction of an embankment from Alipur to Pir Sábra, and the restoration of another bank at the mouth of the Mirwah canal. Together these two works were estimated to cost Rs. 52,293-14-0. The gross income and expenditure of the state are returned at the same figure, Rs. 5,39,129. But, in the present system of administration, no great trust can be placed in the correctness of these returns. The number of primary vaccine operations was 2,526, of which 2,367 were successful. There were six schools, attended by 278 pupils.

ADEN.

Besides the states within the geographical limits of the Presidency, there is, under the supervision and control of the Bombay Government, the settlement of Aden, with an area of about eleven square miles, a population of 19,289 souls, and a yearly revenue of Rs. 62,501. There are also connected in subsidiary alliance with Aden the island of Socotra, with a population of 2,000 souls and an estimated yearly revenue of Rs. 1,000; and on the main land, beyond the limits of the Aden settlement, the territories of eight tribes, with a population estimated at 132,000 souls and a yearly revenue returned at Rs. 1,27,000. The relations of Government with the chiefs in the vicinity of Aden were satisfactorily maintained during the year.

Lahej.

Owing to the return of Abdalla Mohsin from Mocha, disturbances have taken place between the Abdali and Subaihi tribes. For the present these disturbances have passed over, and Ali bin Mana, the Hanshahi, has consented to allow Abdalla Mohsin, now very old and infirm, to reside at Ráhali in his territories, and, so long as he remains quiet, to receive his share of the stipend paid to his brothers, and the produce of his own fields in Láhej. Abdul Kureem Mohsin and Fadhil bin Abdalla have died. The truce between the Hanshahi chief and the Abdali has been renewed for one year, and a satisfactory truce has been concluded between the Fadhli and Yaffai chiefs. Shaikh Abdalla ba Haidard has entered into a mutual extradition engagement with the Abdali. Ali bin Mokhil has been reinstated at Zhali, but he is still troubled by Abdalla Muhammad Masaad, who occupies a fortified house in that town, and refuses submission. A truce for two years has been concluded by the Resident between the Makalla and Shehr chiefs, and it is expected they will submit their differences in the interval to the arbitration of the Resident. There has been no sensible diminution in trade between Aden and Berbara during the past year. The Egyptian despatch boats have kept the settlement supplied with live-stock. Bulhar remains virtually closed. Zaila

ADEN.

is at present said to be without an Egyptian garrison, and the improvements that were taking place are now at a stand-still. The slave trade continues to flourish at this port. There are about 2,000 troops at Harrar, but communication with the coast is very unsafe, and the country is much disturbed. Slaves continue to be exported from the port of Tajurra. No trustworthy information has been received regarding the Egyptian occupation of the Tigre and Bogos. The island of Socotra has been visited by the First Assistant Resident, and the sultan's stipend has been paid to him.

Compensation.

The compensation awarded to the owners of the ten trading vessels destroyed by Her Majesty's ship *Thetis* was paid in July 1876, the claimants having been sent to Aden by the Turkish authorities, after a delay of three years.

Aden troop.

The Aden troop visited the territory of the Yaffar Sultan in October and November 1876, and the commandant added further details to his survey of the country around the settlement.

Police.

There has been no change in the constitution and distribution of the Aden police. Exclusive of the harbour force paid from the port fund, the total cost of maintaining the police was Rs. 36,782 against Rs. 35,965 in 1875-76. The increase of Rs. 817 is due to the issue of new clothing. The Government contribution in 1875-76 was Rs. 32,897. In 1876-77 it came to Rs. 31,942. The difference was paid from the municipal fund. The convictions in cognizable cases were 80·9 per cent against 81·81 per cent in 1875-76. The number of persons apprehended in 1876-77 was 665 against 1,034 during 1875-76. The decrease is owing to the improved behaviour of the Somáli tribes. The percentage of stolen property recovered has fallen from 20·09 to 16·54. But false reports are said to have been made respecting the value of property stolen, and, in some instances, alleged robberies are believed not to have taken place. The harbour police continues most useful.

Crime.

During the year 1876-77, 534 cases were disposed of in the criminal court within the crater, 170 cases at Steamer Point, and four cases at Khor Makser. The following statement gives the result of the administration of criminal justice :—

Aden Crime, 1876-77.

	Offences reported.		Persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.			
			Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during 1876.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.
	1875.	1876.		Arrested by Police.	On Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.		1875.	1876.				
Court of Resident ...	1,020	717	...	1,172			...	...	1,585	1,172	...	260	912	...
Cantonment Magistrate.	280	283												
Total ...	1,300	1,000												

Seventeen persons were sentenced to periods of more than six months' imprisonment and 186 to lighter punishments, fifty-three were whipped. The fines amounted to Rs. 10,877-12-11, and were abnormally increased owing to the heavy penalty inflicted, in the case of the master of the S.S. *Medina*, for breach of the Native Passenger-ship Act. The decrease in the number of offenders is said to be due to better behaviour on the part of the Somális. In one of two session cases, sentence of death was pronounced by the High Court, but on the plea of insanity the punishment was subsequently commuted to transportation for life.

Of five appeals, in two the sentence was upheld, in two a portion was remitted, and in one a new trial was ordered. Ten inquests, mostly on accidental deaths, were held, and three proceedings in lunacy.

Prisons.

The following statement supplies information regarding the Aden Jail :—

Aden Jail, 1876-77.

Prisons.	Prisoners				Daily average.		Remaining at end of year.	Cost.
	Remaining from last year.	Admitted.	Total.					
			1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.		
								Rs. a. p.
1	65	229	294	436	62	75	69	22,460 15 6

There were no deaths during the year. The cost of maintaining each prisoner in 1876-77, including charges for the fixed establishment and the military guard, was Rs. 368-11-7, compared with Rs. 265-13-6 in 1875-76.

Litigation.

The annexed table shows the result of the administration of civil justice :—

Aden Litigation, 1876-77.

Tribunal.	On file.	Filed.	Total.		Settled.		To settle.	
			1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Resident's Court (Assistant) ...	12	596	608	733	589	721	19	12
Ditto (Registrar) ...	7	2,200	2,207	2,598	2,207	2,591	...	7
Cantonment Magistrate	1	.....	1	90	...	89	1	1
Total ...	20	2,796	2,816	3,421	2,796	3,401	20	20

The value of suits filed aggregated Rs. 1,42,941 against Rs. 1,73,231. Several causes have operated to bring about this de-

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crease, but it is chiefly owing to the introduction of the Court Fees Act. There were 760 applications for execution of decrees. There were no appeals. The number of documents registered was 199, compared with 252 in the preceding year.

Military.

The strength of the Aden garrison on the 31st March was as follows :—Of Europeans forty-one officers, nine medical officers, eleven warrant officers, sixty staff sergeants and sergeants, 662 rank and file, one boy, eight medical subordinates, six civil subordinates. Of natives twenty-two native officers, fifty-three *havaldárs*, 809 rank and file, twenty *tindáls*, 230 tent and store *laskárs*, twenty-four boys, seventeen medical subordinates, seventeen civil subordinates, 538 public followers, 439 private followers. The following statement shows the details of the troops of which the Aden garrison was composed on the 31st March 1877 :—

Aden Garrison, 1876-77.

Corps.	Europeans.								Natives.										Remarks.
	Officers.	Medical Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Staff Sergeants and Sergeants.	Rank and File, Trumpeters, Buglers, and Drummers.	Boys.	Medical Subordinates.	Civil Subordinates.	Native Officers.	Havaldars.	Rank and File, Trumpeters, Buglers, Drummers, and Farriers.	1st and 2nd Class Tindals.	Tent and Store Laskars.	Boys.	Medical Subordinates.	Civil Subordinates.	Public Followers.	Private Followers.	
Brigade staff ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	Brigadier-General, 27. Officiating Brigade-Major, 9.
Artillery staff ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
No. 2 Batt., 6th Brig., R.A.	3	...	...	4	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	29	...	...	...	12	16	
No. 3 do. 6th do.	4	...	...	3	77	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	29	...	1	...	13	15	
No 5 do. 6th do.	5	...	...	5	76	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	13	13	
Detach., 56th Reg. ...	9	...	...	23	294	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	27	Includes 1 Serjeant, 55th Regiment (attached).
Do. 66th do. ...	2	...	...	7	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aden troop ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	86	...	...	...	1	...	18	171	
Sappers and Miners.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	90	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	
6th Reg. N. I.	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	38	583	...	...	24	4	...	30	63	
Do. do. Perim.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	
Army medical dept. ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	44	14	
Indian medical do. ...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	44	13	
Public works do.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	34	18	
Commissariat do.	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	7	
Do. do. Perim.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	
Ordnance dept. ...	3	...	7	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	166	...	...	4	32	26	
Barracks do. ...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	
Total ...	41	9	11	60	662	1	8	6	22	53	809	20	230	24	17	17	538	439	

Municipal.

The municipal receipts amounted to Rs. 77,142, and the expenditure to Rs. 61,526. Compared with the previous year the returns show an increase of upwards of twenty-five per cent in the collections, and a decrease of upwards of twenty-two per cent in the disbursements. The chief causes of increased revenue were the transfer of the farming of Kaát to the municipality, an increase of Rs. 7,600; the cess on the export of pumice, a gain of Rs. 3,483; and a tax on brokers or dallals, an addition of Rs. 1,827. The decrease in expenditure is due to the fact that no large public works were undertaken; while in 1875-76 a new police

station was built at the point at a cost of Rs. 10,408. The credit balance at the end of the year was Rs. 34-258-7-2.

The following particulars show for the past six years the financial condition of the Aden municipality :—

Aden Municipality, 1872-76.

Year.	Receipts.			Disbursements.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1872-73	59,849	10	4	56,590	2	0
1873-74	63,310	5	11	65,128	12	7
1874-75	73,487	7	9	64,433	1	8
1875-76	57,868	0	6	72,905	10	9
1876-77	77,142	14	5	61,526	11	6
Total ...	3,31,658	6	13	3,20,584	6	6

Condensed water was sold by Government at the following prices :—

Isthmus	Rs.	3	0	9	per 100 gallons.
Steamer point ...	,,	2	14	11½	
Camp	,,	3	8	8	

The total cost of working the condensers was Rs. 23,153. Rations were supplied at the following cost :—

British soldiers	Rs.	197	8	11	per head per annum.
Native soldiers	,,	85	14	8	
Public followers... ...	,,	57	1	5	

Nine hundred and fifty-nine vessels entered the port against 999 in 1875-76. These were classified as under :—Royal Navy, fourteen; Her Majesty's troop-ship, one; Indian Government vessels, twenty-one; foreign men-of-war, twenty-one; foreign troop-ships, forty-three; merchant steamers, 819; and sailing ships, forty. Upwards of seventy per cent of the trading vessels were British. Eleven casualties were reported to the Board of Trade. The S.S. *Galatea* was burned in port; but in the other cases little damage was done. Forty pilgrim-ships called against forty-seven in the previous year. One vessel, the S.S. *Dahlia*, was prosecuted under the Native Passenger-ship Act. Marine.

The average temperature, as recorded in the British hospitals, has been as under :— Season.

Aden Temperature, 1876-77.

Camp.			Isthmus.			Steamer Point.		
6 A.M.	Noon.	6 P.M.	6 A.M.	Noon.	6 P.M.	6 A.M.	Noon.	6 P.M.
80·82	84·74	83·08	82·43	85·25	83·40	79·65	86·48	84·96

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In the crater rain fell in five months of the year, but in three only at Steamer Point; in the former position the fall was 2·49 inches, and in the latter 2·06.

Works.

The roads have been kept in fair order. The question of improving the distribution of water has been under consideration for the past four years, and with this object during 1876-77 Rs. 31,398 have been expended; the total expenditure in 1876-77 on original public works and repairs amounted to Rs. 1,89,531. The Eastern Telegraph Company laid a duplicate line of cable between Suez and Aden and Aden and Bombay during 1876-77. The cable-house has been transferred to Ras Beraidli, in military limits, where two fine ranges of houses are approaching completion for the accommodation of the superintendent and the clerks and signallers of the company.

Finance.

The receipts and disbursements of the Aden treasury during 1876-77 were as under :—

Receipts

Imperial revenue and receipts	Rs.	72,679
Provincial do.	„	10,964
Debt account	„	16,49,626
Remittance account	„	2,20,544
Total ...	Rs.	19,53,813

Disbursements.

Imperial	Rs.	1,95,511
Provincial service	„	58,876
Debt account	„	2,88,381
Remittance account	„	16,40,646
Total ...	Rs.	21,83,414

The issues in currency notes amounted to Rs. 1,06,370, the receipts to Rs. 1,19,440. The receipts and issues are more than double of what they were during 1875-76. Opium licence fees realized Rs. 2,375, and sales Rs. 2,344, and Rs. 230 worth was transhipped. The sale of excise contracts gave Rs. 15,715, and the sale of stamps Rs. 17,124. The receipts and disbursements on account of local funds are given below :—

Receipts.

Aden port fund	Rs.	86,724
Cantonment fund	„	1,217
Civil jail fund	„	20
Total ...	Rs.	87,961

Disbursements.

Aden port fund	Rs.	71,725
Cantonment fund...	„	4,910
Total ...	Rs.	76,635

The pilotage fees amounted to Rs. 13,782 and the harbour dues to Rs. 55,956, showing, compared with the preceding year, a slight decrease in the pilotage and an increase in the harbour dues.

The profits to Government and to the Sultan of Láhej from the Shaik Othmán aqueduct amounted to Rs. 17,211-12-9 and Rs. 16,866-12-9 respectively.

Health.

In spite of efforts to obtain a more accurate record of births and deaths, the Resident admits that the returns are still far from correct. The failure is chiefly under the head of births, and is due to the Muhammadan dislike to make public the incidents of their family life. It is thought that the deaths are more fully reported. The returns show a total of 254 births, twenty-three of them of Europeans. Deaths are returned at 879, twenty-nine of them of Europeans. The returns for 1875-76 showed 277 births and 571 deaths. The number of sick treated at the civil hospital in 1876-77 was 1,795. Of these 630 were in-door and 1,165 out-door patients, against 760 and 1,429 in 1875-76. The prevalent diseases were small-pox, ague, scurvy, lung disease, and ulcers. Ninety-five in-door and 704 out-door patients were treated in the European general hospital. Of the former eighty-seven, and of the latter 150, were seamen. The pilgrim season of 1876-77 passed without any outbreak of infectious or contagious disease. The health of the garrison has been exceptionally good; 4,613 persons were treated in the Prince of Wales charitable dispensary, of whom 4,004 were discharged cured, 528 did not reappear for treatment, five died, and seventy-six were under treatment at the close of the year. The dispensary has proved a source of convenience to the native inhabitants, and great interest is taken in its welfare by all classes. It is nearly self-supporting. Compared with 2,214 in 1876 only 597 vaccinations are recorded, the decrease is said to be due to the freedom from small-pox.

Instruction.

There are two schools, one English, the other Arabic. In the English school the average daily attendance rose from fifty-two to fifty-seven, and in the Arabic from 144 to 150.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Civil Divisions.

Of the whole area of the Bombay Presidency, about 125,857 square miles, with a population of 16,259,224 souls, and an average revenue during the past ten years of Rs. 8,13,69,613, that is, in area, population, and revenue, about two-thirds of the whole Presidency, are under the entire control and management of Government. This territory is distributed among twenty-three districts. For each of these districts a report of the work of its executive head and of his assistants passes each year in all its branches under the separate consideration and review of Government. In the General Administration Report information is arranged under the different departments or branches of administration. The details of the administrative history of each district are, therefore, scattered over the whole volume, and no clear idea of the relative condition and progress of the different parts of the Presidency is conveyed. To supply this want, for each district, the following very brief summary of its chief statistical facts in the past and preceding years has been prepared.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

The following statement shows the chief statistical details of the districts under the charge of the Commissioner, Northern division :—

Northern Division, 1876-77.

Name.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue in Rupees.
Ahmedábád	3,844	871,956	14,25,874
Kaira	1,561	814,513	19,30,085
Panch Máháls	1,644	253,023	2,69,473
Broach	1,363	367,837	22,53,302
Surat	1,630	607,087	22,61,010
Khándesh	10,162	1,081,112	30,37,064
Násik	7,155	721,718	12,07,014
Thána	4,052	881,832	14,17,683
Kolába	1,482	368,278	7,24,623
Total ...	32,893	5,967,356	1,45,26,128

AHMEDA'BA'D.

Except in proprietary villages, the revenue survey settlement is in force over all the district. The measurements of the city survey of Ahmedábád are completed. But the final settlement is much delayed by appeals against the decisions of the survey officers. Rates of land assessment were introduced into twenty-two unsettled, or *mehwási*, villages of the Parántij, and two proprietary, or *tálukdári*, villages of the Viramgám sub-division. Under the Collector are twenty-seven minors' estates, with a total area of 63,579 acres, yielding a yearly revenue of Rs. 62,251. At the close of the year, 30th June 1877, the district contained a total area of 101,430 acres of unoccupied arable land. Land.

Among the twenty-three districts of the Presidency, the Ahmedábád police rank ninth in efficiency with fifty-eight per cent of convictions and fifty-two per cent of recoveries of stolen property. As regards freedom from serious crime, Ahmedábád holds the eleventh place with, against 1,092 in the previous year, a total of 895 offences, or 1·03 per thousand of the population. In addition to twenty-two original and nine appeal suits pending from July 1876, Government were engaged in seven original and four appeal suits; of these fifteen were decided for, and thirteen against Government. Against 4,373 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 15,032 in the previous year, there were 4,519 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 15,434. The district contains eight municipalities, with a total municipal population of 209,462 souls. Municipal receipts amounted to Rs. 3,01,588, and the incidence of taxation varied from Re. 0-3-8 to Rs. 1-7-11 per head of the total municipal population. Protection.

Of a total area of 1,314,466 acres of culturable land, 1,213,058 compared with 1,216,804 in the previous year were under cultivation. Twenty-two inches of rain fell, or about seven inches less than the average for the last five years. Over the whole district the early or rainy season crops were good, and the late or cold weather crops very little short of the average. Against Rs. 735 in the previous year, a sum of Rs. 853 was advanced for agricultural improvements. The price of Indian millet, *juwár*, the staple grain, rose from fifty pounds the rupee in March 1876 to thirty-two pounds in March 1877. The daily wage of unskilled labour remained unchanged at three annas and three pies. Local public work funds receipts fell from Rs. 1,12,397 to Rs. 1,06,840, leaving at the end of the year a credit balance of Rs. 71,176 against Rs. 93,307 in the previous year. The chief decrease was Rs. 8,570 under the head of contributions. The main heads of expenditure were: under construction, roads Rs. 20,129, reservoirs Rs. 2,822, wells Rs. 8,878, and rest-houses Rs. 13,722, total Rs. 51,512; under repairs, roads Rs. 28,187, reservoirs and wells Rs. 16,853, rest-houses Rs. 4,277, total Rs. 52,722. Production.

The land revenue for collection for the year ending 31st July 1877 was Rs. 14,25,874, of which, before the close of the year, Rs. 14,23,953 were realized and Rs. 1,921 remained outstanding. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 70,181 against Rs. 57,364 in Revenue.

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the previous year. The stamp revenue was Rs. 2,24,405 against Rs. 2,26,558. The forest revenue of the district was Rs. 45 against Rs. 108. To realize the Government revenue 157 distraints, against seventy-nine in the previous year, 178 in 1874-75, and 376 in 1873-74, were necessary. The total raised under all heads of revenue, Imperial, local funds and municipal, amounted to Rs. 22,72,906, or, on a population of 871,956, an incidence per head of Rs. 2-9-7.

Health.

The returns show an increase in births from 15,504 to 16,623, and in deaths from 21,235 to 22,358. Of the total mortality 2,818 deaths were due to cholera, and 217 to small-pox. Ten dispensaries afforded relief to 84,635 patients, compared with 84,327 in the previous years. The number of vaccinations fell from 30,179 to 27,055.

Instruction.

The local fund revenue assigned for education amounted to Rs. 73,375 against Rs. 1,15,599 in the previous year. The number of schools has increased from 180 to 185, and the attendance from 11,066 to 11,455.

KAIRA.

Land.

Except in proprietary villages, the revenue survey settlement is in force over all the district. In the Thásra and Kapadwanj sub-divisions it has been found advisable to reduce the size of some of the larger survey numbers. During the year a party of the Topographical survey measured and mapped an area of 343 square miles. New land assessment rates have been introduced into recently lapsed villages of the Borsád sub-division. The village of Banpura, belonging to a minor, has also been surveyed during the past season. Under the Collector are three minors' estates, with a total area of 1,255 acres, yielding a yearly revenue of Rs. 2,253. At the close of the year, 30th June 1877, the district contained a total area of 112,837 acres of unoccupied arable land.

Protection.

Among the twenty-three districts of the Presidency, the Kaira police rank sixth in efficiency, with sixty-five per cent of convictions and fifty-two per cent of recoveries of stolen property. As regards freedom from serious crime, Kaira holds the second place, with, against 551 in the previous year, a total of 476 offences, or 0·58 per thousand of the population. In addition to three original and one appeal suits pending from July 1876, Government were engaged in one original and one appeal suit; of these three were decided for, and one against Government. Against 3,646 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 11,085 in the previous year, there were 3,878 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 12,005. The district contains five municipalities with a total municipal population of 67,019 souls. Municipal receipts amounted to Rs. 42,327, and the incidence of taxation varied from Rs. 0-5-9 to Rs. 1-1-7 per head of the total municipal population.

Production.

Of a total area of 482,347 acres of culturable land 362,223, compared with 363,256 in the previous year, were under cultivation. Thirty inches of rain fell, or about two inches more than the average for the last five years. With a sufficient and timely

rainfall the crops prospered. Against Rs. 368 in the previous year, a sum of Rs. 743 was advanced for agricultural improvements. The price of millet, *bájri*, the staple grain, rose from forty pounds the rupee in March 1876 to twenty-six pounds in March 1877.

The daily wage of unskilled labour varied from three to five annas. Internal trade was active, fostered by the high prices and great demand for food-grains, and by the extension of the railway to Páli in the extreme east of the district. The local public work funds receipts rose from Rs. 1,30,517 to Rs. 1,86,735, the year closing with a balance of Rs. 45,544 against Rs. 21,497 in the previous year. The main heads of expenditure were: under construction, roads Rs. 66,110, reservoirs Rs. 17,950, wells Rs. 15,167, rest-houses Rs. 1,065; dispensaries Rs. 3,297, and other miscellaneous works Rs. 6,845, total Rs. 1,10,434; under repairs: roads Rs. 11,473, reservoirs and wells 3,532, rest-houses Rs. 698, dispensaries Rs. 428, other miscellaneous works Rs. 3,044, total Rs. 19,175.

Revenue. The land revenue for collection for the year ending 31st July 1877 was Rs. 19,30,085, of which, before the close of the year, Rs. 19,29,822 were realized, and Rs. 902 remained outstanding. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 17,405 against Rs. 17,901 in the previous year. The stamp revenue was Rs. 2,13,399 against Rs. 2,31,003. The forest revenue was Rs. 12 against Rs. 1,148. To realize the Government revenue fifteen distraints, against twenty in the previous year, 200 in 1874-75, and 138 in 1873-74, were necessary. The total raised under all heads of revenue, Imperial, local funds, and municipal, amounted to Rs. 24,93,140, or, on a population of 814,513, an incidence per head of Rs. 3-0-9.

Health. The returns show an increase in births from 16,124 to 18,158, and a decrease in deaths from 20,380 to 18,151. Of the total mortality 1,315 deaths were due to cholera, and 109 to small-pox. Six dispensaries afforded relief to 49,318 patients, compared with 47,128 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations rose from 24,768 to 24,883.

Instruction. The local funds revenue assigned for education amounted to Rs. 72,803 against Rs. 72,311 in the previous year. The number of schools fell from 193 to 188; while the attendance rose from 14,381 to 14,681.

PANCH MA'HA'LS.

Land. By a party of the Bombay revenue survey the measurements of the three unsettled sub-divisions, Dohad, Jhálod, and Hálol, have been completed. During the year a party of the Topographical survey measured and mapped an area of eighty-four square miles. There are at present no minors' estates in the Panch Máháls. At the close of the year, 30th June 1877, the district contained a total area of 254,300 acres of unoccupied arable land.

Protection. Among the twenty-three districts of the Presidency the Panch Máháls police rank seventh in efficiency with seventy-one per

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cent of convictions and forty per cent of recoveries of stolen property. As regards freedom from serious crime, the Panch Máháls holds the fifteenth place with, against 313 in the previous year, a total of 282 offences, or 1·12 per thousand of the population. There were no suits against Government in the year under report. Against 362 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 1,109 in the previous year, there were 416 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 1,209. The district contains two municipalities with a total municipal population of 22,809. Municipal receipts amounted to Rs. 3,061, and the incidence of taxation varied from Re. 0-1-8 to Re. 0-1-9 per head of the total municipal population.

Production.

Of a total area of 290,998 acres of culturable land 152,081, compared with 152,388 in the previous year, were under cultivation. Fifty inches of rain fell, or about seven inches more than the average for the last five years. The season was favourable. Too much rain did some harm to the early or rainy season crops. But the excess of moisture in the soil favoured the yield of the late or cold weather harvest. Special advances, amounting to Rs. 34,275, were made to Talávias, to help them in settling in the district round Chámpánir and Hálol. The price of millet, *bájri*, the staple grain, rose from forty-six pounds the rupee in March 1876 to thirty-six-and-a-half pounds in March 1877. During the same time the daily wage of unskilled labour was two annas and six pies, against two annas and nine pies in the previous year. The increase in trade between Málwa and Gujarát, which owes so much to the construction of roads through the Panch Máháls and the extension of the Dákor branch of the Bombay Baroda and Central India railway eastward to Páli, continued during the past year. The toll revenue rose from Rs. 16,864 to Rs. 17,890. The local public work funds receipts fell from Rs. 66,148 to Rs. 62,142, the year closing with a balance of Rs. 50,908 against Rs. 30,252 in the previous year. The main heads of expenditure were: under construction, roads Rs. 2,471, wells Rs. 2,266, total Rs. 4,737; under repairs: roads Rs. 9,543, reservoirs and wells Rs. 1,772, rest-houses Rs. 270, dispensaries Rs. 49, and other miscellaneous works Rs. 603, total Rs. 12,237.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection for the year ending 31st July 1877 was Rs. 2,69,473, of which, before the close of the year, Rs. 2,68,733 were realized, and Rs. 740 remained outstanding. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 19,093 against Rs. 20,899 in the previous year. The forest revenue was Rs. 25,181 against Rs. 10,838. To realize the Government revenue eighteen distraints, compared with seventeen in the previous year, thirty-nine in 1874-75, and forty-seven in 1873-74, were necessary. The total raised under all heads of revenue, Imperial, local funds, and municipal, amounted to Rs. 4,42,639, or, on a population of 253,023, an incidence per head of Rs. 1-11-2.

Health.

The returns show a decrease in births from 4,623 to 4,615, and an increase in deaths from 4,465 to 5,183. Of the total mortality 263 deaths were due to cholera and fifty-three to small-pox. The year was marked by the immigration on a considerable scale of the aboriginal tribe known as Talávias. Large numbers of

these people, who hold a position between the Kolis and Bhils, bringing their families and all their goods, left Broach, Kaira, and the neighbouring Baroda territory, and came to settle in the waste lands near Chámpánir and Hálol. One dispensary afforded relief to 6,326 patients, compared with 4,527 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations fell from 10,200 to 9,592.

Instruction.

The local funds revenue assigned for education amounted to Rs. 13,916 against Rs. 13,909 in the previous year. The number of schools fell from thirty-four to thirty-three; while the attendance rose from 2,161 to 2,212.

BROACH.

Land.

New rates of land assessment, involving a yearly increase of Rs. 56,570 to Government, were introduced into the Jambusar subdivision. During the year a party of the Topographical survey measured and mapped an area of ten square miles. Under the collector are twenty-five minor estates. At the close of the year, 30th June 1877, the district contained a total area of 20,943 acres of unoccupied arable land.

Protection.

Among the twenty-three districts of the Presidency the Broach police rank twentieth in efficiency with forty-three per cent of convictions and twenty-six per cent of recoveries of stolen property. As regards freedom from serious crime, Broach holds the fourteenth place with, against 412 in the previous year, a total of 390 offences, or 1·07 per thousand of the population. Besides three original and one appeal suit pending against Government at the beginning of the year, two fresh appeals were filed; of these, three original suits and one appeal were decided in favour of Government. Against 4,792 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 14,800 in the previous year, there were 4,377 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 12,683. The district contains three municipalities with a total municipal population of 63,368. Municipal receipts amounted to Rs. 93,229, and the incidence of taxation varied from Re. 0-6-3 to Rs. 1-4-0 per head of the total municipal population.

Production.

Of a total area of 188,960 acres of culturable land 466,894, compared with 466,811 in the previous year, were under cultivation. Thirty-two inches of rain fell, or about six inches less than the average for the last five years. The season was prosperous, and the crops good. No advances were made for agricultural improvements. The price of Indian millet, *jowár*, the staple grain, rose from forty-and-a-half pounds the rupee in March 1876 to thirty-four pounds in March 1877. During the same time the daily wage of unskilled labour rose from three annas ten pies to four annas. The local public work funds receipts rose from Rs. 1,34,778 to Rs. 1,45,715, the year closing with a balance of Rs. 53,735 against Rs. 1,08,832 in the previous year. The main heads of expenditure were: under construction, roads Rs. 44,012, bridges Rs. 36,294, reservoirs Rs 34,219, wells Rs. 12,235, dispensaries Rs. 727, and other miscellaneous works Rs. 6,353, total Rs. 1,33,840; under repairs: roads Rs. 24,286, reservoirs and wells Rs. 3,239, rest-houses Rs. 3,526, and other miscellaneous works Rs. 3,831, total Rs. 34,882.

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Revenue.

The land revenue for collection for the year ending 31st July 1877 was Rs. 22,53,302, of which Rs. 22,44,053 were realized before the close of the year, and Rs. 9,249 remained outstanding. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 72,977 against Rs. 69,856 in the previous year. The stamp revenue was Rs. 1,96,590 against Rs. 2,12,331. The forest revenue was rupee one against rupees ten. To realize the Government revenue, 651 distraints, compared with twenty in the previous year, seventy-two in 1874-75, and 402 in 1873-74, were necessary. The total raised under all heads of revenue, Imperial, local funds, and municipal, amounted to Rs. 28,42,203, or, on a population of 367,837, an incidence per head of Rs. 7-11-2.

Health.

The returns show a decrease in births from 5,749 to 5,688, and in deaths from 9,532 to 7,569. Of the total mortality 746 deaths were due to cholera and twenty-one to small-pox. Four dispensaries afforded relief to 17,260 patients, compared with 16,865 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations rose from 8,504 to 9,633.

Instruction.

The local funds revenue assigned for education amounted to Rs. 71,172 against Rs. 65,211 in the previous year. The number of schools fell from 215 to 210; while the attendance rose from 9,174 to 10,110.

SURAT.

Land.

The revenue survey and settlement of the whole of the lands of the district is complete. During the year a party of the trigonometrical survey measured and mapped an area of 204 square miles. Of the forest survey of the Dángs particulars will be found in the account of Khándesh. Under the collector are twelve minors' estates. At the close of the year, 30th June 1877, the district contained a total area of 33,911 acres of unoccupied arable land.

Protection.

Among the twenty-three districts of the Presidency the Surat police rank fourth in efficiency with sixty-four per cent of convictions and sixty per cent of recoveries of stolen property. As regards freedom from serious crime, Surat holds the third place with, against 740 in the previous year, a total of 426, or 0·67 offences per thousand of the population. In addition to nine original suits and nine appeals pending, six original and two appeal suits were filed against Government; of these five original suits and two appeals were decided in favour of, and the like number against Government. Against 3,068 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 10,256 in the previous year, there were 3,275 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 10,096. The district contains four municipalities with a total municipal population of 139,680 souls. The receipts amounted to Rs. 2,41,290, and the incidence of taxation varied from Rs. 1-0-2 to Rs. 1-9-11 per head of the total municipal population.

Production.

Of a total area of 723,330 acres of culturable land, 583,886, compared with 584,239 in the previous year, were under cultivation. Fifty inches of rain fell, or about seven inches more than the average for the last five years. The season was good with an outturn of crops slightly below the average. No advances were made for the purchase of grain or for agricultural improve-

ments. The price of Indian millet, *jawár*, the staple grain, rose from thirty-four pounds the rupee in March 1876 to twenty-six pounds in March 1877. During the same time the daily wage of unskilled labour rose from four annas to five. Local public work funds receipts rose from Rs. 1,49,495 to Rs. 1,58,942, the year closing with a balance of Rs. 34,588 against Rs. 38,150 in the previous year. Of the above receipts Rs. 1,65,989 were disbursed on new works and Rs. 67,156 on repairs. The new works and repairs were chiefly roads, bridges, reservoirs, and wells. On the 1st May the Hope bridge, over the Tápti, was opened. Of Rs. 7,29,121 the total cost, two lakhs were contributed by Government, three and a half by the Surat local funds, Rs. 80,000 by the Surat municipality, and Rs. 20,000 by the Ránder municipality. The proportion in which a further grant of Rs. 50,000 should be shared by Government and the Surat municipality is still under consideration.

Revenue. The land revenue for collection for the year ending 31st July 1877 was Rs. 22,61,010, of which Rs. 22,38,550 were realized before the close of the year, and Rs. 22,460 remained outstanding. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 3,93,969 against Rs. 3,77,073 in the previous year. The stamp revenue was Rs. 1,72,209 against Rs. 1,80,911. The forest revenue Rs. 83,979 against Rs. 1,00,903. To realize the Government revenue twenty-six distraints, compared with eleven in the previous year, seventy-three in 1874-75, and ninety-two in 1873-74, were necessary. The total raised under all heads ofr evenue, Imperial, local funds, and municipal, amounted to Rs. 34,14,473, or, on a population of 607,087, an incidence per head of Rs. 5-9-7.

Health. The returns show a decrease in births from 15,342 to 13,583, and in deaths from 17,048 to 15,870. Of the total mortality 1,132 deaths were due to cholera, and 429 to small-pox. Nine dispensaries afforded relief to 49,950 patients, compared with 49,664 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations rose from 21,477 to 25,651.

Instruction. The local funds revenue assigned for education amounted to Rs. 79,677 against Rs. 74,444 in the previous year. The number of schools rose from 309 to 311, and the attendance from 15,833 to 16,405.

KHA'NDESH.

Land. The revenue survey and settlement is in force over the whole of the district. A topographical party surveyed portions of the north-west of the district, and in the west a revenue survey of the Dángs chiefly for forest purposes is in progress. There are at present no minors' estates under the charge of the collector. At the close of the year, 30th June 1877, the district contained a total area of 835,222 acres of unoccupied arable land.

Protection. Among the twenty-three districts of the Presidency the Khándesh police rank seventeenth in efficiency with forty per cent of convictions and thirty-seven per cent of recoveries of stolen property. As regards freedom from serious crime, Khándesh holds the twelfth place with, against 961 in the previous year, a total of 1,119, or 1·04 offences per thousand of the population. No suits

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against Government were pending, and the only case filed during the year was rejected. Against 6,580 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 14,533 in the previous year, there were 6,416 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 14,717. The district contains eighteen municipalities with a total municipal population of 127,689 souls. The receipts amounted to Rs. 93,392, and the incidence of taxation varied from Re. 0-2-0 to Rs. 1-4-2 per head of the total municipal population.

Production.

Of a total area of 3,392,255 acres of culturable land 2,484,193 compared with 2,415,638 in the previous year, were under cultivation. Fifteen inches of rain fell, or about eight inches less than the average for the last five years. So scanty a rainfall caused much distress. But, with few exceptions, the people were able to pass through the trying time without being forced to seek the support of Government aid. Advances for the purchase of cattle and seed rose from Rs. 2,724 to Rs. 11,146, and for agricultural improvements from Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 12,475. The price of Indian millet, *jowár*, the staple grain, rose from fifty-eight pounds the rupee in March 1876 to thirty-four pounds in March 1877. During the same time the daily wage of unskilled labour remained unchanged at three annas seven pies. Local public work funds receipts fell from Rs. 1,96,485 to Rs. 1,82,089, the year closing with a balance of Rs. 19,542 against Rs. 52,055 in the previous year. The main heads of expenditure were: under construction, roads Rs. 75,078, bridges Rs. 1,220, reservoirs Rs. 1,938, wells Rs. 5,631, rest-houses Rs. 3,058, dispensaries Rs. 700, other miscellaneous works Rs. 7,811, total Rs. 95,436; under repairs: roads Rs. 41,895, rest-houses Rs. 2,803, other miscellaneous works Rs. 8,652, total Rs. 53,350.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection for the year ending 31st July 1877 was Rs. 30,37,064, of which, before the close of the year, Rs. 30,17,308 were realized, and Rs. 19,756 remained outstanding. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 3,25,107 against Rs. 3,07,122 in the previous year. The stamp revenue was Rs. 3,82,468 against Rs. 4,13,356. The forest revenue was Rs. 58,513 against Rs. 57,387. To realize the Government revenue 833 distraints against 511 in the previous year, 647 in 1874-75, and 1,004 in 1873-74; were necessary. The total raised under all heads of revenue, Imperial, local funds, and municipal, amounted to Rs. 42,22,914, or, on a population of 1,081,112, an incidence per head of Rs. 3-14-5.

Health.

The returns show an increase in births from 20,224 to 23,257, and a decrease in deaths from 31,051 to 20,511. Of the total mortality seventy-nine deaths were due to cholera, and 1,466 to small-pox. Seven dispensaries against four afforded relief to 14,322 patients, compared with 5,326 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations rose from 28,847 to 35,610.

Instruction.

The local funds revenue assigned for education amounted to Rs. 93,734 against Rs. 98,430 in the previous year. The number of schools fell from 287 to 265, and the attendance from 17,240 to 15,853.

NA'SIK.

Land.

Revised rates of land assessment were introduced into thirteen villages of Niphád, twenty-eight of Chándor, eighty-four of Yeola, twenty-seven of Nándgaon, two of Sinnar, and fifteen of Násik. A topographical party surveyed a portion of the district. Under the collector are two minors' estates, with a total area of 5,315 acres, yielding a yearly revenue of Rs. 10,265. At the close of the year, 30th June 1877, the district contained a total area of 440,644 acres of unoccupied arable land.

Protection.

Among the twenty-three districts of the Presidency the Násik police rank eleventh in efficiency, with thirty-eight per cent of convictions and sixty-two per cent of recoveries of stolen property. As regards freedom from serious crime, Násik holds the sixth place with against 621 in the previous year, a total of 643, or ·84 offences per thousand of the population. In addition to the seven original and one appeal suits against Government, pending from July 1876, three original and two appeal suits were filed in 1876-77. The decision in eight of the original suits was in favour of, and in one against, Government. One original suit and three appeals remained pending at the close of the year. Against 3,866 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 8,870 in the previous year, there were 3,720 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 8,887. The district contains seven municipalities, with a total municipal population of 73,595. The receipts amounted to Rs. 58,157, and the incidence of taxation varied from Re. 0-1-9 to Rs. 1-8-0 per head of the total municipal population..

Production.

Of a total area of 2,103,413 acres of culturable land 1,659,406 compared with 1,637,631 in the previous year were under cultivation. About seventeen inches of rain fell, or nearly ten inches less than the average for the last five years. Owing to the almost total absence of the later rains both the early or rainy season and the late or cold weather crops failed ; the former to a great extent, the latter almost entirely. Advances for the purchase of cattle and seed rose from Rs. 1,590 to Rs. 5,361, and for agricultural improvements from Rs. 2,125 to Rs. 10,928. The price of Indian millet, *jowár*, the staple grain, rose from seventy-six pounds the rupee in March 1876 to thirty pounds in March 1877. The daily wage of unskilled labour remained unchanged at three annas nine pies. Owing to the works undertaken for the relief of distress, the local public work funds receipts show a probable debit balance, on the 31st March 1877, of Rs. 24,540. The main heads of expenditure were : under construction, roads Rs. 38,556, bridges Rs. 2,332, wells Rs. 8,207, rest-houses Rs. 1,843, dispensaries Rs. 401, other works Rs. 4,393, total Rs. 55,732 ; under repairs : roads Rs. 13,100, reservoirs and wells Rs. 4,937, rest-houses Rs. 1,441, dispensaries Rs. 98, other miscellaneous works Rs. 3,144, total Rs. 22,720.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection for the year ending the 31st July 1877 was Rs. 12,07,014, of which Rs. 11,53,589 were realized before the close of the year, and Rs. 53,425 remained outstanding. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 1,21,262 against Rs. 91,683 in the previous year. The stamp revenue was Rs. 1,91,563 against

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Rs. 2,18,063. The forest revenue was Rs. 27,067 against Rs. 17,995. To realize the Government revenue 533 distraints against 116 in the previous year, 178 in 1874-75, and 603 in 1873-74, were necessary. The total raised under all heads of revenue, Imperial, local funds, and municipal, amounted to Rs. 18,04,615, or, on a population of 721,718, an incidence per head of Rs. 2-8-0.

Health.

The returns show a decrease in births from 19,933 to 19,097, and in deaths from 18,890 to 17,147. Of the total mortality 333 deaths were due to cholera, and 872 to small-pox. Five dispensaries against four afforded relief to 17,117 patients, compared with 13,696 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations rose from 19,465 to 24,026.

Instruction.

The local funds revenue assigned for education amounted to Rs. 47,808, against Rs. 47,675 in the previous year. The number of schools fell from 154 to 143, and the attendance from 8,016 to 7,867.

THÁNA.

Land.

The revenue survey and settlement is in force over the whole of the district. There were no minors' estates under the charge of the collector. At the close of the year, 30th June 1877, the district contained a total area of 65,764 acres of unoccupied arable land.

Protection.

Among the twenty-three districts of the Presidency the Thána police rank twenty-third in efficiency, with thirty-six per cent of convictions and twenty-one per cent of recoveries of stolen property. As regards freedom from serious crime, Thána holds the seventeenth place with, against 921 in the previous year, a total of 1,020 offences, or 1·15 per thousand of the population. In addition to thirty-three pending, seven fresh suits were instituted against Government; of these three original and eleven appeal suits were decided in favour of, and seven original and five appeal suits against, Government. Against 3,460 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 8,830 in the previous year, there were 3,636 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 9,565. The district contains nine municipalities, with a total municipal population of 89,016 souls. The receipts amounted to Rs. 71,163, and the incidence of taxation varied from Re. 0-3-1 to Rs. 1-2-0 per head of the total municipal population.

Production.

Of a total area of 1,078,067 acres of culturable land 1,012,190, compared with 1,011,391 in the previous year, were under cultivation. Eighty-three inches of rain fell, or about eleven inches less than the average for the last five years. Owing to the scanty rainfall, though there was no absolute failure of crops, the season was not favourable. Advances for agricultural improvements fell from Rs. 136 to Rs. 10. The price of common rice, the staple grain, fell from nineteen pounds the rupee in March 1876 to twenty-two pounds in March 1877. The daily wage of unskilled labour varied in different parts from two to seven annas, against two to six annas the previous year. Local public work funds receipts rose from Rs. 1,51,178 to Rs. 1,54,632, the year closing with a balance

of Rs. 1,67,775 against Rs. 3,14,774 in the previous year. The main heads of expenditure were! under construction, roads Rs. 25,581, bridges Rs. 1,31,802, reservoirs Rs. 1,347, wells Rs. 23,794, and rest-houses Rs. 4,853, dispensaries Rs. 2,782, and other works Rs. 1,877; under repairs: roads Rs. 40,099, reservoirs and wells Rs. 10,707, rest-houses Rs. 1,294, dispensaries Rs. 892, and other works Rs. 5,465, total Rs. 58,457.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection for the year ending 31st July 1877 was Rs. 14,17,683, of which Rs. 14,15,134 were realized before the close of the year, and Rs. 2,551 remained outstanding. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 4,48,362 against Rs. 4,46,268 in the previous year. The stamp revenue was Rs. 1,75,229. The forest revenue of the district was Rs. 1,19,741 against Rs. 1,24,960. To realize the Government revenue 129 distraints, against 185 in the previous year, 284 in 1874-75, and 290 in 1873-74, were necessary. The total raised under all heads of revenue, Imperial, local funds, and municipal, amounted to Rs. 25,41,632, or, on a population of 881,832, an incidence per head of Rs. 2-12-9.

Health.

The returns show a decrease in births from 18,803 to 16,773, and in deaths from 21,030 to 16,457. Of the total mortality 693 of deaths were due to cholera, and 708 to small-pox. Nine dispensaries afforded relief to 59,451 patients compared with 59,486 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations fell from 22,590 to 21,436.

Instruction.

The local funds revenue assigned for education amounted to Rs. 59,304 against Rs. 51,516 in the previous year. The number of schools fell from 150 to 148, and the attendance from 7,720 to 7,236.

KOLÁBA.

Land.

The revenue survey and settlement is in force throughout the districts. Under the collector is one minor's estate, with a total area of one and one-fourth square miles, yielding a yearly revenue of Rs. 509. At the close of the year, 30th June 1877, the district contained a total area of 8,308 acres of unoccupied arable land.

Protection.

Among the twenty-three districts of the Presidency, the Kolába police rank fifteenth in efficiency, with thirty-five per cent of convictions, and fifty-two per cent of recoveries of stolen property. As regards freedom from serious crime, Kolába holds the eighth place, with, against 426 in the previous year, a total of 345 offences, or 0·94 per thousand of the population. In addition to two original and four appeal suits pending, one original suit was instituted against Government; of these two appeal suits were decided in favour of, and one original suit against, Government. Against 2,175 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 5,497 in the previous year, there were 2,159 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 5,890. The district contains four municipalities, with a total municipal population of 24,963 souls. The receipts amounted to Rs. 56,444, and the incidence of taxation varied from Re. 0-9-0 to Rs. 1-1-5 per head of the total municipal population.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Production.

Of a total area of 479,118 acres of culturable land 471,004, compared with 468,646 in the previous year, were under cultivation. About fifty-eight inches of rain fell, or about twenty-three inches less than the average for the last five years. The season was unfavourable, as, on account of the failure of the later rains, the crops suffered severely. No advances were made for agricultural improvements and seed. The price of rice, common, the staple grain, fell from pounds nineteen the rupee in March 1876 to twenty pounds in March 1877. The daily wage of unskilled labour remained unchanged at three annas. The local public work funds receipts rose from Rs. 55,051 to Rs. 67,367, the year closing with a balance of Rs. 43,017 against Rs. 30,339 in the previous year. Of Rs. 21,968 expended on construction, Rs. 11,671 were on repairs, Rs. 2,570 on medical charges, and Rs. 4,761 on miscellaneous works.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection for the year ending 31st July 1877 was Rs. 7,24,623, of which Rs. 7,23,514 were realized before the close of the year, and Rs. 1,109 remained outstanding. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 91,252 against Rs. 91,609 in the previous year. The stamp revenue was Rs. 70,338. The forest revenue was Rs. 26,728 against Rs. 35,981. To realize the Government revenue sixteen distraints, against eighteen in the previous year, twenty-one in 1874-75, and thirty-nine in 1873-74, were necessary. The total raised under all heads of revenue, Imperial, local funds, and municipal, amounted to Rs. 10,68,928, or, on a population of 368,278, an incidence per head of Rs. 2-14-5.

Health.

The returns show a decrease in births from 5,518 to 5,339, and in deaths from 5,450 to 4,499. Of the total mortality seventy deaths were due to cholera, and 398 to small-pox. One dispensary afforded relief to 5,159 patients, compared with 4,359 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations rose from 9,141 to 10,716.

Instruction.

The local funds revenue assigned for education amounted to Rs. 25,297 against Rs. 24,755 in the previous year. The number of schools rose from sixty-two to sixty-five, while the attendance fell from 3,546 to 3,342.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

The following statement shows the chief statistical details of the districts under the charge of the Commissioner, Southern division :—

Southern Division, 1876-77.

Name.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue in Rupees.
Ahmednagar	6,647	812,635	12,26,179
Poona	5,099	952,597	11,67,871
Sholápur	5,409	753,936	10,72,951
Sátára	4,991	1,061,002	15,61,215
Ratnágiri	3,789	1,071,128	9,20,303
	25,035	4,651,292	59,48,519

AHMEDNAGAR.

Land.

The revenue survey and assessment is in force over the whole of the district. Revised rates of land assessment were introduced into fifty-six villages of the Kopargaum sub-division, and the revision survey measurement operations were carried on in the sub-divisions of Akola and Sangamner. A topographical party surveyed portions of the Ráhuri, Newása, Sheogaum, Sangamner, and Akola sub-divisions. No minor's estates are at present under the charge of the collector. At the close of the year, 30th June 1877, the district contained a total area of 162,897 acres of unoccupied arable land.

Protection.

Among the twenty-three districts of the Presidency the Ahmednagar police rank fifth in efficiency, with fifty-nine per cent of convictions and sixty-seven per cent of recoveries of stolen property. As regards freedom from serious crime, Ahmednagar holds the fourth place with, against 544 in the previous year, a total of 610 offences, or 0·73 per thousand of the population. Of the three suits in which Government were engaged, two were decided for, and one against, them. Against 3,532 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 7,619 in 1875, there were 3,408 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 8,135. The district contains three municipalities, with a total municipal population of 47,448. The receipts amounted to Rs. 40,338, and the incidence of taxation varied from Re. 0-1-2 to Rs. 1-1-4 per head of the total municipal population.

Production.

Of a total area of 2,570,557 acres of culturable land 2,407,660, compared with 2,418,593 in the previous year, were under cultivation. About ten inches of rain fell, or about fifteen inches less than the average for the last five years. The season was one of scarcity and distress, with a failure of crops over nearly one-half of the district. The advances made for agricultural improvements amounted to Rs. 20,025 against Rs. 5,690 in the previous year. The price of Indian millet, *jawár*, the staple grain, rose from sixty-eight pounds the rupee in March 1876 to twenty-three pounds in March 1877. During the same time the daily wage of unskilled labour fell from four to three annas. Local public works funds receipts fell from Rs. 83,329 to Rs. 74,043. The disbursements were Rs. 78,548 compared with Rs. 79,371 in 1875-76 ; of this there were spent on construction : roads Rs. 28,477, wells Rs. 3,843, and rest-houses Rs. 3,010, total Rs. 39,608 ; on repairs : roads Rs. 13,254, tanks and wells Rs. 2,009, total Rs. 19,672.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection for the year ending 31st July 1877 was Rs. 12,26,179, of which Rs. 8,72,485 were realized before the close of the year, and Rs. 3,53,694 remained outstanding. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 31,937 against Rs. 32,529 in the previous year. The stamp revenue was Rs. 1,76,903 against Rs. 1,96,571. The forest revenue was Rs. 8,135 against Rs. 14,606. To realize the Government revenue sixty-five distraints, against 161 in the previous year, 130 in 1874-75, and forty-four in 1873-74, were necessary. The total raised under all heads of revenue, Imperial, local funds, and municipal, amounted to Rs. 16,51,639, or, on a population of 812,635, an incidence per head of Rs. 2-0-6.

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Health.

The returns show an increase in births from 24,294 to 24,427, and a decrease in deaths from 23,790 to 20,640. Of the total mortality 1,115 deaths were due to cholera, and 350 to small-pox. One dispensary afforded relief to 2,519 patients compared with 2,487 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations fell from 27,113 to 24,807.

Instruction.

The local funds revenue assigned for education amounted to Rs. 50,891 against Rs. 52,215 in the previous year. The number of schools fell from 197 to 187, and the attendance from 8,968 to 8,613.

POONA.

Land.

The revenue survey and settlement is in force over the whole of the district. No minor's estates are at present under the charge of the collector. There are no culturable waste lands in the Poona district.

Protection.

Among the twenty-three districts of the Presidency the Poona police rank twenty-second in efficiency, with twenty-eight per cent of convictions and thirty-one per cent of recoveries of stolen property. As regards freedom from serious crime, Poona holds the twenty-second place with, against 1,371 in the previous year, a total of 1,687 offences, or 1·77 per thousand of the population. In addition to twelve pending from the previous year, Government were concerned in seven original and eight appeal suits; of these the decisions in six original and eight appeal suits were for Government, and in two original and one appeal against them. Against 5,159 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 1,44,974 in the previous year, there were 5,315 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 15,598. The district contains twelve municipalities with a total municipal population of 145,554. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,71,635, and the incidence of taxation varied from Re. 0-2-8 to Rs. 1-11-9 per head of the total municipal population.

Production.

Of a total area of 1,925,449 acres of culturable land, 1,864,475 compared with 1,875,670 in the previous year, were under cultivation. Fifteen inches of rain fell, or about fifteen inches less than the average for the last five years. The failure of rain caused very great distress. In the east of the district, except on irrigated land, the early or rainy weather crops withered. In the west the early crops yielded little more than one-third of an ordinary out-turn, and the late were almost a total failure. Drinking water was hard to get, and one-half of the cattle are believed to have died. Advances for agricultural improvements rose from Rs. 775 to Rs. 33,890; while a special advance of Rs. 725 was made for the purchase of cattle, seed, and fodder. The price of Indian millet, *jawár*, the staple grain, rose from forty-three pounds the rupee in March 1876 to twenty-three pounds in March 1877. During the same time the daily wage of unskilled labour fell from three to two annas. Local public work funds receipts fell from Rs. 2,00,805 to Rs. 1,88,310. Of an expenditure of Rs. 2,07,825, there were spent on construction: roads Rs. 4,144, reservoirs Rs. 58, wells Rs. 9,726, rest-houses Rs. 4,445, and other works Rs. 7,955, total

Rs. 26,328; on repairs: roads Rs. 38,324, reservoirs and wells Rs. 2,017, rest-houses Rs. 4,364, other works Rs. 12,001, total Rs. 56,707.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection for the year ending 31st July 1877 was Rs. 11,67,871, of which Rs. 7,04,529 were realized before the close of the year, and Rs. 4,63,342 remained outstanding. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 1,68,967 against Rs. 1,64,563 in the previous year. The stamp revenue was Rs. 2,83,929 against Rs. 2,95,567. The forest revenue of the district was Rs. 40,849 against Rs. 43,193. To realize the Government revenue, eighty-seven distraints, against 250 in the previous year, 318, in 1874-75, and 302 in 1373-74, were necessary. The total raised under all heads of revenue, Imperial, local funds, and municipal, amounted to Rs. 21,36,675, or on a population of 952,597 an incidence per head of Rs. 2-3-10.

Health.

The returns show a decrease in births from 21,214 to 19,617, and in deaths from 21,927 to 19,841. Of the total mortality 719 deaths were due to cholera, and 886 to small-pox. Ten dispensaries against nine afforded relief to 40,894 patients compared with 36,452 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations fell from 22,532 to 22,302.

Education.

The local funds revenue assigned for education amounted to Rs. 53,694 against Rs. 79,063 in the previous year. The number of schools fell from 216 to 200, and the attendance from 10,698 to 9,059.

SHOLA'PUR.

Land.

The revenue survey and settlement is in force over the whole of the district. No minor's estates are at present under the charge of the collector. At the close of the year, 30th June 1877, the district contained a total area of 23,813 acres of unoccupied arable land.

Protection.

Among the twenty-three districts of the Presidency, the Sholápur police rank twelfth in efficiency, with forty per cent of convictions and fifty-seven per cent of recoveries of stolen property. As regards freedom from serious crime, Sholápur holds the fifth place among the twenty-three districts of the Presidency with, against 570 in the previous year, a total of 608 offences, or 0·80 per thousand of the population. Two civil suits were filed against Government. On the 30th June they were both still pending. Against 2,765 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 6,459 in the previous year, there were 2,735 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 6,714. The district contains eight municipalities, with a total municipal population of 109,675. The receipts amounted to Rs. 147,107, and the incidence of taxation varied from Re. 0-2-10 to Rs. 2-13-2 per head of the total municipal population.

Production.

Of a total area of 2,175,820 acres of culturable land 2,151,617, compared with 2,147,432 in the previous year, were under cultivation. About ten inches of rain fell, or about sixteen inches less than the average for the last five years. Even this scanty

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

supply came untimely. So great was the scarcity of water that the early or rainy season crops were lost, the late ones never sown, and large numbers of cattle died. Advances for agricultural improvements amounted to Rs. 32,483 against Rs. 6,405 in the previous year. The price of Indian millet, *jawár*, the staple grain, rose from fifty-nine pounds the rupee in March 1876 to nineteen pounds in March 1877. During the same time the daily wage of unskilled labour fell from four to three annas. The local public work funds receipts fell from Rs. 76,751 to Rs. 18,997, while expenditure on new works and on repairs, almost entirely for the relief of distress, amounted to Rs. 4,75,607 and Rs. 1,37,447 respectively.

Revenue. The land revenue for collection for the year ending 31st July 1877 was Rs. 10,72,951, of which Rs. 2,19,129 were realized before the close of the year, and Rs. 8,53,822 remained outstanding. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 61,119 against Rs. 61,567 in the previous year. The stamp revenue was Rs. 1,15,274 against Rs. 1,38,395. The forest revenue of the district was Rs. 2,704 against Rs. 4,060. To realize the Government revenue seventy-nine distraints against 344 in the previous year, 225 in 1874-75, and 893 in 1873-74, were necessary. The total raised under all heads of revenue, Imperial, local funds, and municipal, amounted to Rs. 14,77,318, or, on a population of 753,936, an incidence per head of Rs. 1-15-4.

Health. The returns show an increase in births from 14,785 to 16,545, and in deaths from 17,066 to 18,339. Of the total mortality 2,235 deaths were due to cholera, and 122 to small-pox. Four dispensaries afforded relief to 22,332 patients, compared with 19,824 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations fell from 23,954 to 22,787.

Instruction. The local funds revenue assigned for education amounted to Rs. 17,914 against Rs. 46,207 in the previous year. The number of schools has decreased from 145 to 131, and the attendance from 6,784 to 4,912.

SA'TA'RA.

Land. The revenue survey and settlement is in force over the whole district. During the year the survey settlement was introduced into the proprietary, *inám*, villages of Mungaon, Dhom, and Nagewadi of the Wái sub-division. A party of the topographical survey was at work in the west of the district. Under the collector is one minor's estate, with a total area of 994 acres, yielding a yearly revenue of Rs. 123. At the close of the year, 30th June 1877, the district contained a total area of 32,015 acres of unoccupied arable land.

Protection. Among the twenty-three districts of the Presidency the Sátára police rank eighteenth in efficiency, with thirty-four per cent of convictions and forty-two per cent of recoveries of stolen property. As regards freedom from serious crime, Sátára holds the eighteenth place with, against 1,079 in the previous year, a total of 1,365 offences, or 1·22 per thousand of the population. Two

original suits, pending from 1875-76, were decided in favour of Government; but in both cases appeals were made to the High Court, where they are still pending. Against 6,116 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 13,557 in the previous year, there were 6,411 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 14,835. The district contains thirteen municipalities, with a total municipal population of 99,552 souls. The receipts amounted to Rs. 80,099, and the incidence of taxation varied from Re. 0-2-0 to Rs. 1-4-1 per head of the total municipal population.

Production.

Of a total area of 1,450,098 acres of culturable land 1,418,004, compared with 1,421,055 in the previous year, were under cultivation. Thirty-one inches of rain fell, or about fourteen inches less than the average for the last five years. The bad effects of the scanty rainfall were increased by the total want of the late rains. In the east the rainy season crops failed largely, and the cold weather crops almost entirely. In the west and along the valley of the Krishna fine crops of Indian millet, *jawár*, were reaped. Compared with Rs. 3,507 in 1875, Rs. 18,195 were advanced for agricultural improvements and Rs. 9,069 for the purchase of cattle and seed. With this small amount of state aid, almost every well in the district was cleared out and 1,000 new wells built. The price of Indian millet, *jawár*, the staple grain, rose from forty pounds the rupee in March 1876, to twenty-two pounds in March 1877. During the same time the daily wage of unskilled labour rose from four to five annas. Local public work funds receipts, including the opening balance of Rs. 98,376, amounted to Rs. 2,11,321 compared with Rs. 2,49,094 in 1875-76, disbursements amounted to Rs. 1,95,280; of this Rs. 1,36,693 were spent on new works, and Rs. 25,841 on repairs. The chief items, under construction were: roads Rs. 38,048, bridges Rs. 35,734, reservoirs Rs. 12,095, wells Rs. 29,297, rest-houses Rs. 1,927, and dispensaries Rs. 1,514; under repairs: roads Rs. 20,432, reservoirs and wells Rs. 1,249, rest-houses Rs. 1,743.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection for the year ending the 31st July 1877 was Rs. 15,61,215, of which Rs. 13,08,315 were realized before the close of the year, and Rs. 2,52,900 remained outstanding. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 34,716 against Rs. 29,000 in the previous year. The stamp revenue was Rs. 204,834 against Rs. 2,28,898. The forest revenue of the district was Rs. 38,361 against Rs. 35,672. To realize the Government revenue two distraints against fifteen in the previous year, eighteen in 1874-75, and seven in 1873-74, were necessary. The total raised under all heads of revenue, Imperial, local funds, and municipal, amounted to Rs. 22,28,129, or, on a population of 1,061,002, an incidence per head of Rs. 2-1-7.

Health.

The returns show a decrease in births from 30,130 to 28,334, and an increase in deaths from 23,133 to 24,775. Of the total mortality 1,938 deaths were due to cholera, and 207 to small-pox. Seven dispensaries, against six, afforded relief to 22,521 patients, compared with 21,226 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations rose from 29,978 to 34,962.

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Instruction.

The local funds revenue assigned for education amounted to Rs. 66,512 against Rs. 72,849 in the previous year. The number of schools fell from 222 to 214, and the attendance from 11,511 to 10,325.

RATNA'GIRI.

Land.

The introduction of the revenue survey and settlement is in progress. Under the collector are twenty minors' estates. At the close of the year, 30th June 1877, the surveyed portions of the district contained a total of 8,251 acres of unoccupied arable land.

Protection.

Among the twenty-three districts of the Presidency the Ratnágiri police rank tenth in efficiency, with thirty-eight per cent of convictions and sixty-six per cent of recoveries of stolen property. As regards freedom from serious crime, Ratnágiri holds the first place with, against 506 in the previous year, a total of 543 offences, or 0·51 per thousand of the population. Great progress has been made in settling suits against Government. Of eighty suits on the file, fifty-five have been amicably settled out of court. Of the twenty-five remaining, fifteen, it is said, are likely to be arranged out of court, and of the rest only one has been given against Government. Against 2,611 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 7,762 in the previous year, there were 2,715 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 8,424. The district contains four municipalities, with a total municipal population of 35,348. The receipts amounted to Rs. 22,862, and the incidence of taxation varied from Re. 0-2-9 to Rs. 1-8-6 per head of the total municipal population.

Production.

Compared with 1,001,071 in the previous year, 1,003,781 acres of culturable land were under cultivation. Eighty-one inches of rain fell, or about twenty-four inches less than the average for the last five years. The want of rain caused much loss to crops and considerable distress. Advances for the purchase of cattle and seeds amounted to Rs. 815. The price of millet, the staple grain, rose from twenty-seven pounds the rupee in March 1876 to twenty pounds in March 1877. During the same time the daily wage of unskilled labour rose from three annas six pies to four annas. Instead of the ordinary export trade no less than 1,500,000 tons of grain passed through the district from the coast to the famine-affected tracts. Local public work funds receipts, including an opening balance of Rs. 17,043, amounted to Rs. 73,112 against Rs. 83,048 in 1875-76. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 7,602 against Rs. 17,098 in the previous year. Good progress was made in opening up internal communications; of these the chief was the Amba Ghât road, on which, it is estimated, Rs. 1,32,000 will be spent.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection for the year ending 31st July 1877 was Rs. 9,20,302, of which Rs. 8,95,678 were realized before the close of the year, and Rs. 24,625 remained outstanding. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 71,753 against Rs. 62,325 in the previous year. The stamp revenue was Rs. 1,37,030 against Rs. 1,40,116. The forest revenue was Rs. 2,168 against Rs. 2,307.

To realize the Government revenue 573 distraints, compared with 775 in the previous year, 1,044 in 1874-75 and 3,484 in 1873-74, were necessary. The total raised under all heads of revenue, Imperial, local funds, and municipal, amounted to Rs. 13,39,548, or, on a population of 1,071,122, an incidence per head of Rs. 1-3-7.

Health.

The returns show a decrease in births from 16,473 to 16,451, and an increase in deaths from 14,445 to 15,585. Of the total mortality 206 deaths were due to cholera, and 1,208 to small-pox. Three dispensaries afforded relief to 6,961 patients, compared with 8,466 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations rose from 32,934 to 29,684.

Instruction.

The local funds revenue assigned for education amounted to Rs. 40,854 against Rs. 42,711 in the previous year. The number of schools fell from 143 to 137, and the attendance from 8,627 to 8,622.

KA'NA'RESE DIVISION.

The following statement shows the chief statistical details of the districts under the charge of the Commissioner, Kánárese division :—

Kánárese Division, 1876-77.

Name.	Area.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
Kánára	4,235	418,326	8,94,201	
Belgaum	4,591	985,687	12,60,814	
Dhárwár...	4,532	1,028,155	20,89,239	
Kaládgi	5,695	856,839	12,94,814	
	19,053	3,289,007	55,39,068	

KA'NA'RA.

Land.

The revenue survey settlement was introduced during the year into thirty-six villages of the Kumpta and into one village of the Honáwar sub-division. Under the collector are fourteen minors' estates. At the close of the year, 30th June 1877, the surveyed portions of the district contained a total area of 31,199 acres of unoccupied arable land.

Protection.

Among the twenty-three districts of the Presidency, the Kánára police rank thirteenth in efficiency, with fifty-one per cent of convictions and forty-one per cent of recoveries of stolen property. As regards freedom from serious crime, Kánára holds the twenty-first place with, against 606 in the previous year, a total of 651 offences, or 1·57 per thousand of the population. In addition to the 985 original suits and the one appeal pending from the previous year, one appeal was filed against Government, and it remained undecided at the end of the year. One original suit was

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given in favour of Government, the rest are pending. Should the Privy Council confirm the decision of the High Court in the representative Kánára land case, there is every probability that many of the original suits now pending will be withdrawn. Against 4,076 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 10,461 in the previous year, there were 4,309 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 11,040. The district contains five municipalities, with a total municipal population of 38,258 souls. The receipts amounted to Rs. 35,186, and the incidence of taxation varied from Re. 0-7-1 to Rs. 1-3-4 per head of the total municipal population.

Production.

Eighty-eight inches of rain fell, or about twenty-four inches less than the average for the last five years. There was almost no later rain, so that, except along the coast where the rice harvest was good, crops to some extent failed, and want of water caused much distress. No advances were made for agricultural improvements during the year under report. The price of rice, common, the staple grain, rose from twenty-eight pounds the rupee in March 1876 to twenty-two pounds in March 1877. During the same time the daily wage of unskilled labour fell from three to two annas. Local public work funds receipts, including an opening balance of Rs. 34,163, were Rs. 1,00,445 against Rs. 1,02,457 in the previous year; expenditure amounted to Rs. 77,870, Rs. 26,275 on original works and Rs. 26,492 on repairs. The chief items under construction were: roads Rs. 7,589, bridges Rs. 7,635, reservoirs Rs. 1,008, wells Rs. 4,041, rest-houses Rs. 1,804, and dispensaries Rs. 1,591; under repairs: Rs. 20,614 were spent on roads, Rs. 1,045 on reservoirs and wells, Rs. 1,585 on rest-houses, and Rs. 4,173 on dispensaries.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection for the year ending 31st July 1877 was Rs. 8,94,201, of which, before the close of the year, Rs. 8,16,111 were realized, and Rs. 78,090 remained outstanding. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 1,09,447 against Rs. 1,07,975 in the previous year. The stamp revenue was Rs. 80,436 against Rs. 88,679. The forest revenue of the district was Rs. 3,42,815 against Rs. 3,88,825. To realize the Government revenue, twenty-five distraints compared with eighty-one in the previous year, 185 in 1874-75, and 1,193 in 1873-74, were necessary. The total raised under all heads of revenue, Imperial, local funds, and municipal, amounted to Rs. 16,55,576, or, on a population of 418,326, an incidence per head of Rs. 3-14-5.

Health.

The returns show an increase in births from 11,677 to 11,728, and in deaths from 11,338 to 12,708. Of the total mortality 929 deaths were due to cholera, and twenty-eight to small-pox. Eight dispensaries afforded relief to 29,295 patients, compared with 30,062 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations fell from 13,713 to 10,852.

Instruction.

The local funds revenue assigned for education amounted to Rs. 29,680 against Rs. 30,590 in the previous year. The number of schools fell from eighty-eight to eighty-one, and the attendance from 4,323 to 4,254.

BELGAUM.

KA'NA'RESE DIVISION.

Land.

The revenue survey and settlement are in force over the whole of the district. No minors' estates were under the charge of the collector. At the close of the year, 30th June 1877, the district contained a total area of 76,949 acres of unoccupied arable land.

Protection.

Among the twenty-three districts of the Presidency, the Belgaum police rank sixteenth in efficiency, with forty-three per cent of convictions and thirty-eight per cent of recoveries of stolen property. As regards freedom from serious crime, Belgaum holds the tenth place with, against 781 in the previous year, a total of 930 offences, or ·94 per thousand of the population. One appeal against Government was pending, and one original suit and one appeal were filed. One appeal was decided in favour of Government, and no final orders were passed on the other two suits. Against 3,292 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 7,742 in the previous year, there were 3,771 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 8,557. The district contains six municipalities, with a total municipal population of 72,020. The receipts amounted to Rs. 47,435, and the incidence of taxation varied from Re. 0-1-10 to Re. 0-10-3 per head of the total municipal population.

Production.

Of a total area of 1,191,285 acres of culturable land 1,113,906, compared with 1,114,583 in the previous year, were under cultivation. Thirty-three inches of rain fell, or about sixteen inches less than the average for the last five years. Though Belgaum suffered severely from the want of rain, the scarcity was not so general as in some of the other collectorates. Towards the south and west there was little distress, but in the northern and eastern sub-divisions of Athni, Gokák, and Parasagad, where the rainfall varied from about one-third to three-fourths of the annual average, both early and late crops were almost an entire failure. State advances were made to the amount of Rs. 13,600. Of this Rs. 7,975 were given for the purchase of cattle and seed, and Rs. 5,625 for agricultural improvements. The price of Indian millet, *jawár*, the staple grain, rose from forty pounds the rupee in March 1876 to twenty pounds in March 1877. During the same time the daily wage of unskilled labour fell from four to three annas. The demand for food-grains developed a large local traffic in grain. Local public work funds receipts, inclusive of opening balances, fell from Rs. 1,31,338 to Rs. 1,20,755, while expenditure was Rs. 1,35,508, leaving a debit balance of Rs. 14,753. On construction Rs. 83,195 were spent, comprising roads Rs. 48,111, reservoirs Rs. 11,223, wells and other water-works Rs. 13,369, and rest-houses Rs. 6,366. Of Rs. 33,520 spent on repairs, roads received Rs. 24,559, reservoirs and wells Rs. 2,051, rest-houses Rs. 1,221, and tree-planting Rs. 4,439.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection for the year ending 31st July 1877 was Rs. 12,60,814, of which Rs 11,41,778 were realized before the close of the year, and Rs. 1,19,036 remained outstanding. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 1,34,521 against Rs. 1,29,910 in the previous year. The stamp revenue was Rs. 1,28,789 against Rs. 1,36,172. The forest revenue was Rs. 79,765 against Rs. 81,694. To realize the Government revenue, four distraints, com-

KA'NA'RESE DIVISION.

pared with five in the previous year, seven in 1874-75 and three in 1873-74, were necessary. The total raised under all heads of revenue, Imperial, local funds, and municipal, amounted to Rs. 18,44,338, or, on a population of 985,687, an incidence per head of Rs. 1-13-11.

Health.

The returns show a decrease in births from 30,257 to 27,563, and an increase in deaths from 30,064 to 31,021. Of the total mortality 4,950 deaths were due to cholera and 796 to small-pox. Four dispensaries afforded relief to 10,722 patients, compared with 11,509 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations fell from 23,641 to 22,861.

Instruction.

The local funds revenue assigned for education amounted to Rs. 41,599 against Rs. 49,191 in the previous year. The number of schools fell from 136 to 130, and the attendance rose from 7,753 to 7,804.

DHA'RWA'R.

Land.

On account of the scarcity the introduction of revised revenue settlements into 215 villages of the Hángal, Bánkapur, Karajgi, Hubli, and Kalgatghi sub-divisions was postponed. The work of measurement in the city surveys of Dhárwár and Hubli advanced considerably, but the inquiry into titles was much delayed. Under the collector are four minors' estates, with a total area of 6,307 acres, yielding a yearly revenue of Rs. 35,143. At the close of the year, 30th June 1877, the district contained a total area of 83,453 acres of unoccupied arable land.

Protection.

Among the twenty-three districts of the Presidency, the Dhárwár police rank nineteenth in efficiency, with twenty-three per cent of convictions and forty-seven per cent of recoveries of stolen property. As regards freedom from serious crime Dhárwár holds the twentieth place with, against 1,083 in the previous year, a total of 1,434 offences, or 1·39 per thousand of the population. Twelve suits against Government, nine original and three appeals, were pending from the previous year, and five fresh appeals were filed in 1876-77. Of these eight original suits and three appeals were decided in favour of Government, and six suits remained undecided at the end of the year. Against 3,239 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 8,128 in the previous year, there were 3,606 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 8,492. The district contains six municipalities, with a total municipal population of 119,943 souls. The receipts amounted to Rs. 99,462, and the incidence of taxation varied from Re. 0-4-2 to Re. 0-9-3 per head of the total municipal population.

Production.

Of a total area of 1,627,016 acres of culturable land 1,543,567, compared with 1,539,097 in the previous year, were under cultivation. Sixteen inches of rain fell, or about sixteen inches less than the average for the last five years. The later rains were almost entirely wanting. Crops failed extensively, and distress was general. The fact that, though Rs. 25,000 were placed at the disposal of the collector for advances for the purchase of cattle and seed, no advances that were made would seem to show that the local capi-

tal was sufficient to meet all the demands of the district. The price of Indian millet, *jawár*, the staple grain, rose from forty-two pounds the rupee in March 1876 to fourteen pounds in March 1877. During the same time the daily wage of unskilled labour fell from four annas to two annas and six pies. The demand for food-grains developed a great import traffic. Local public work funds receipts, inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 69,269, amounted to Rs. 1,69,991 against Rs. 2,24,537 in 1875-76, while expenditure rose from Rs. 1,57,497 to Rs. 1,97,678, thus leaving a debit balance of Rs. 27,687. The chief items were: under construction, roads Rs. 82,732, bridges Rs. 6,487, reservoirs Rs. 17,618, wells Rs. 6,226; under repairs: roads Rs. 33,977, reservoirs and wells Rs. 1,280, and road-side trees Rs. 6,247.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection for the year ending 31st July 1877 was Rs. 20,89,239, of which Rs. 20,16,816 were realized before the close of the year, and Rs. 72,423 remained outstanding. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 2,20,973 against Rs. 2,38,446 in the previous year. The stamp revenue was Rs. 1,42,047 against Rs. 1,55,639. The forest revenue was Rs. 31,032 against Rs. 42,998. To realize the Government revenue, thirty-eight distraints, compared with nineteen in the previous year, twelve in 1874-75, and twenty-eight in 1873-74, were necessary. The total raised under all heads of revenue, Imperial, local funds, and municipal, amounted to Rs. 28,24,015, or, on a population of 1,028,155, an incidence per head of Rs. 2-11-2.

Health.

The returns show an increase in births from 27,794 to 28,568, and in deaths from 30,538 to 31,726. Of the total mortality 7,092 deaths were due to cholera and 408 to small-pox. Two dispensaries afforded relief to 8,669 patients, compared with 6,792 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations rose from 21,392 to 24,055.

Instruction.

The local funds revenue assigned for education amounted to Rs. 74,011 against Rs. 74,610 in the previous year. The number of schools rose from 165 to 169, and the attendance from 8,925 to 9,690.

KALA'DGI.

Land.

The land revenue survey and assessment are in force over the whole district. No minors' estates are at present under the charge of the collector. At the close of the year, 30th June 1877, the district contained a total area of 65,374 acres of unoccupied arable land.

Protection.

Among the twenty-three districts of the Presidency, the Kaládgi police rank twenty-first in efficiency, with thirty-seven per cent of convictions and thirty per cent of recoveries of stolen property. As regards freedom from serious crime, Kaládgi holds the ninth place with, against 761 in the previous year, a total of 797 offences, or ·93 per thousand of the population. Though the number of criminal cases tried was fewer, yet there was a marked increase in offenders, while the number of prisoners brought before the session court rose from seventy-four to 200. In addition to the two suits

KA'NA'RESE DIVISION.

pending from 1875-76, Government were engaged in five fresh suits. Two original suits were decided, one for, and one against, Government, and five remained pending at the close of the year. Against 1,975 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 4,158 in the previous year, there were 2,111 registrations and revenue of Rs. 4,272. The district contains ten municipalities, with a total municipal population of 78,793 souls. The receipts amounted to Rs. 33,432, and the incidence of taxation varied from Re. 0-1-4 to Re. 0-9-6 per head of the total municipal population.

Production.

Of a total area of 2,164,639 acres of culturable land 2,099,232, compared with 2,084,721 in the previous year, were under cultivation. About fourteen inches of rain fell, or about eleven inches less than the average for the last five years, and this so unseasonably that throughout the district the early crops were a failure, and the late crops was generally unsown. No definite information is supplied as to the amount of advances for agricultural improvements, but it is gathered that they were not largely made. The price of Indian millet, *jawár*, the staple grain, rose from fifty-four pounds the rupee in March 1876 to sixteen pounds in March 1877. During the same time the daily wage of unskilled labour fell from three-and-a-half annas to two annas. Local public work funds receipts, inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 1,10,018, amounted to Rs. 1,56,600 against Rs. 1,81,113 in 1875-76, and expenditure to Rs. 1,44,508, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 12,092. Exclusive of the expenditure on large famine works, Rs. 76,787 were spent on construction, and Rs. 42,050 on repairs. The chief items under construction were: roads Rs. 7,858, wells Rs. 54,127, and rest-houses Rs. 6,350; under repairs: roads Rs. 28,128, reservoirs and wells Rs. 10,116, and rest-houses Rs. 1,056.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection for the year ending 31st July 1877 was Rs. 12,94,814, of which Rs. 5,46,432 were realized before the close of the year, and Rs. 7,48,382 remained outstanding. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 1,10,743 against Rs. 1,19,698 in the previous year. The stamp revenue was Rs. 81,271 against Rs. 87,179. The forest revenue was Rs. 2,901 against Rs. 3,551. To realize the Government revenue ten distraints, compared with eight in the previous year, four in 1874-75 and five in 1873-74 were necessary. The total raised under all heads of revenue, Imperial, local funds, and municipal, amounted to Rs. 15,99,320 or, on a population of 856,839, an incidence per head of Rs. 1-13-9.

Health.

The returns show an increase in births from 16,156 to 18,581, and in deaths from 16,149 to 20,628. Of the total mortality 5,072 deaths were due to cholera and eighty-seven to small-pox. Three dispensaries afforded relief to 7,200 patients, compared with 7,339 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations fell from 21,931 to 21,737.

Instruction.

The local funds revenue assigned for education amounted to Rs. 25,683 against Rs. 46,750 in the previous year. The number of schools rose from 130 to 132, and the attendance fell from 6,126 to 6,028.

SIND DIVISION.

The following statement shows the chief statistical details of the districts under the charge of the Commissioner of Sind :—

Sind Division, 1876-77.

Districts.	Area.	Population.	Land Revenue.
			Rs.
Kurráchee...	16,109	448,058	6,76,714
Thar and Párker	12,729	199,477	2,01,005
Haidarábád	9,052	760,808	11,42,389
Shikárpur	8,802	807,743	16,04,368
Upper Sind Frontier	2,177	105,483	2,78,239
	48,876	2,321,569	39,02,715

KURRA'CHEE.

Land.

A revised settlement has been introduced into the Shewán subdivision, but does not have effect until 1877-78. Kotri has, during the year, been brought under a new settlement, which so far promises well. The city survey has been completed in the town of Kurráchee. Under the collector are three minors' estates, with a total area of 9,699 acres, yielding a yearly revenue of Rs. 18,903. At the close of the year ending 30th June 1877, the district contained a total area of 156,733 acres of unoccupied arable land.

Protection.

Among the twenty-three districts of the Presidency, the Kurrachee police rank second in efficiency, with sixty-two per cent of convictions and sixty-eight per cent of recoveries of stolen property. As regards freedom from serious crime, Kurráchee holds the nineteenth place with, against 1,338 in the previous year, a total of 1,008 offences, or 2·24 per thousand of the population. No suits were brought against Government. Against 1,644 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 5,527 in the previous year, there were 1,430 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 5,432. The district contains nineteen municipalities, with a total municipal population of 109,689 souls. The receipts amounted to Rs. 3,75,835, and the incidence of taxation varied from Re. 0-2-8 to Rs. 11-14-4 per head of the total municipal population.

Production.

Of a total area of 212,815 acres of culturable land 380,484, compared with 315,222 in the previous year, were under cultivation. About nine inches of rain fell, or nearly four inches more than the average for the last five years. The season was not, on the whole, favourable. An excessively high inundation at the beginning of the season, and a failure of the later floods, caused much damage to the rice crops. Advances for agricultural improvements amounted to Rs. 10,082 against Rs. 10,652 in the previous year. The price of Indian millet, *jawár*, the staple grain, rose from thirty-eight pounds the rupee in March 1876 to thirty-two pounds in March 1877. During the same time the daily wages of unskilled labour remained stationary at about five annas. Local

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public work funds receipts, inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 26,800, amounted to Rs. 1,28,099 against Rs. 1,46,802 in the previous year. The main heads of expenditure were: under construction, roads Rs. 7,760, bridges Rs. 31,399, reservoirs Rs. 199, rest-houses Rs. 792, and other works Rs. 400; under repairs: roads Rs. 25,086, reservoirs and wells Rs. 188, rest-houses Rs. 3,517, road-side trees Rs. 6,643, and other works Rs. 2,893.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection for the year ending 31st July 1877 was Rs. 6,76,714, of which Rs. 6,57,976 were realized before the close of the year, and Rs. 18,738 remained outstanding. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 1,27,503 against Rs. 1,27,050 in the previous year. The stamp revenue was Rs. 1,17,342 against Rs. 1,10,795. The forest revenue was Rs. 2,18,605 against Rs. 1,85,869. To realize the Government revenue 115 distraints were necessary. The total raised under all heads of revenue, Imperial, local funds, and municipal, amounted to Rs. 20,87,492, or, on a population of 448,058, an incidence per head of Rs. 4-10-7.

Health.

The returns show a rise in births from 3,504 to 4,533, and in deaths from 4,768 to 6,317. Of the total mortality seventy-four deaths were due to small-pox. Eleven dispensaries, against ten, afforded relief to 38,742 patients, compared with 36,239 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations rose from 21,654 to 27,901.

There are no funds administered by the district local fund committee; but the committee pays a contribution of Rs. 15,100 to the educational inspector. The number of schools was, as in the previous year, forty; the attendance fell from 2,767 to 2,625.

THAR AND PA'RKAR.

Land.

No change was introduced in the settlement of the lands of the Thar and Párkar district. No minors' estates are at present under the superintendence. At the close of the year ending 30th June 1877, the district contained a total area of 371,789 acres of unoccupied arable land.

Protection.

Among the twenty-three districts of the Presidency, the Thar and Párkar police rank first in efficiency, with sixty per cent of convictions and seventy-one per cent of recoveries of stolen property. As regards freedom from serious crime, Thar and Párkar holds the seventh place with, against 158 in the previous year, a total of 159 offences, or 0·79 per thousand of the population. No suits were brought against Government. Against ninety-three registrations and a revenue of Rs. 272 in the previous year, there were 103 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 431. The district contains thirteen municipalities, with a total municipal population of 19,560. The receipts amounted to Rs. 25,569, and the incidence of taxation varied from Re. 0-5-6 to Rs. 1-1-3 per head of the total municipal population.

Production.

Of a total area of 701,822 acres of culturable land 320,199, compared with 292,707 in the previous year, were under cultivation

About thirteen inches of rain fell, or about three inches more than the average for the last five years. The large increase in the rainfall produced an extension of cultivation in the desert tracts, and afforded good pasturage. But the inundation, which promised so well up to the middle of August, ended by destroying the early crops in the Mithráu and Sind canals. No advances were made for agricultural improvements. The price of Indian millet, *jawár*, the staple grain, fell from forty-six-and-a-half pounds the rupee in March 1876 to sixty-one-and-a-half pounds in March 1877. During the same time the daily wage of unskilled labour remained stationary at three annas. There was a considerable export trade in butter to Cutch, Gujarát, and Sind proper. The cattle trade flourished, and considerable quantities of grain and oil-seeds were exported. The local public work funds receipts fell from Rs. 32,906 to Rs. 24,639. The main heads of expenditure were: under construction, rest-houses Rs. 2,077; under repairs, roads Rs. 1,529, reservoirs and wells Rs. 128, rest-houses Rs. 1,035, pounds Rs. 40, road-side trees 3,623, and other works Rs. 280.

Revenue. The land revenue for collection for the year ending 31st July 1877 was Rs. 2,01,005, of which Rs. 2,00,929 were realized before the close of the year, and Rs. 76 remained outstanding. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 7,528 against Rs. 6,444 in the previous year. The stamp revenue was Rs. 5,500 against Rs. 5,740. For the collection of the revenue no pressure was required. The total raised under all heads of revenue, Imperial, local funds and municipal, amounted to Rs. 2,68,690, or, on a population of 199,477, an incidence per head of Rs. 1-5-5.

Health. The returns show an increase in births from 734 to 1,298, and in deaths from 1,146 to 1,861. Of the total mortality, eighty-eight deaths were due to cholera, and one to small-pox. Four dispensaries afforded relief to 6,904 patients, compared with 7,607 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations fell from 20,861 to 8,806.

Instruction. The local funds revenue assigned for education is administered by the Educational Inspector in Sind. The grant for the maintenance of schools was Rs. 1,000 against Rs. 2,000 in the previous year. There is no change in the number of schools; the attendance rose from 749 to 753.

HAIDARA'BA'D.

Land. Temporary settlements, preliminary to the revision of the settlement, have been introduced into the three northern sub-divisions of Kandian, Naushahro, and Moro, with effect from 1877-78. In Haidarábád city survey the inquiry work has been completed. Under the collector are two minors' estates, with a total area of 5,798 acres and 171,300 *bighás*, yielding a yearly revenue of Rs. 38,452. At the close of the year, 30th June 1877, the district contained a total area of 2,112,010 acres of unoccupied arable land.

Protection. Among the twenty-three districts of the Presidency, the Haidarábád police rank third in efficiency, with sixty-two per cent

of convictions and sixty-five per cent of recoveries of stolen property. As regards freedom from serious crime, Haidarábád holds the thirteenth place with, against 1,146 in the previous year, a total of 808 offences, or 1·06 per thousand of the population. Government was not involved in any law suits during the year. Against 2,403 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 7,291 in the previous year, there were 2,182 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 7,630. The district contains twenty-two municipalities, with a total municipal population of 95,252. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,63,544, and the incidence of taxation varied from Re. 0-5-3 to Rs. 2-1-3 per head of the total municipal population.

Production. Of a total area of 1,669,949 acres of culturable land 584,012, compared with 525,125 in the previous year, were under cultivation. Nine inches of rain fell, or about two inches more than the average for the last five years. The season was a fair one. A sufficient inundation and timely rainfall produced a good outturn both of early and late crops. No advances were made for agricultural improvements or seed. The price of Indian millet, *jawár*, the staple grain, rose from forty-five-and-a-half pounds the rupee in March 1876 to forty pounds in March 1877. During the same time the daily wage of unskilled labour remained stationary at six annas. The local public work funds receipts, inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 14,325, amounted to Rs. 1,39,092 against Rs. 1,27,637 in 1875-76. The main heads of expenditure were: under construction, roads Rs. 1,580, wells Rs. 4,097, rest-houses Rs. 2,900, and other works Rs. 9,014; under repairs: roads Rs. 27,912, reservoirs and wells Rs. 534, rest-houses Rs. 4,224, road-side trees Rs. 4,380, and other works Rs. 439.

Revenue. The land revenue for collection for the year ending the 31st July 1877 was Rs. 11,42,389, of which Rs. 11,28,902 were realized before the close of the year, and Rs. 13,487 remained outstanding. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 1,12,909 against Rs. 1,15,028 in the previous year. The stamp revenue was Rs. 1,02,679 against Rs. 1,12,640. The forest revenue was Rs. 57,064 against Rs. 51,716. To realize the Government revenue three distraints were necessary. The total raised under all heads of revenue, Imperial, local funds, and municipal, amounted to Rs. 18,30,803, or, on a population of 760,808, an incidence per head of Rs. 2-6-6.

Health. The returns show a rise in births from 3,893 to 5,158, and in deaths from 6,180 to 7,358. Of the total mortality 176 deaths were due to small-pox. Seven dispensaries afforded relief to 34,747 patients, compared with 32,695 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations fell from 52,014 to 41,912.

Instruction. The number of schools fell from fifty-nine to fifty-seven, and the attendance from 3,629 to 3,128.

SHIKA'RPUR.

Land. The revised survey and settlement was introduced into the Sukkur sub-division during the year under report. The settlement of the Rohri sub-division expired last year, and a revised set-

tlement is being taken in hand. City survey operations in the town of Sukkur are fast approaching completion. No minors' estates are at present in charge of the collector. At the close of the year, 30th June 1877, the district contained a total area of 1,309,124 acres of unoccupied arable land.

Protection.

Among the twenty-three districts of the Presidency, the Shikárpur police rank eighth in efficiency, with fifty-nine per cent of convictions and fifty-one per cent of recoveries of stolen property. As regards freedom from serious crime, Shikárpur holds the sixteenth place with, against 900 in the previous year, a total of 879 offences, or 1·12 per thousand of the population. In addition to one original suit pending from 1875-76, Government were engaged in one fresh suit. One suit was compromised in favour of Government, and one is pending. Against 3,202 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 9,255 in the previous year, there were 2,902 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 8,248. The district contains twelve municipalities, with a total municipal population of 97,588 souls. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,73,374, and the incidence of taxation varied from Re. 0-7-1 to Rs. 7-6-1 per head of the total municipal population.

Production.

Of a total area of 1,404,039 acres of culturable land 840,581, compared with 684,358 in the previous year, were under cultivation. About nine inches of rain fell, or about five inches more than the average for the last five years. A combination of heavy local rain and an unusually high flood in the river caused much loss of crops and damage to property. No advances were made for agricultural improvements. The price of Indian millet, *jawár*, the staple grain, fell from forty pounds the rupee in March 1876 to forty-two pounds in March 1877. During the same time the daily wage of unskilled labour remained stationary at five annas. The local public work funds receipts, inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 99,942, amounted to Rs. 2,87,685 against Rs. 3,02,816 in 1875-76. The main heads of expenditure were: under construction, roads Rs. 1,105, bridges Rs. 908, reservoirs Rs. 102, wells Rs. 3,904, rest-houses Rs. 2,335, and other works Rs. 4,299; under repairs, roads Rs. 33,749, reservoirs and wells Rs. 1,365, rest-houses Rs. 7,467, dispensaries Rs. 90, road-side trees 10,303, and other works Rs. 3,606.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection for the year ending 31st July 1877 was Rs. 16,04,368, of which Rs. 15,54,494 were realized before the close of the year and Rs. 49,874 remained outstanding. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 90,726 against Rs. 88,870 in the previous year. The stamp revenue was Rs. 1,29,362 against Rs. 1,26,165. The forest revenue amounted to Rs. 59,516. To realize the Government revenue eighty-two distraints were necessary. The total raised under all heads of revenue, Imperial, local funds, and municipal, amounted to Rs. 23,33,369, or, on a population of 807,743, an incidence per head of Rs. 2-14-2.

Health.

The returns show a rise in births from 4,210 to 5,354, and in deaths from 7,087 to 8,224. Of the total mortality sixty-six deaths were due to small-pox. There were no cases of cholera.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SIND DIVISION.

Five dispensaries afforded relief to 34,551 patients, compared with 33,067 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations fell from 50,999 to 46,708.

Instruction.

The local funds revenue assigned for education amounted to Rs. 52,945. The number of schools rose from eighty-one to eighty-two, and the attendance fell from 5,867 to 5,808.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

Land.

No change was introduced into the revenue settlement of the lands of the Upper Sind Frontier. No minor's estates are at present under the charge of the superintendent. At the close of the year, 30th June 1877, the district contained a total area of 50,000 acres of unoccupied arable land.

Protection.

Among the twenty-three districts of the Presidency, the Upper Sind Frontier police rank fourteenth in efficiency, with thirty-four per cent of convictions and fifty-eight per cent of recoveries of stolen property. As regards freedom from serious crime, the Upper Sind Frontier holds the twenty-third place with, against 239 in the previous year, a total of 192 offences, or 1·82 per thousand of the population. During the year no civil suits were filed against Government. Against 203 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 818 in the previous year, there were 160 registrations and a revenue of Rs. 667. The district contains one municipality, with a total municipal population of 5,232 souls. The receipts amount to Rs. 24,607, and the incidence of taxation was Rs. 2·92 per head of the total municipal population.

Production.

Of a total area of 319,525 acres of culturable land 264,374, compared with 148,657 in the previous year, were under cultivation. About seven inches of rain fell, or about three inches more than the average for the last five years. Severe floods bursting through many embankments almost destroyed the early crops. No advances were made for agricultural improvements. The price of Indian millet, *jawár*, the staple grain, rose from fifty-eight pounds the rupee in March 1876 to fifty-two pounds in March 1877. During the same time the daily wage of unskilled labour was stationary, from four to five annas. Horses, sheep, goats, bullocks, wool, dyes, and fruits formed the chief articles of import; whilst piece-goods, rice, salt, hides, leather, brass, and copper formed the chief exports, which find their way to Kelat, Cutch, and Afghanistan; wheat, oil-seeds, and wool were also exported. Wheat went in great quantities towards Kurrachee. Local public work funds receipts, inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 18,383, amounted to Rs. 28,437 against Rs. 27,053. The main heads of expenditure were: under construction, wells Rs. 615, rest-houses Rs. 985, and other works Rs. 2,547; under repairs: roads Rs. 2,199, reservoirs and wells Rs. 163, rest-houses Rs. 22, road-side trees 546, and other works Rs. 365.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection for the year ending 31st July 1877 was Rs. 2,78,239, of which Rs. 2,44,784 were collected before the close of the year, and Rs. 33,455 remained outstanding. The

excise revenue amounted to Rs. 16,675 against Rs. 17,362 in the previous year. The stamp revenue was Rs. 8,334 against 12,524. The forest revenue was Rs. 1,475. No judicial processes were resorted to in the collection of the revenue demands. The total raised under all heads of revenue, Imperial, local funds, and municipal, amounted to Rs. 3,41,588, or, on a population of 105,483, an incidence per head of Rs. 3-3-8.

Health.

The returns show a rise in births from 645 to 728, and in deaths from 711 to 939. Of the total mortality no deaths were due to cholera and to small-pox. One dispensary afforded relief to 5,129 patients. The number of vaccinations rose from 4,295 to 6,231.

Instruction.

The local funds revenue assigned for education amounted to Rs. 1,057. The number of schools was five, the same as in the previous year, but the attendance rose from 175 to 180.

Surveys.

Topographical Survey.

Operations. The topographical survey of this Presidency was continued during 1876-77 by the same parties as in the previous year. Their field of operation has been Káttywár, continental Gujarát, Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, and Sátára. The returns of the work done in the season show 1,760 square miles topographically surveyed in Káttywár, 2,000 in Gujarát, 1,840 in Khándesh and the Bhopáwar states, 2,202 in Násik and Ahmednagar, and 1,855 in the western part of the Sátára districts. The parties have in addition triangulated 2,040 square miles in Káttywár, 2,880 in Gujarát, 2,674 in Khándesh, and 2,000 in Násik and Ahmednagar.

Káttywár. The country surveyed by the Káttywár party forms geographically part of Sorath and Hállár; politically it includes portions of Dhráfa, Gondal, Junágarh, Jetpur, Bántwa, and Porbandar. The most remarkable natural feature in the tract of country under review is the isolated basalt hill of Osham, which rises abruptly from the plain to a height of 1,032 feet above the sea. Large blocks of obsidian, singularly like coal, are strewn about, and crop up among the basalt rock. The hill is surmounted by a small fort, once a place of great strength.

Gujarát. The area surveyed by the Gujarát party consists of two portions. Of these one lies between meridians 73° 0′ and 73° 30′, and between parallels 22° 0′ and 22° 45′, the other between meridians 73° 0′ and the Gulf of Cambay, and between parallels 21° 0′ and 21° 15′. The large and more northern portion includes about 343 square miles of the Kaira collectorate, ten square miles of the Broach collectorate, and eighty-four square miles of the Panch Máháls; the remainder consists of about 1,089 square miles of Baroda territory, and 125 square miles in the Pándu Mewás under the Rewa Kánta political agency. The southern portion includes 204 square miles of the Surat collectorate, thirty-two and a half square miles of Sachin territory under the Collector of Surat as Political Agent, and 113 square miles of Baroda territory. The northern portion surveyed consists of plain country more or less wooded, with occasional small undulations and hillocks, and intersected by several rivers which cut deeply into the soft soil. Including the city and most of the remaining part of the collectorate of Ahmedábád, the part of the Kaira collectorate

remaining unsurveyed, and parts of the Panch Máháls, and of the Baroda, Rewa Kánta, and Mahi Kánta states are ready for final survey.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

Khándesh.

By the Khándesh party the detail survey was carried on in two sections in Khándesh between meridians 75° 0′ and 76° 0′, and parallels 21° 0′ and 21° 15′, on the scale of two inches to a mile, comprising parts of the Sauda, Chopra, Bhusáwal, Nasirábád, Erandol, and Amálner; and in the native states between meridians 74° 0′ and 74° 30′, and parallels 22° 0′ and 22° 30′, in Ali Rajpur and Chota Udepur, Mathwár, and Káttywár in the Agencies of Bhopáwar and Rewa Kánta contiguous to country previously surveyed. The area completed up to date from the beginning of the survey amounts to 9,750 square miles, exclusive of overlaps into work of other parties. Of this area 1,394 square miles appertain to the two-inch, and the remainder to the one-inch scale. The greater part of the country under survey beyond the limit of Khándesh is mountain and forest, passing on the north into the slopes of the Vindhia hills. The highest point, Ruttan Mál, 2,146 feet above mean sea-level, forms the highest western extremity of the range. The Narbada flows along the southern boundary. It is deep and rapid, without a ford or ferry, running through a narrow gorge, overlooked by high and rugged hills covered with forest, and extremely difficult to traverse. The villages along the river-banks are few, and the Bhils, the only inhabitants, almost dispense with clothes; the women occasionally having, by way of an apron, merely two leaves of the dhák tree, *Butea frondosa*. The country between the Narbada and the Vindhias is very hilly, covered for the most part with dense forest. It is nevertheless thickly peopled, and every available spot is under cultivation, millet, *bájri*, being the principal produce and the staple food. Except to the north of Ali Rájpur, in the Bhábra and Chándpur divisions, where the Bhils are treacherous and murderous, the people are quiet and orderly. All go about armed with bows and arrows, with which, up to fifty yards, they are almost certain shots.

Násik.

The area surveyed by the tenth or first Deccan party included all that remained unfinished in Násik, a small portion of Báglán and Igatpuri. In Ahmednagar the season's operation embraced portions of Ráhuri, Newása, Sheogaon, Sangámner, and Akola.

Sátára.

The eleventh or second Deccan party extended the work of previous seasons to the north-west and south-west, and in consequence of the scarcity prevailing in the eastern districts, confined itself to the country adjoining the Sayhádri range. Through the loss of all the ground prepared for survey, operations were a good deal cramped. As in the previous season, this party was able further to reduce the mileage rate of expenditure.

REVENUE SURVEY.

Of five branches of the revenue survey at work during the year under the general control of the Survey and Settlement Commissioners of the northern and southern divisions, four, the Poona and Násik, the Ratnágiri, the Gujarát, and the Sind Settlement

Survey, were in the northern division, and one, the Southern Márátha survey, in the southern division.*

The effective strength of these five branches was thirty-four working parties; the outturn of work was 1,783,740 acres measured and 1,798,511 acres classed. Details are given in the following statement:—

Bombay Revenue Survey, 1876-77.

Branch.	Officer in Charge.	Parties employed.	Operations.	
			Area surveyed.	Area classed.
Northern Division.			Acres.	Acres.
Poona and Násik survey	Colonel Taverner ..	5	299,112	189,021
Ratnágiri survey	Mr. Gibson	6	167,878	151,222
Gujarát survey	Mr. Beyts	4	147,007	81,269
Sind settlement department	Colonel Haig	6	365,187	409,203
Southern Division.				
Southern Márátha Country survey ..	Mr. Beynon .. / Captain Godfrey ..	13	804,556	967,796
	Total ..	34	1,783,740	1,798,511

The establishments of the northern division were employed in carrying out the resurvey and reclassification of the lands of some of the early-settled portions of the Poona, Ahmednagar, and Násik collectorates; upon original survey work in Ratnágiri and in parts of Gujarát, and upon revision survey in the province of Sind. Two establishments were also detached for carrying out survey operations in each of the states of Sáwant Wári and Bhor, and one was placed under Major Haig's orders to assist in the operations for combining the revenue and topographical surveys of Gujarát. During the hot season a party, under an Assistant Superintendent of the Gujarát survey, was employed in the survey of the Dáng country between Surat and Khándesh. The object of this survey is chiefly to furnish information required for the use of the forest department. Four assistants of the Poona and Násik survey and three field establishments were, during the course of the year, transferred to the revenue department for employment on famine relief work. The Southern Márátha Country survey was employed on the revision survey in the Dhárwár collectorate and on the original survey in Kánára. Fortunately the subdivision of Dhárwár, directly affected by the famine, had been very nearly completed before the commencement of the season under report. There was, however, some obstruction to the speedy progress of the work in the parts where work was carried on, in consequence of the time of the local officers being much

* The Survey Commissioner of the southern division has also the charge of the Mysore survey operations, the results of which are reported to the Government of that province.

taken up with wanderers and immigrants coming from the adjacent tracts affected by the famine. Still, on the whole, fair progress was made in the prosecution of the revision survey. To help in famine matters one assistant superintendent, with his field establishment, was transferred from the survey department and placed under the orders of the collector of Kaládgi. In Kánára an unusual amount of sickness occurred among the native establishments. It was expected that the dryness of the season would render this district more healthy than usual, but the contrary proved to be the case, probably in consequence of the decreased supply of good drinking water.

An attempt was made to prosecute the survey in the Sángli territory, but the famine very soon stopped all work there. In Kolhápur, which pays for its own survey, good progress was made, this state being happily exempt from the direct operation of the famine.

CITY SURVEY.

Ahmedábád is the only city in the northern division at present under survey. Considerable progress, both in the survey and in the inquiry branches, was made. But the number of fresh claims and appeals that are daily preferred greatly delay the work. The present law (Bombay Act IV. of 1868), according to the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer, fixes no limit to claims and appeals, or, in other words, gives no finality to the proceedings of the survey and inquiry officers; and, until this is remedied, it is impossible to say when the work will be completed. The amendment of the existing law, by prescribing a limit of the time for appeals, is under consideration. During the year under report cases involving 8,709 different properties were disposed of, and decisions passed in 800 miscellaneous questions. In seventy-nine instances appeals were preferred against the inquiry officer's decisions. Of these thirty-eight were upheld, twenty-eight reversed, and thirteen remained undisposed of. Ahmedábád.

The completion of the survey of the city of Kurráchee was noticed in last year's Administration Report. The inquiry work has since been brought to a close, and the preparation of the general map is well advanced. The total area within municipal limits, as obtained from the topographical survey in 1869-79, was 229,022,508 square yards, or 47,319 acres, of which the actual area surveyed by Colonel Laughton's party was 25,025,773 square yards, or 5,171 acres. Of this there have been set aside as Government reserves— Kurráchee.

(*a*).—The civil lines comprising 392,760 square yards, or eighty-one acres, not to be built upon.

(*b*).—The Rámbág quarter, of 457,933 square yards, or ninety-five acres, reserved for the proposed citadel.

(*c*).—Serai quarter, 42,637 square yards, or nine acres, reserved as the site of a new revenue office.

The financial aspect of the Kurráchee survey cannot be regarded as otherwise than most satisfactory. The total cost of the survey and inquiry is Rs. 85,608, and the sums already realized, and in the

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

CITY SURVEY.

course of realization from the sale of title deeds, and the rights of occupancy, amount to Rs. 69,761, while the annual increased revenue is Rs. 5,002, of which Government receive Rs. 1,981, and the municipality Rs. 3,021. This sum they have now received for two years, and there is consequently a balance of only Rs. 9,804 against the survey, which will very shortly be cleared off, as the sales of right of occupancy go on, and the city survey title deeds are issued and paid for.

In the southern division the surveys of the cities of Hubli and Dhárwár, the expense of which is met from municipal funds, were continued. In Hubli 716 and in Dhárwár 741 houses and precincts were examined.

Settlements.

Land Revenue.

The financial results of the land revenue settlement operations of the year are shown in the following statement :— Results.

Land Revenue Settlements, 1876-77.

	Number of Villages.	Total Revenue Demand.	Past Collections.	Percentage. Increase.	Percentage. Decrease.
NORTHERN DIVISION.		Rs.	Rs.		
Poona and Násik Survey.					
Kalwan	11	2,316	1,538	51	...
Dindori Dángs	23	9,389	8,445	11	...
Násik	14	29,818	19,975	49	...
Násik Dángs	17	14,551	12,832	13	...
Old Pátoda district ...	189	2,29,624	1,64,490	40	...
Holkar's Old Chándor estate...	9	38,795	27,111	43	...
Niphád	1	1,878	1,177	60	...
Chándor	3	1,457	1,070	36	...
Ahmednagar	3	5,326	6,184	...	14
Total ...	270	3,33,154	2,42,822	37	...
Ratnágiri Survey.					
Sálsette	11	23,411	16,010	46	...
Vingorla	1	4,772	4,472	7	...
Total ...	12	28,183	20,482	38	...
Gujarát Survey.					
Jambusar	85	4,95,027	4,38,458	13	...
Sind Settlement Department.					
Kotri	14	(See explanation in para. 17).			
Sukkur	70				
Total ...	451	8,56,364	7,01,762	22	...
SOUTHERN DIVISION.					
Kánára Survey.					
Kumpta	37	46,336	33,878	37½	...
Honáwar					
Total ...	488	9,02,700	7,35,640	22½	...

	Number of Villages.	Total Revenue Demand.	Past Collections.	Percentage. Decrease.	Percentage. Increase.
Add—		Rs.	Rs.		
Private Villages and States.					
Dindori ... ... Chándor ... ... Niphád	6	29,775	23,825	25	...
Khed	2	6,588	5,292	24	...
Ahmednagar	1	792	801	1	...
	9	37,155	29,918	24	...
Kolhápur state	20	22,973	19,805	16	...
Total ...	29	60,128	49,723	21	...
Grand Total ...	517	9,62,828	7,85,363	23	...

Násik.

The following details show, as far as they are available for each of the districts settled, the advance in material wealth on which the increased revenue demand is based. For the eleven villages of the Kalwan sub-division of Násik and the twenty-three Dindori Dáng villages no comparative statistics are available. But in the case of the Dindori Dángs, where the demand has been increased by eleven per cent, prices in 1874-75 had, on an average, risen about sixty per cent compared with the first ten years of the former settlement (1846—1855). Exclusive of the town of Násik in the thirteen villages of the Násik sub-division, where the demand has been raised forty-nine per cent, the percentage increase was, since 1845, in population fifty-five, and in carts about forty. The average price of the chief varieties of grain was in 1874-75 about eighty per cent higher than in the twelve years (1832—1843) preceding the former settlement. In the seventeen Násik Dáng villages, where the demand has been raised by thirteen per cent, the percentage increase since 1849-50 is in population sixty-four, in carts 159, in bullocks thirteen, in cows seventy-two, and in ploughs forty-seven. The average price of the chief varieties of grain was in 1875-76 about seventy per cent higher than the prices ruling between 1832 and 1845. In the 189 villages of the old Pátoda district, where the rates have been raised forty per cent, the percentage of increase since 1846, the year of the last settlement, is in population fifty, in carts fifty-five, in bullocks 45·5, in cows sixty-seven, and in ploughs sixty-six. The average price of the chief varieties of grain in 1875-76 was nearly ninety per cent higher than the corresponding figure in 1846-47.

Thána.

In the case of the Thána and Kánára settlements materials for the purpose of comparison are not available. But in the Jambusar sub-division of the Broach district, where the demand has been raised by thirteen per cent, the percentage of increase since 1849-50, the year of the last settlement, has been in population 26·75, and in ploughs 2·50. There is a decrease in carts 1·25, in

bullocks 21·50, in cows 64 per cent. The average price of the chief varieties of grain in 1875-76 was nearly ninety-two per cent higher than the corresponding figures in 1849-50.

In regard to the increase of revenue to be looked for under the revised settlements in Kotri and Sukkur in Sind, the settlement officer states that, "at the introduction of the different settlements, nearly the whole of the assessed land, whether cultivated or waste, was taken up; but, as under the new system, the revenue depends on the extent of cultivated, not of occupied, land, it is impossible at present to give the actual results of revision as they affect the revenue. It is expected, however, that there will be a satisfactory increase of revenue in Sukkur, and a slight rise in Kotri." In the former sub-division the settlement officer estimates the probable increase of revenue at Rs. 10,000 above the average of the past ten years.

Dhárwár.

Besides the districts where they have actually been put in force revised rates are ready for introduction in several parts of the Presidency. In the Dhárwár collectorate a sub-division and a half, estimated to bring a yearly increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 58,000, was ready for revision settlement. But, in consequence of the prevailing scarcity and distress, all revision settlement was postponed till next year. Similarly the revision of the small portion of the Kaládgi collectorate, in which the original settlement has fallen in, was postponed. This small portion comprised thirty-nine villages, and it was estimated that an increase of revenue of Rs. 7,845 would result from the introduction of fresh rates.

In Kolhápur the revenue settlement was introduced into seventeen state and three private villages of the Panhálla sub-division. The result is an increase in the revenue demand from Rs. 19,805 to Rs. 22,973.

Kánára.

In Kánára the agitation against the survey and settlement has almost entirely died out. The decision of the High Court in relation to the right of Government to revise the assessment was, on every point, given in favour of Government on the 1st April 1875. The detailed judgment has since been published. It is now the subject of an appeal to the Privy Council.

Finance.

The total expenditure of the surveys of the two divisions amounted to Rs. 7,23,859. The settlements introduced during the year resulted in the imposition of a yearly assessment of Imperial revenue, Rs. 1,67,060 in excess of past collections, and of Rs. 10,405 in private, *inám*, villages and native states. To this increase of revenue would have been added a further sum of Rs. 65,800 had the introduction of the Dhárwár and Kaládgi settlements not been postponed. So far as the Survey and Settlement department is concerned, all the expense which these revisions will entail has been fully incurred. It will be seen from the statement (2 Part II.) given in the appendix, that the total cost of revision settlements in the sub-divisions where the settlement had come into operation, is Rs. 15,30,501. This expenditure has resulted in an annual increase of Rs. 10,46,798 of land revenue.

At the close of the year under report Colonel Francis, who had long filled the office of Survey Commissioner, Northern Division, applied for furlough to England, and during his absence Colonel Anderson, Survey Commissioner, Southern Division, was, in addition to his own duties, ordered to hold charge of the northern division.

ALIENATION SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Northern Division.

In the northern division the inquiry into the claims to land and cash alienations in the Panch Máháls has, with the exception of a few cases, been completed. The following statement shows the results of the inquiry into the claims of pátels to village lands :—

SETTLEMENT OF PATELS' CLAIMS IN THE PANCH MA'HA'LS.

Quantity of Land held by the Patels and their families.		Area set apart as Service Land.		Area continued free of Service, "Ját Inám."		Amount of Quit-rent from Lands held free of Service.
Area.	Assessment	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3,525 5	7,637 4 0	1,231 19	2,551 15 0	2,293 26	5,085 5 0	1,139 11 0

Of 8,029 inquiries into claims to land, 2,587 were in Dohad, 1,578 in Jhálod, 3,070 in Hálol, and 794 in Godhra.

Upwards of 200 claims to religious and charitable allowances were also settled, with the following results :—

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS TO RELIGIOUS AND OTHER ALLOWANCES.

Description of Allowance.	Number of Claims.	Amount of Claims.	Amount to be continued.	Annual saving to Government
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Protection, or *giráis* ...	6	82 8 5	80 0 0	2 8 5
2. Presents, or *sirpao* ...	95	436 12 3	390 7 1	46 5 2
3. Charitable, or *dharmada*	30	552 10 7	424 0 0	128 10 7
4. Religious, or *dewasthán.*	90	993 6 2	880 8 0	112 14 2
Total ...	221	2,065 5 5	1,774 15 1	290 6 4

A few cases of cash allowances in Khándesh and Násik were also disposed of.

The results of the settlement of claims to compensation for the abolition of rights of various descriptions in the Panch Máháls, in Khándesh, in Násik, and in the Peint state, are shown in the following statement :—

DISPOSAL OF MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS IN THE PANCH MA'HA'LS, KHA'NDESH, AND N'ASIK.

Number of Claims.	Amount of Claims.	Amount to be continued.	Annual saving to Government.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
7	202 1 8	159 0 8	43 1 0

DISPOSAL OF MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS IN THE PRINT STATE.

Number of Claims.	Amount in Deposit.			Amount to be disbursed to the Claimants.			Balance to be credited to the Print State.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
87	16,051	5	3	11,564	4	8	4,487	0	7

The cash alienation list for the district of Násik was distributed in October last; that for the Panch Máháls is now being prepared. A comparison of the copies of the Salsette leases has also been effected. The financial results of the work in the northern division are that revenue on account of resumptions, claims disallowed, allowances struck off, purchased or commuted, and arrears struck off, amounting in all to Rs. 8,544-3-9, accrues to Government. On the other hand, the total sum of allowances confirmed comes to Rs. 14,996-8-7.

Southern Division.

By the officers of the alienation department in the southern division fifty-eight cases have been decided.

The work of preparing cash allowance lists was continued. Lists for Dhárwár and Ahmednagar are complete, and those for Poona and Ratnágiri are in a forward state.

Waste Lands.

Over the whole Presidency, except in Ratnágiri and Kánára, where the figures are not complete, and in Haidarábád and Kurrachee, where no information is available, the returns show at the beginning of the year, 30th June 1876, a total area of 4,590,996 acres of arable unoccupied land, and at its close a total area of 4,538,223 acres; that is, a reduction in the unoccupied area of 52,773 acres. Of this whole reduction 42,047 were in the northern division, 1,962 in the Kánárese division, and 16,604 in Sind. The southern division shows, on the other hand, an increase of 7,840 acres.

The districts with, at the close of the year, 30th June 1877, the largest area of unoccupied arable land are Shikárpur with 1,309,124 acres, Khándesh with 835,222, the Upper Sind Frontier with 500,000, Násik with 440,644, Thar and Párkar with 371,789, the Panch Máháls with 254,300, Ahmednagar with 162,897, Kaira with 112,837, and Ahmedábád with 101,430. The twelve remaining districts varying from Dhárwár with 83,453 acres to Poona with no arable waste land, have an average unoccupied area of 37,498 acres.

To the past year's reduction in the unoccupied area among the districts of the northern division, Khándesh contributed 40,000 acres, Thána 3,532, Kaira 1,926, the Panch Máháls 1,795, Broach eighty, and Surat fifty. On the other hand, the area of unoccupied arable land rose in Násik by 3,956 acres, in Ahmedábád by 3,071 acres, and in Kolába by ten acres, leaving a balance of decrease of 42,046 acres. In the southern division a decrease of 5,898 acres in Sholápur and 3,980 in Ratnágiri was more than met by an increase of 2,951 acres in Sátára and of 14,767 in Ahmednagar, leaving, on the whole, an increase of 7,840 acres in the arable unoccupied area. In the Kánárese division there was an increase of 712 acres in Belgaum and a decrease in Dhárwár of 1,780, in Kaládgi of 697 and in Kánára of 197 acres, leaving, on the whole, a decrease of 1,962 acres. In Sind the returns are available for only three of its five districts. In the Upper Sind Frontier there was an increase of 15,987 acres, and a decrease in Thar and Párkar of 27,326 acres, and of 5,265 in Shikárpur, leaving, on the whole, a decrease of 16,604 acres.

Government Estates.

None.

Wards' Estates.

Needy landlords.

During the past year the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, brought to the notice of Government that the Thákurs of Kaira had fallen into circumstances so embarrassed as to require special relief similar to that already granted to the Tálukdárs of Ahmedábád and the Thákurs of Broach. It was accordingly arranged that the Broach Thákurs' Act should be repealed, and its provisions, after suitable modifications, be re-enacted. This has been done in Act XIV. of 1877, which is intended to answer the requirements both of Kaira and Broach. During the year there were in Ahmedábád seventy-two estates under liquidation, and eleven were released; Rs. 12,737 being paid to creditors and Rs. 19,484 to Government in repayment of loans, or Rs. 32,221 in all, against Rs. 18,801 in the previous year. This large increase was on account of the receipt of a sum of Rs. 7,000 from the Gangád estate, which paid nothing last year, and an increase of about Rs. 3,000 in the contribution from the Gamph estate. The outstanding liabilities amounted to Rs. 2,07,242, or Rs. 12,118 less than they did last year. The difference between this sum and the total repayments, amounting to Rs. 32,221, was in consequence of the addition to the balance of liabilities outstanding last year of the scheduled debt of the Goria and Sumudiala estate, amounting to Rs. 17,479. The balance represents the interest accruing on Government loans still outstanding. Three more estates were brought under liquidation, but as the extent of their assets and liabilities has not been accurately ascertained, further remarks are unnecessary. In Broach the estates, as shown in the margin, paid Rs. 26,500 to Government on account of the principal and interest of advances made for the liquidation of their debts. As the new Act XIV. of 1877 came into operation only in June last, no progress was made in applying its provisions to the estates comprised in the Kaira collectorate. Advances, however, amounting to Rs. 9,959, were made to the Thákurs of Kherda, Napád, and Gajna.

The following table shows the amount of property belonging to minors in the Bombay Presidency, administered by the Tálukdári settlement officers and the collectors:—

Administered Minors' Estates, 1876-77.

	Number of Minors' Estates.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance at close of 1876-77.	Area of Land.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Ahmedábád ..	27	62,251	59,594	38,887	57,536 acres. 6,032 bigas.	
Kaira	3	2,253	1,620	35,295	553 acres. 1,195 bigas.	
Broach	25	29,262	38,068	15,940	6,382 acres. 814 koombs.	Particulars of nine estates only.
Surat	12	34,530	13,581	1,12,047	1,250 acres.	Particulars of five estates only.
Násik	2	* 10,265	397	6,868	5,315 acres.	*Including last year's balance.
Kolába	1	† 902	316	586	About 1¼ square miles.	† Do.
Ratnágiri	20	11,155	6,824	4,331	477 acres.	Particulars of ten estates only.
Kánára	14	3,198	663	2,534	59 ,,	Particulars of seven estates only.
Sátára	1	122	90	130	994 ,,	....
Dhárwár	4	‡ 35,143	17,289	81,353	6,307 ,,	‡ Including last year's balance.
Kurrachee ..	3	18,903	11,967	37,052	9,699 ,,	....
Haidarábád .	2	§ 43,012	25,611	1,740	5,798 ,, 171,300 bigas.	§ Including last year's balance.
Total for 1876-77..	114	2,50,996	1,79,020	3,36,763	94,370 acres. 178,527 bigas.	
Total for 1875-76..	89	2,21,598	1,66,337	2,89,896	263,413 acres.	

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

The following Acts were passed and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General during the year 1876-77 :— Acts.

Act No. II. of 1876. An Act to amend the law relating to the land revenue administration of the City of Bombay.

Act No. III. of 1876. An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers and procedure of Mámlatdárs' courts.

The following Bills were pending at the close of the year :— Bills.

Bill No. 1 of 1875. A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to revenue officers and the land revenue in the Presidency of Bombay.

Bill No. 3 of 1876. A Bill to secure the payment to Government of certain sums of money by the municipal corporation of the City of Bombay.

Bill No. 4 of 1876. A Bill to amend Bombay Act IV. of 1868 (An Act to make further provision regarding the application of Bombay Act I. of 1865 to towns and cities), and to restrict the application of Bombay Acts II. and VII. of 1863 in towns and cities, and otherwise to amend Bombay Act I. of 1865.

Bill No. 5 of 1876. A Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children in the city of Bombay compulsory.

Bill No. 1 of 1877. A Bill to amend the law for the prevention of adulteration of cotton and for the suppression of fraudulent practices in the cotton trade.

The above two Acts, passed to amend the law relating to the land revenue administration of the city of Bombay, and to consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers and procedure of Mámlatdárs' courts, were noticed last year at page 74 of the General Administration Report, and are merely repeated here owing to the date on which they passed into law. Land.

Bill No. 1 of 1875 was fully noticed last year at page 74 of the Administration Report, and it is still being considered by the Council.

Municipal.

Bill No. 3 of 1876. The municipal corporation of Bombay having applied to the Government of India for a fresh loan of forty-two lakhs of rupees, and for certain concessions in respect of the loans which have been already advanced to it under Bombay Act II. of 1872, this Bill was introduced for the purpose of giving effect to the terms to which the Government of India has agreed, and of providing proper security for the punctual payment of the moneys which will thus become due to the Government of India. The Bill was read a third time and passed on the 27th October 1876. It received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the same day, and was sent for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy.

City survey.

Bill No. 4 of 1876. When Bombay Act IV. of 1868 was passed, it was intended that the expenses of city surveys should be partly met by the title-deeds fees. It was expected that a considerable income would be derived from this source, under the impression that clause 2 of section 5 of the Act would render it compulsory on owners and occupants who claimed total or partial exemption from land-revenue to take and pay for title deeds under section 10, in order to establish their claim. But the question whether the Act, as it was passed, is capable of this construction, has been made the subject of litigation, and, although Government was partially successful in the district court, the Law officers advised that the proper interpretation of section 5 clause 2 and of section 10 was opposed to the view for which Government was contending, and it was found necessary to yield the point in favour of the plaintiffs and to abandon the defence of the suits. It is essential, however, in the interest of the general revenues of the country, that city surveys should be partly self-paying; and it is also fair that owners and occupants, who derive considerable advantages from the application of Bombay Act IV. of 1868 to their lands in towns and cities, should be called upon to pay a small return for such advantages. This Bill was therefore introduced for the purpose of amending Bombay Act IV. of 1868, so as to render the payment of a certain moderate fee by every such owner or occupant compulsory, but enabling him to obtain title deeds in return therefor, without additional charge, if he applies for them within a certain reasonable period, and pays the fee promptly and of his own accord.

Vaccination.

Bill No. 5 of 1876. Very soon after the discovery of vaccination, most of the Governments of Europe made provision for affording its benefits to their respective populations. As early as 1803, an ordnance on the subject was promulgated in Sweden; and when Jenner died in 1823, there were few European states, except Great Britain, in which there were not in force laws and regulations relative to vaccination. By the laws of many of these states, the practice was, directly or indirectly, rendered compulsory. The first law regarding vaccination in England was enacted in 1840, and seldom has the legislature passed a measure of more obvious public

benefit. Although vaccination was not made compulsory by that Act, large numbers of persons availed themselves every year of the opportunities put within their reach of protecting their children against small-pox; and the impression consequently produced on the mortality from that disease was so great, that the average deaths were soon reduced from 770 to 300 per million of population per annum. In 1853 compulsory vaccination was made the law of England, and the result of the working of that Act during the subsequent fourteen years showed a further annual saving of 100 lives out of every million of the population. In 1867 an Act was passed "to consolidate and amend the statutes relating to vaccination in England," and that Act, the fruit of large experience and mature consideration, forms the basis of the present Bill. Vaccination was introduced in the Island of Bombay in 1802, and has been attended with very satisfactory results. But the victims of small-pox are still numerous. In the year 1870, 556 persons died of this disease, of whom 491 were children under nine years of age. In 1871 the deaths from small-pox numbered 919, and 813 of the victims were under nine years of age. In the year 1872 the deaths from small-pox at all ages numbered 1,854, and in the first four months of 1876 they reached 2,717. In 1872 a Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council to provide for compulsory vaccination in the city of Bombay, but it was not proceeded with, in the hope that the voluntary acceptance by the people of the benefits of vaccination would in time render legislation unnecessary. The very serious extent to which the contagion spread in the first part of this year, and the number of deaths which occurred, as above shown, induced Government, with the approval of the Government of India, to bring forward this measure, which was in most respects similar to the previous Bill, but more complete.

It may be added that out of twenty-seven of the principal native gentlemen of Bombay who had been asked for their opinions on the subject, twenty-four were in favour of legislation.

The Bill was read a third time and passed on the 22nd February 1877, and it received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 2nd March 1877. It has since received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and become Act I. of 1877.

Bill No. 1 of 1877. As it had been determined that the existing law for the prevention of the adulteration of cotton was to continue in force, this Bill was introduced with the view of modifying such of the provisions of the existing Act as appear to be unnecessarily stringent, and of rendering it, in other respects, more efficient.

Cotton frauds.

The Bill also proposed to enable Government (1) to levy the fee imposed only on cotton for export, more generally from all the persons who benefit by the operation of the Act; and (2) to expend the revenue realized from that fee and from the other sources recognized by the Bill, on the encouragement and improvement of the cultivation and manufacture of cotton as well as for the special purposes of the law.

The opportunity was also taken of entirely redrafting and re-arranging Bombay Act IX. of 1863, which was, therefore, repealed, and several minor amendments were also made in the substance of that Act. The Bill was read a third time and passed on the 3rd March 1877, and it received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 10th March 1877. The Bill has since been submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy.

Bills pending. Besides the Bills pending at the end of the year, there was, under consideration in the Legislative Department, a Bill to amend the law relating to the control of the manufacture of spirituous liquors and for the realization of the excise revenue in the city of Bombay. This Bill has since been introduced into the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

Police.

The strength and cost of the police in the Bombay Presidency are exhibited in the following table, contrasted with the totals for the previous year :—

Strength.

Strength and Cost of Bombay Police, 1875-76 to 1876-77.

District.	Sanctioned Strength. Paid wholly or in part from Provincial Revenue.		Paid wholly from other than Provincial Revenue.		Total.		Number of Commissioners, District and Assistant District Superintendents included in foregoing.		Number of Vacancies at close of 1875-76 and 1876-77.		Total Cost payable from Provincial sources.		Other sources.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division	7,442	7,469	98	98	7,540	7,567	14	14	41	79	12,19,494	12,12,050	13,708	13,621
Southern Division	6,831	4,016	124	81	6,955	4,097	10	6	7	..	10,68,371	6,22,344	12,380	8,844
Kánárese Division		* 2,773		..		2,773		5		22		4,25,766		..
Sind	4,065	† 4,118	504	558	4,569	4,676	4	4	27	33	6,07,941	7,02,237	93,147	61,477
Bombay City ..	278	278	1,130	1,130	1,408	1,408	..	..	..	..	90,000	90,000	2,55,919	2,61,289
Railway G. I. P. ..	..	..	579	579	579	579	1	1	..	7	..	..	1,22,647	1,20,331
Railway B. B. and C. I. ..	..	..	380	392	380	‡ 392	1	1	2	5	..	..	74,848	75,032
Total..	18,616	18,654	2,815	2,838	21,431	21,492	30	31	77	146	30,45,806	30,52,406	5,71,744	5,40,605

* Exclusive of thirty-eight men employed in Sáwánur state.

† Exclusive of 100 men employed as Kurrachee frontier political police.

‡ Exclusive of forty-three men lent to traffic engineer and store departments at a cost of Rs. 5,881.

There was no change in the number of officers and men composing the Great Indian Peninsula railway police. The cost was less by Rs. 2,316 than it was in 1875. The force on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India railway shows an increase of twelve men in consequence of the abolition of the carting agency. The cost exceeded that of last year by only Rs. 185, as the sum of Rs. 2,140 allotted for clothing was not spent.

Under the orders of the Government of India, this Government were pleased to contribute a sum of Rs. 90,000 to the cost of the Bombay city police.

Distribution. Details of the strength, cost, distribution, and employment of the police will be found from page xxx to xxxiii of the statistical returns. The proportion of police to population and area is given below for each division :—

Division.	Population per square mile.	One Policeman to			
Northern division ...	177	4·5	square miles.	803	persons.
Southern division ...	187	6·19	do.	1,162	„
Kánárese division ...	171	6·9	do.	1,181	„
Sind	48	11·33	do.	551	„
Bombay city	30,480	1/78th of a mile.		477	„

There are 971 railway police to 1,072 miles of railway.

In the northern division 5,081 officers and men are employed on general police duties, and, if the rest of the police be omitted from the effective strength, the proportion is one policeman to 6·7 square miles and to every 1,181 persons. In the southern division 2,784 officers and men are employed on general police duties, and, if the rest be omitted, the proportion is one policeman to 8·9 square miles and to every 1,676 persons. In the Kánárese division 2,023 officers and men are employed on general police duties, and, if the rest be omitted, the proportion is one policeman to nine square miles and to every 1,615 persons. Similarly in Sind, excluding the frontier political police, 1,906 officers and men are employed on general police duties, and, if the rest of the police be omitted from the effective strength, the proportion is one policeman to twenty-four square miles and to every 1,192 persons.

Discipline. The conduct of the men, in a departmental point of view, does not show improvement except in the northern and southern divisions.

Division.	Dismissed.		Punished Departmentally.		Punished Judicially.		Total for		Percentage of Dismissals and Punishments on sanctioned Strength.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Northern division ...	7	123	268	739	6	49	1,192	1,330	15·9	17.9
Southern division	2	40	52	154	2	10	260	296	6·4	7·3
Kánárese division ...	9	49	119	329	4	17	527	435	19·03	15·4
Sind..	10	139	106	379	2	63	* 699	612	16·9	15·
G. I. P. railway	1	17	11	68	1	10	198	34	18·6	11·
B. B. and I. C. railway..	..	23	10	109	1	7	† 150	82	34·5	19·

* Excluding frontier political police.
† Including police of the engineer and traffic department.

In the Northern division the largest number of men dismissed was in Ahmedábád and Násik; in the former the dismissals were partly on account of debt and partly for misconduct. The largest number fined was in Ahmedábád, Kaira, Násik, and Khándesh. In the Southern division the Sholápur district shows the largest number of men punished departmentally. In the Kánárese division, as reported last year, the Dhárwár district shows the largest number of departmental punishments, no less than forty-two officers and 158 men having thus been fined or degraded. In Sind the number of officers and men dismissed, punished departmentally and judicially, rose from 612 in 1875 to 699 in the year under report. There was also an increase in the number of officers and men of the railway police dismissed, and punished departmentally and judicially.

District.	Armed with		
	Fire-arms.	Swords and Batons.	Batons only.
Northern division	3,388	4,067	...
Southern division	1,748	254	2,008
Kánárese division	1,480	122	1,166
Sind *..	2,025	2,070	19
G. I. P. railway	..	3	575
B. B. and C. I. railway ..	26	58	350
Total for 1576..	8,667	6,574	4,118
Total for 1875..	8,692	6,518	4,099

* Exclusive of 100 men of the Frontier Political Police

Armament.

The number of the district and railway police armed with fire-arms, swords, and batons are given in the margin; of these police 9,111 are of ten years' service and upwards, and 6,279 can read and write. Last year the numbers were 8,352 of ten years' service, and 5,745 educated.

The death-rates are shown below:—

Division.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.	
	1875.	1876.
Northern division	1·5	1·4
Southern division	1·11	1·3
Kánárese division		1·6
Sind...	1·62	1·11
G. I. P. railway	3·4	·69
B. B. & C. I. railway	1·19	1·15

Special posts.

In the Northern division no fresh punitive police posts were established; but the posts at Od in Kaira, Degám in Broach, and Gondegaon in Násik, were continued during the year. In the Southern division only four punitive police posts were established; of this number one was at Dingora, in the Poona district, for a period of six months, and the remaining three in the Sátára district for one year each. On the other hand, the twenty-two punitive police posts established in 1875 in the Poona and Ahmednagar districts

in consequence of the agrarian riots committed in that year, as well as all the other punitive police posts in these and other districts which were continued in the previous year, were withdrawn during the year under report. In the Kánárese division there were two punitive posts stationed in the Belgaum district, and one post in the Dhárwár district. In Sind punitive police posts were entertained at seven places.

Crime.

Passing to the review of the criminal returns, it will be convenient to follow the method adopted last year and to treat the Presidency proper apart from the Sind, the railway, and the Bombay city police.

In the Northern, Southern, and Kánárese divisions the amount of cognizable and non-cognizable crime is reported as follows:—

Division.	Cognizable Cases.		Non-cognizable Cases in 1876 where Police were				Total Cognizable and Non-cognizable.		Number of Cognizable Cases reported in previous years.		Grand Total.	
			Employed.		Not employed.							
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876	18 5.	1876.
Northern division.	18,471	18,186	1,514	422	6,266	6,519	26,251	25,127	237	378	26,488	25,505
Southern division.	12,870	13,650	2,405	330	1,036	2,674	16,311	16,654	196	314	16,507	16,968
Kánárese division.	7,898	9,860	883	377	1,065	1,492	9,846	10,729	215	193	10,061	10,922
Total..	39,239	41,696	4,802	1,129	8,367	10,685	52,408	52,510	648	885	53,056	53,395

The year 1876 shows an increase of 102 cases in the total amount of cognizable and non-cognizable crime reported from the Northern, Southern, and Kánárese divisions of the Presidency, when compared with the returns for the year 1875. In the Northern division there was a decrease of 1,124 crimes. In the Southern division there was an increase of 343 crimes, and in the Kánárese division there was an increase of 883 crimes.

The number of offences reported during the last five years is given below :—

	Northern division.	Southern division.	Kánárese division.
1872 ...	... 28,041 ...	... 17,553 ...	... 9,982
1873 ...	... 25,619 ...	... 18,996 ...	... 9,707
1874 ...	... 22,036 ...	... 16,349 ...	... 9,452
1875 ...	... 19,977 ...	... 16,311 ...	... 9,846
1876 ...	... 18,494 ...	... 16,654 ...	... 10,729

In Sind there was a marked diminution of crime, which was most conspicuous in Haidarábád and least in Kurrachee; the general cause of this was the decrease in cattle-lifting, partly due to increased success in the action of the police and partly to the special care taken to distinguish between cases of real theft and cases of the mere loss of cattle from straying.

The following is a comparative statement of the total crime committed on the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India lines of railway during the years 1875 and 1876 :—

Railway Crime, 1875 and 1876.

Railway.	Cognizable Cases reported during		Non-cognizable cases in which Police were used.		Total Cognizable and Non-cognizable Crime.		Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during		Grand Total.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Great Indian Peninsula ..	231	257	69	124	300	381	5	6	305	387
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	167	168	114	134	281	302	2	..	283	302
	398	425	183	258	581	683	7	6	588	689
Increase or decrease during 1876	..	+27	..	+75	..	+102	..	—1	..	+101

It will be seen from the above that there was an increase of 102 cases of cognizable and non-cognizable crime on both railways in 1876.

Compared with last year there was in the Northern division a decided decrease in the number of cognizable crimes. The number of cognizable offences reported during the year 1876 in the five districts of the Southern division shows an increase of 780 cases. During the year under review there was an increase of 1,962 cases of cognizable crime in the Kánárese division. The increase in the Southern and Kanárese divisions is chiefly due to the pressure of want caused by the prevailing scarcity during the latter half of the year owing to the failure of the crops. A table in the margin gives the relative position of the various districts with respect to the amount of cognizable crime in each when compared with the population.

District.	Proportion of cognizable Crime to Total Population.
Kaira	1 Crime to 658 persons.
Ratnágiri... ...	" 605 "
Kaládgi	" 491 "
Surat	" 482 "
Sholápur... ...	" 449 "
Ahmedábád ...	" 415 "
Belgaum	" 408 "
Khándesh ...	" 389 "
Ahmednagar ...	" 366 "
Panch Máháls ...	" 359 "
Broach	" 356 "
Sátára	" 312 "
Kánára	" 312 "
Kolába	" 303 "
Dhárwár... ...	" 301 "
Násik	" 268 "
Poona	" 211 "
Thána	" 175 "

In Sind the total cognizable crime reported for the last five years, marginally noted, shows a decrease. The late Commissioner in Sind considers the result obtained in Kurrachee specially satisfactory ; the ratio of convictions having risen nearly five per cent. In cattle-theft, theft, and house-trespass, there were 386 fewer cases, but in hurts and criminal force there was an increase of forty-seven. A comparison of the number of persons brought to trial with the number

1872	7,995
1873	8,359
1874	9,873
1875	9,540
1876	7,959

convicted gives 81·88 per cent of convictions. A comparison, however, between convictions and arrests may be misleading, as the number of persons arrested depends so much on the character of the crime. Thus in twelve cases of rioting nearly one hundred persons were apprehended, of whom but a small proportion was convicted. The falling off in the Thar and Párkar district is due to exceptional causes already adverted to, and in contrast with Kurrachee the results attained in Shikárpur appear at first sight the least satisfactory. Haidarábád calls for no particular remarks, except that the percentage of convictions, contrasted with the previous year, shows a marked improvement. The accompanying table shows, for the different parts of Sind, the relative proportion of crime to population :—

Crime in Sind, 1875 and 1876.

District.	Population per square mile.	Number of Cognizable Crimes in		Proportion of such Crime to Population.	
		1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
				Crime. Persons.	Crime. Persons.
Kurrachee	31	2,875	2,558	1 to 148	1 to 175
Shikárpur	89	3,168	2,571	1 ,, 245	1 to 304
Haidarábád	83	2,843	2,259	1 ,, 254	1 to 335
Frontier	45	344	296	1 ,, 278	1 to 336
Thar and Párkar ...	14	310	275	1 ,, 583	1 to 663
Total ...	48	9,540	7,959	1 to 230	1 to 285

On the Great Indian Peninsula railway twenty-six more cases were reported during the year against thirty-five in the year previous, and on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India railway there was only one more case reported against sixty-two in 1875. On the former railway line six actual obstruction cases were reported. Of these two were struck off the register as being unfounded, in two convictions were obtained, and in two others the culprits were arrested, but released on account of their tender age. On the latter line the police were, on the whole, fairly successful in their detection of crime.

Convictions. The results of the action of the police in detecting crime and bringing offenders to punishment are shown below :—

Division.	Number of Persons arrested during		Percentage of Persons convicted to Persons				Value of Property stolen in		Percentage recovered in	
			Brought to Trial.		Arrested.					
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Northern division ..	29,995	30,744	72	59	42	43·1	282,388	276,487	47·	43·
Southern division ..	29,195	18,933	62	64	43	43·4	207,270	245,766	57·	44.
Kánárese division ..		12,685		70		48·8	230,742	188,496	37·	40·
Sind	11,838	10,165	67	59	58	56·9	146,464	124 154	61·	62·
Great Indian Peninsula railway ..	243	283	72	60	64	50	66,509	7,647	38·	40·
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India railway..	193	213	74	66	67	60	6,470	7,132	61·	75·

In the Northern division the total amount stolen in the year under report was Rs. 2,76,487, being less by Rs. 5,901 than in 1875; and also the percentage of recoveries declined from forty-seven to forty-three. The highest percentage of recoveries was in Násik, then follows Surat; in Ahmedábád, Kaira, and Kolába the percentages were alike; Khándesh and Broach declined from forty-five and thirty-eight to thirty-seven and twenty-six respectively; and Thána was the last, with a very low percentage of twenty-one against forty-six. In the Southern division the value of property stolen during the year under notice amounted to Rs. 2,45,766, or an increase of Rs. 38,496, compared with the previous year. There was a considerable falling off in the percentage of recoveries in the districts of Poona and Sholápur, and a slight fall in Ratnágiri; the remaining two districts of Ahmednagar and Sátára show a slight improvement. In the Kánárese division the value of the property stolen was Rs. 42,246 less than 1875. On the other hand, the percentage of recovery rose from thirty-seven to forty; Dhárwár stands first with the percentage of forty-seven; in Kaládgi the recoveries amounted to thirty per cent, or twelve per cent more than in 1875, and Belgaum and Kánára have fallen from forty-six and sixty-nine to thirty-eight and forty-one per cent respectively. In Sind the value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 1,24,154 in the year under report against Rs. 1,46,464 in the previous year.

On the Great Indian Peninsula railway property of the value of Rs. 17,647 was reported as stolen, out of which Rs. 7,087 was recovered. Of 198 cases in which property was stolen, recoveries were effected in 142, giving forty per cent of property recovered and seventy-one per cent in cases against sixty-three and eighty-five, respectively, in 1875. On the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India railway, in 123 cases, property of the value of Rs. 7,132 was stolen, and in 105 cases, property valued at Rs. 5,362 was recovered, which gives seventy-five per cent of property recovered and eighty-five per cent of cases against sixty-three and seventy-seven, respectively, in the year previous.

Serious offences

The following statement exhibits the more serious offences committed during 1876 compared with those of the previous year:—

Serious Crime.	Northern Division.		Southern Division.		Kánárese Division.		Sind.		Railway.		Total Increase or Decrease.	
	Reported in 1876.	Increase or Decrease.	Reported in 1876.	Increase or Decrease.	Reported in 1876.	Increase or Decrease.	Reported in 1876.	Increase or Decrease.	Reported in 1876.	Increase or Decrease.	1875 compared with 1874.	1876 compared with 1875.
Murder	61	—9	36	+5	52	—1	34	—4	..	—1	—6	—10
Attempts at murder	11	—4	15	+1	6	—3	8	=	..	..	+7	—6
Culpable homicide . ..	33	+3	18	+13	19	—1	14	—3	..	..	+5	+12
Gang robbery ..	38	+5	54	+37	105	+86	2	+2	4	+	—62	+134
Robbery .. &.	150	+15	107	+28	136	+13	14	—1	..	..	—121	+55
Theft	4,727	—381	4,174	+566	3,211	+479	2,797	—697	234	+59	+245	+26
Receiving stolen property ..	409	—51	244	+36	189	+18	175	+47	22	—6	+100	+44

It will be observed that in the Northern division there was a slight increase in the offences of culpable homicide, gang robbery, and robbery, while there was an appreciable decrease under murder, attempt at murder, thefts, and receiving stolen property. In the Southern division the result was not satisfactory. The number of cases of murder for the whole division was thirty-six in the year under report against thirty-one in 1875; the largest increase appears in the Sholápur district, in which there were eleven cases against one in 1875. Poona shows an increase of only one case, the number being eleven in 1876 against ten in 1875. Ahmednagar shows the same number (three) as in the previous year; while the remaining two districts of Sátára and Ratnágiri exhibit a decrease of four and two cases respectively. Under culpable homicides there were eighteen cases during the year under report against five in the preceding year, showing an increase of thirteen cases. The number of cases of gang robbery, robbery, theft, and receiving stolen property also increased. In the Kánárese division there was a decrease in the cases of murder and attempts at murder; but there was an increase in the number of cases of gang robbery, robbery, theft, and receiving stolen property. In Sind the total number of murders was less by four than in the preceding year. The decrease was entirely in Shikárpur, where six fewer cases have been reported, Haidarábád accounting for the increase of two. The police were less successful in dealing with murders, and only sixteen convictions were secured. In Kurrachee only one conviction was secured against four in the previous year. In Haidarábád six cases were punished against three in 1875; and in Thar and Párkar no convictions were recorded. The cases were, for the most part, connected with women, and jealousy or revenge the general motive. There were two cases of gang robbery, one of which occurred in the Frontier district, the other on the Indus Valley state railway works in Kurrachee, which call for no comment.

Outlaws.

As reported last year, the notorious leader of the Koli robbers, Honia Kenglia, and five members of his gang were captured by the police acting under Major Daniell's orders, and were tried and transported for life. Honia's lieutenant, Dadu Daklya, who with a small gang of followers, for some months remained at large, has, since the opening of the present year, been caught and punished. In the Kánárese division a considerable number of gang robbery cases were reported to have been committed after the crops had failed in the districts above the gháts. Bands of men entered fields during the night and broke open the grain-pits, or forcibly reaped and carried off whatever crops had escaped the drought.

Non-cognizable crime.

The number of non-cognizable cases in which the police were used amounted in the Northern division to 422, in the Southern division to 330, and in the Kánárese division to 337; cases in which magisterial interference only was used amounted to 6,519, 2,674, and 1,492, respectively. In the Northern division, of 707 persons arrested by the police, 436 were convicted; in the Southern division, of 553 persons arrested by the police, 277 were convicted; and in the Kánárese division, of 534 so arrested, 307 were convicted. Before the magistrates in the Northern division 10,853

persons appeared, of whom 4,538 were convicted; in the Southern division 4,398 persons appeared, of whom 1,434 were convicted, and in the Kánárese division, of 2,347 so appearing, 1,023 were convicted.

In Sind 7,021 non-cognizable cases were reported against 7,133 in 1875, and 13,717 accused persons were concerned in these cases against 14,005 in 1875. Of 13,717 persons apprehended in 1876, 3,679 were convicted, or twenty-seven per cent, against 3,176 in the previous year.

On the Great Indian Peninsula railway the police were employed in 124 non-cognizable cases, in which 172 persons were concerned, of whom 135 were convicted. On the Bombay Baroda line there were 134 such cases, and of 189 persons arrested 176 were convicted.

Bombay city.

The Bombay city police work under a system different from that prevailing in the rest of the Presidency. The report of the senior magistrate of police shows that there is an increase of 1,836 in the number of persons brought or summoned before the police courts in 1876. There were in all 22,231 persons charged with various offences in 1876 against 20,395 in 1875. The increase appears to have occurred mostly in the number of cases brought before the courts by the municipal officers and in the number of persons brought up by the police and by summons for assault or forcible entry.

Convictions.

Of the total 22,231, the high court convicted 139 and acquitted thirty-two; the petty sessions convicted twelve; and the magistrates convicted 13,708, and acquitted 8,328. Twelve persons were under remand at the close of the year. Of the whole number 22,231, 13,859 were convicted, or sixty-two per cent; and if the number of persons against whom the complaints made were withdrawn be deducted, the percentage of conviction rises to eighty-six. The percentages were the same in 1875. Omitting now all accused persons but those arrested by the police upon their own authority, and omitting also those whose cases were not disposed of by the magistrates within the year, and adding those so arrested in 1875, but whose cases were not disposed of till 1876, the number is 12,762, of whom 11,623 were either convicted by the magistrates or committed to higher courts. That is to say, in ninety-one out of every one hundred arrests made by the police, the magistrates adjudged the persons arrested to be really guilty, a result very creditable to the police. Four Government and twenty-nine municipal police were dismissed, whilst one Government and three municipal police resigned.

Offences.

The number of offences dealt with by the courts amounted to 18,881, or 4,817 more than in 1875. But 242 cases were reported, in which no persons were apprehended, against 503 in the previous year. The increase of crime was most marked in cases of offences against the state, public nuisances, offences relating to the public peace, annoyance, municipal offences, murders and hurt. A decrease, though nowhere conspicuous, occurred under offences

against public justice and under theft. There were four executions during the year, twenty-one persons transported, 172 flogged, 9,101 fined, 539 bound over to be of good behaviour, and 1,332 admonished and discharged. Property was stolen in 1876 to the computed value of Rs. 69,501, of which property to the value of Rs. 45,802 was recovered, or about sixty-six per cent.

Criminals. Turning now to the conduct of the different race-divisions of the community, as evidenced by the numbers of each class charged with offences during the year, a marked improvement in the case of Europeans, Indo-Britons, and native Christians is noticeable, while the general increase is divided among other classes. This increase is out of proportion great in the case of women. Thus the number of Hindu men brought before the courts has risen, compared with the previous year, seven per cent; and the women, thirty-nine per cent; the number of Muhámmadan men has risen nine, and that of women thirty-two per cent; and the number of Pársi men has increased seventeen, and the women sixty-seven per cent. There was a decrease of twenty-five in the number of juvenile offenders before the courts in 1876, compared with the preceding year. There were 206 boys against 231. Of the 206, forty-nine were sent to the school of industry, seventeen were imprisoned, forty-two flogged, and sixty-two fined. The rest were discharged. Three-hundred and thirty-four inquests were held during the year 1875, or thirty-one less than in the year previous. The number included ten homicides, sixty-three suicides, sixty-two deaths from natural causes, and fourteen from excessive drinking. The number of deaths by accident was 185, or twenty-five less than in 1875.

Fires. The number of fires occurred during the year under report was fifty-five, the same as in 1875; but the value of the property destroyed amounted to Rs. 2,10,369 against Rs. 1,21,406 in 1875. Only one life was lost in the fires of 1876.

Vagrants. During the year seventy-three persons were arrested as vagrants in the city of Bombay, two in the district of Kurrachee, and two in Shikárpur and in Khándesh: one person voluntarily appeared before the magistrate. Of this total of seventy-eight, three persons were arrested for failing to return to the work-house on the expiration of leave granted to them, and were, after conviction and punishment, sent back to the work-house. Three others were dealt with and sent to employment; and the remaining seventy-two were sent direct to the work-house. At the close of 1875 there were twenty-two vagrants in the work-house, and seventy-five were sent there during 1876, making a total of ninety-seven inmates during the year. Of these forty were discharged on obtaining employment, eight were made over to their friends, seven were transferred to the strangers' home, and one to the sailors' home; two were sent to the lunatic asylum, two to the European general hospital, and one, a deserter from the army, was made over to the military authorities; eighteen were deported to England; ten deserted, and eight remained at the close of the year. The maintenance of the work-house cost Rs. 5,824, or Rs. 403 more than last year. The total cost to

Government on account of vagrants throughout the Presidency was Rs. 8,752. As this includes the cost of establishment, the average cost per head of average daily population was naturally rather higher than in 1875. Of the seventy-five vagrants received into the work-house during the year, fifty-nine were Europeans, two Americans, two Australians, and twelve Eurasians. Of the fifty-nine Europeans fifty-five were British-born subjects. As regards their previous occupation, the vagrants sent to the work-house during the year under report came in about the same number from the same classes as those of the previous year, except the number of sailors was only ten against twenty-three in 1875; and the number from railway employment was nineteen in place of twenty-five admitted in 1875.

Criminal Justice.

Tribunals. The first of the judicial statistical returns (pages xxxvi to xxxix) exhibits the strength and cost of the various tribunals, original and appellate, civil and criminal, existing in the Bombay Presidency. Exclusive of 20,624 village headmen whose petty judicial powers are rarely used, there are 490 local and subordinate magistrates. Of these twenty are unpaid, and of the rest only 211 are solely employed on criminal work; 141 are district and first class magistrates, of whom three are sub-judges who have been invested with the first class magisterial powers, and twenty-five are district judges and sessions judges. Ninety-five covenanted civilians have criminal powers, twenty-three military, and thirty-four European uncovenanted officers. The rest of the magistrates and judges are natives. The subordinate magistrates cost Rs. 3,70,692, the district and first class magistrates Rs. 6,99,896, the district judges Rs. 3,93,001, and the high court Rs. 7,59,119. Including the high court, and taking all civil and criminal tribunals together, the total cost of justice during 1876-77 amounted to Rs. 35,74,951, and the net receipts from stamps in these courts to Rs. 22,99,162. These courts decided 237,147 cases, of which 60,292 were criminal, 161,919 civil, 6,831 revenue, and 8,105 appeals.

Offences. The second judicial return (page xl to xlix) shows the number of offences reported during the year, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted. The totals appear below :—

Offences, 1875 and 1876.

Year.	Offences reported.	Persons under trial.	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1875	66,761	113,937	63,969	48,073	639	1,256
1876	66,156	113,719	62,290	48,505	1,121	1,803
Less than in 1875.	605	218	1,679	...	...	...
More than in 1875...				432	482	547

Crime. There was a slight decrease in the crime in the year under report. Offences were less in 1875 than in 1874 by 1,868, and they were less in 1876 than in 1875 by 605. The decrease during

the year under review occurred chiefly in public nuisance prosecutions falling under Class I., where 717 fewer cases are returned. There was also a decrease of 597 offences under Class IV., breaches of special laws. There was an increase of 608 offences under Class II., offences against the person. There was also an increase of ninety-seven offences in Class III., of offences against property. Under Class I. there were 266 offences with respect to coin, stamps, or weights and measures, against 223 in 1875; 1,468 offences against public justice against 1,473; 179 offences by public servants against 203; 606 offences with respect to false evidence against 538; 6,554 offences with respect to public nuisance against 7,271; and 352 offences relating to public peace against 430. Under this class come cases of forgery, of which ninety-seven were tried during the year. Of 178 persons implicated in these crimes only twenty-eight were convicted. Forgery was, as in previous years, most common in the Poona, Belgaum, and Ahmednagar districts, where the cases numbered respectively, nineteen, thirteen, and twelve. Government regret to observe that in no single instance was a conviction obtained in Belgaum, whilst in Ahmednagar of the twenty-four persons apprehended but one was found guilty, and in Poona only three of the fifty persons arrested were convicted. Comparatively few cases of forgery were reported in the northern division and in Sind, and in Kolába, Násik, Kurrachee, and Thar and Párkar no persons were charged with this offence during the year. The returns show 314 cases of false evidence and false complaints. Of 398 persons brought to trial on charges of this nature, 157 were convicted in the Shikárpur district. Forty cases were investigated, and thirty-two of the fifty-three accused persons were punished. The other districts in which crimes of this class were apparently most prevalent were Poona, Kaira, Ahmednagar, and Kaládgi. Complaints of perjury and false complaints were comparatively few in Dhárwár, Ratnágiri, Haidarábád, Belgaum, and Kolába, and no cases of this description were reported in Thar and Párkar and the Upper Sind Frontier.

Class II. consists of offences against the person, of which there were 25,155, or 608 more than in 1875.

The following tabular statement shows the number of the principal serious offences against the person reported in 1876, as also, for the sake of comparison, the number reported in the previous year :—

Serious Offences against the Person, 1875-76.

Crime.	Northern Division.		Southern Division.		Kánárese Division.		Sind.		Total.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Murder	70	61	31	36	53	52	38	34	192	183
Attempt at murder ..	15	11	14	15	9	6	8	8	46	40
Culpable homicide ..	30	33	5	18	20	19	17	14	72	84
Grievous hurt ..	158	156	97	75	88	86	36	27	379	334
Kidnapping	40	21	11	22	16	8	5	2	72	53
Total ..	313	282	158	166	186	171	104	85	761	

It is satisfactory to note the material decrease in the number of crimes of this nature. The falling off is proportionately most marked in Sind; but in the Northern division the reduction amounts to ten per cent, and in the Kánárese division to about eight per cent. In the Southern division only is there an increase in the aggregate, but even there it is to a very trifling extent. The number of murders reported in 1876 was 183, or nine less than in 1875, the diminution being mainly owing to the lesser number of crimes of this description committed in the Northern division. Attempts at murder were less frequent in the year under review than in the preceding year, but an increase of twelve is reported in the number (eighty-four) of cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. This increase is due to the number of cases of this nature in the Southern division having risen from five in 1875 to eighteen in the year under report.

There is a decrease of thirty-five in the number (344) of cases of grievous hurt, the reduction being chiefly in the Southern division and in Sind. This class of crime was most prevalent in Ahmedábád, Kaira, Belgaum, and Sátára.

Against property. As regards Class III., offences against property, the accompanying table gives the numbers of the chief crimes reported in 1876 and in 1875:—

Offences against Property, 1875-76.

Crime.	Northern Division.		Southern Division.		Kánárese Division.		Sind.		Total.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Gang robbery ..	33	38	17	54	19	105	..	2	69	199
Robbery	135	150	79	107	123	136	15	14	352	407
Theft	5,108	4,727	3,608	4,174	2,732	3,211	3,494	2,797	14,942	14,909
Receiving stolen property ..	460	409	208	244	171	189	128	175	967	1,017
Total ..	5,736	5,324	3,912	4,579	3,045	3,641	3,637	2,988	16,330	16,532

Remembering the scarcity and dearness of food and the consequent destitution and partial famine which prevailed through a large portion of the Presidency, an increase in the number of offences of this description might have been expected; but it is gratifying to observe that the increment is not as great as might, with reason, have been anticipated. In fact, the number (16,532) is only higher by 202 than the number reported in 1875. In the Northern division there is a decrease of over 400 crimes, and in Sind of nearly 650; but this reduction is more than counterbalanced by the increase in the Southern and Kánárese divisions, where the greatest distress was experienced from the more or less complete failure of the crops, the numbers in those divisions having risen from 3,912 and 3,045, respectively, in 1875 to 4,579 and 3,641 in 1876, exhibiting an increase in the aggregate of 1,263 crimes. In each division gang robberies were more fre-

quent. In the Northern division thirty-eight were reported against thirty-three in 1875: of these nineteen were committed in the Thána district alone, being eleven more than in 1875. Since the date of the submission of the Police Report for the Northern Division, three of the chief remaining members of Honya's gang have been captured, including his lieutenant Dádu, and one result of their apprehension will probably be the occurrence of fewer gang robberies in the Thána district during the current year. The number of gang robberies committed in Gujarát and the Panch Máháls in 1876 was fourteen compared with seventeen in 1875: three occurred in Násik, one in Kolába, and one in Khándesh. In the Southern division, Sholápur heads the list with twenty-one gang robberies against two in 1875. Sixteen gang robberies were committed in Poona, twelve in Ahmednagar, and five in Sátára. The Ratnágiri district was, as usual, free from crimes of this class. In the Kánárese division the number of gang robberies rose from nineteen in 1875 to 105 in 1876. Offences of this nature were most rife in Dhárwár and Kaládgi, where they numbered, respectively, fifty-one and thirty-four, constituting nearly one-half of the total number of gang robberies in the entire Presidency. In Belgaum eighteen were reported. Regarding the gang robberies in these three districts, the Police Commissioner states that most of them were robberies of grain, either stored or standing in the fields, and were in many instances perpetrated by Lambánis, Kaikaris, and other wandering tribes under the pressure of want.

In the number (14,909) of cases of theft there is a falling off of thirty-three, owing to the large reduction in the number of offences of this nature reported in the Northern division and in Sind, which the heavy increase of theft cases in the other two divisions has not completely neutralized. In the Northern division a large decrease is observable in Ahmedábád, Kaira, Surat, and Kolába; and in Khándesh and Thána only is there a noteworthy increase. In the Southern division the increase in the number of thefts was most marked in Poona and Sátára, and it seems somewhat strange that in Sholápur, notwithstanding the large increase for the year in the number of gang robberies and robberies, the number of theft cases was actually less by one than in 1875. In the Kánárese division the number of thefts rose largely in Dhárwár, moderately in Belgaum, and showed but slight increase in Kaládgi and Kánára. With the exception of the Northern division, the number of cases of receiving stolen property was larger in 1876 than in 1875 in every division, the increase somewhat remarkably being largest in Sind, where the number of thefts showed a material decrease.

Class IV., treating of miscellaneous offences, gives forty-one fewer vagrancy and forty-eight more bad habit and repute cases; there were 274 fewer cases of excise prosecutions, twenty-one of complaints by municipalities, thirty-nine under the Gambling Act, 107 under the Village Police Act, thirty-eight under the Cantonment Act, 320 under the Boundary Marks Act. On the other hand, opium, salt, customs, stamps, and postal cases were more by 197 cases; and ferry, railway, and toll cases by four; the District Police Act was used in sixty-three instances. **Miscellaneous.**

Punishment. Looking at the sentences passed upon persons convicted, it appears there were 107 sentences of death, or two less than in 1875, the total for which year was ten more than in 1874. Sentences for transportation for life were more by thirty-three, and those for a term by sixty than in 1875. No sentence of penal servitude was passed in 1876. Rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement was given in sixty cases, and without in 15,761 cases. Simple imprisonment sentences rose from 1,352 to 1,359. No forfeiture of property was decreed. Fine with imprisonment was given in 4,441 cases, and without in 27,415. Whipping was added to other punishments in 253 cases, or fifty-eight more, and given alone in 1,064 cases, or 138 more than 1875. The total amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 3,55,999, of which Rs. 2,27,139 were realized. In compensation Rs. 16,840 were paid out of fines realized. In 1875 fines were heavier by Rs. 220, and realizations smaller by Rs. 9,882. Imprisonment for six months and under was given in 15,469 cases, or in 1,000 fewer than in 1875.

Appeals. There were 2,340 appellants in the magisterial courts. Their applications were rejected in 143 instances; 1,147 sentences were confirmed, 299 modified, and 575 reversed. Proceedings were quashed in respect of seventy-five; twenty-nine cases were ordered for further inquiry, and ninety-one were referred to the high court. The appeals of sixty persons were pending at the close of the year. There were before the sessions courts 1,631 appeals; 380 were rejected, and 762 failed to get any modification of the sentences passed; the sentences were reversed in 206 cases, and modified in 199; the proceedings were quashed in four cases, and referred to the high court in seventeen; further inquiry was directed in twenty-one cases, and sixty-nine appeals were pending when the year closed. In the high court there were 646 appeals; 272 applications were rejected, 192 were confirmed, eighty-four modified, and sixty-six reversed. The proceedings were quashed in thirty-two cases. Of 127 applications for revision of sentence, eighty-eight were rejected, eighteen confirmed, one modified, and eighteen reversed. In two cases the proceedings were quashed. In the sudder court in Sind there were ninety-six appeals; sixty-two sentences were confirmed, eighteen modified, and sixteen reversed.

Juries. The number of cases tried by juries during the year under report was sixty-one, of which in fifty-six cases the judge aproved of the verdict, and in five the verdict was not approved. The number of cases with assessors was 825, of which in 557 cases the judge approved of the verdict, and in 220 the verdict was not approved.

Prisons.

Including Aden, there are 102 jails in the Bombay Presidency. Of these one at Yerauda, near Poona, is a central jail; twenty-four, including the Common Jail and the House of Correction in the city of Bombay, are District jails, and seventy-seven are subordinate jails. There are, besides, four special institutions for punishing and reclaiming convicts, the Nára labour gang in Sind; and for young offenders the Sassoon Reformatory in Bombay and the juvenile prisons in Poona and Shikárpur. Compared with the previous year, the number of district jails has, by the abolition of the jail at Bukkur, been reduced by one. On the other hand, there are two more subordinate jails, two having been closed and four opened.

Prisoners.

The number of prisoners in all the jails of the Presidency, central, district, and subordinate, on January 1st, 1876, was 8,560, or 573 less than the number on the corresponding date in the preceding year. The number of persons committed to jail in the year under review was 20,499, compared with 19,027 in 1875, or an increase of 1,472. The number remaining in confinement at the end of the year was 9,737. The daily average number of prisoners was in 1876 8,846 against 9,008 in 1875, thus showing a decrease of 162, notwithstanding the increase in the number of admissions. This circumstance would appear to be, in great measure, attributable to the fact that it was only in the last three months of 1876, when, owing to the deficient rainfall, the pressure of the scarcity of food began to be felt, and prices rose largely, that a heavy increase in the number of admissions occurred. The table furnished by the Inspector-General of Prisons shows that in the months of October, November, and December 1876, the number of persons sent to prison in the Poona, Ahmednagar, Khándesh, Sholápur, Sátára, Belgaum, Kaládgi, and Dhárwár districts amounted to 2,623, whilst in the corresponding three months of the preceding year it was only 1,438, thus displaying, in these eight districts alone, an increase of nearly 1,200. In the other portions of the Presidency, excluding from consideration prisoners received from other jails, the returns for 1876 show a slight decrease in the number of admissions into the Thána, Surat, Rájkot, and Haidarábád jails; while the admissions fell in the Kárwár jail from 341 in 1875 to 210 in 1876; in the Ahmedábád jail from 1,150 to 999; in the Kaira jail from 1,012 to 920; in the Kurrachee jail from 845 to 736, and in the Aden jail from 389 to 235. On the other hand, the number of prisoners admitted rose in the Ratnágiri

jail from 208 in 1875 to 229 in 1876; in the Dohad jail from 306 to 371; and in the Shikárpur jail from 823 to 864. The number of prisoners sent to the Bombay Common Jail and the House of Correction in 1876 was 2,232, or 183 in excess of the number in 1875.

During the year 207 convicts, compared with 189 in 1875, were transported to the Andaman islands. Eighteen prisoners were released by Government, five on ticket-of-leave, against fifty in 1875. A very large decrease in the number of persons transferred to lunatic asylums from jails, and a slight decrease in the number of prisoners removed from one jail to another to relieve over-crowding and for sanitary reasons, are satisfactory items. The number of murderers executed in 1876 was fifty against seventy-nine in 1875, eighty-two in 1874, sixty-five in 1873, and sixty-one in 1872. Twenty-one prisoners escaped during the year, ten from the Nára gang, four from the Dohad jail, two from the Belgaum jail, one each from the Dhárwár and Dhuliákot jails, and three from the subordinate jails; five of the twenty-one effected their escape from inside the jail. Six of the fugitives were recaptured and steps taken to punish the guards who, by their negligence, allowed the convicts to escape. In Sind nineteen convicts, who had in the past and previous years escaped from the Nára gang, were at the close of the year still at large. The attention of the Commissioner in Sind was drawn to this matter. He was directed to spare no pains in the endeavour to re-apprehend the men.

The returns submitted show, compared with 1875, a small increase in the proportion of Christian and Hindu prisoners, and a diminution in the relative proportion of Musalmán prisoners. In 1875 the Christian prisoners, Europeans, Eurasians, and natives constituted 3·1 per cent of the total number of prisoners; while in the year under review they formed 3·5 per cent. The proportion of Hindus rose from 64·4 per cent in 1875 to 66·4 per cent in 1876; while the Musalmáns, who in 1875 constituted thirty-one per cent of the total number, contributed in 1876 only 28·4 per cent of the aggregate. The serious increase, 375 to 568, in the number of Europeans committed to jail is a matter of regret. Four hundred and thirty-four, or 76·6 per cent of the Europeans admitted, were punished for offences under the Shipping Act, and of the remainder seventy-six were soldiers sentenced by courts-martial. The increase in the number of Europeans imprisoned was, as might, under the circumstances stated, be expected, largest at Bombay and Kurrachee. The only inland districts in which Europeans were committed to jail were Poona and Sholápur. Not a single European female was sent to jail during the year. The proportion of native female prisoners to native male prisoners showed a slight decrease from six per cent in 1875 to 5·7 per cent in 1876. It is satisfactory to find the number of juvenile prisoners less in 1876 than in any of the preceding four years. In Aden especially, where ordinarily the number proportionately is very high, the decrease is most marked. As regards the previous occupation of the prisoners, the number

of Government servants imprisoned shows a small increase, having risen from 766 in 1875 to 792 in 1876; but there is a reduction in the number of domestic servants convicted, the numbers for the two years respectively being 1,481 and 1,198. The number of persons of independent property convicted continues low, only seventeen prisoners of this class having been received during the year. As regards the terms and nature of the imprisonment awarded during the year, the returns show an increase in the number of persons subjected to transportation, either for life or for a term of years, from 463 in 1875 to 613 in 1876. They also show a marked decrease from 909 to 683 in the number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment.

The number of persons reconvicted is annually increasing. From 2,797 in 1875 it rose to 3,307 in 1876: in the former year only 11·5 per cent of the males and 5·9 per cent of the females admitted into jail had been previously convicted, whilst in 1876 13·2 per cent of the males and 7·9 per cent of the females imprisoned had before been punished. It seems probable, as the Inspector-General of Prisons observes, that to some extent the increase is rather apparent than real, and is in a large measure due to increased care and attention on the part of the police and jail officials in the identification and registration of old offenders and professional criminals, and in the record of previous convictions. The Inspector-General of Prisons is of opinion that the strictness or laxity of the jail discipline does not materially affect the number of reconvictions in a district. If this be the case, it would appear to follow that habitual offenders cannot be deterred from pursuing their criminal career by imprisonment or prison discipline of any nature, however rigid and unpleasant. This may be the case with professional criminals of a certain class. But it is, at the same time, obvious that every means should be adopted to render the punishment of reconvicted criminals as severe and as deterrent as possible. After one term of punishment, should they return to their evil practices, the only remedy left is to award to them sentences of such duration as to render them harmless, if not for ever, at least for many years, and this, to judge from the returns now furnished, would seem of late to have been largely practised. It is also satisfactory to notice that in the jails habitual offenders are, as far as possible, treated as a separate class, employed upon the most arduous and unpleasant labour, and distinguished from their fellow-prisoners by special badges and clothing. The proportion of reconvicted prisoners in the various jails varied largely from 43·6 per cent in the case of the native prisoners in the house of correction to 1·8 per cent at Rájkot. In the Bombay Common Jail 26·3 per cent of the convicts had been reconvicted, and out of 1,571 as many as 223, or almost one in seven, had been previously imprisoned more than twice. At Dhuliákot, Kurrachee, Shikárpur, Ratnágiri, and Dhulia the percentage of reconvicted prisoners was materially above the average; whilst at Rájkot, Surat, Poona, Ahmednagar, and Kaládgi it was remarkably low.

The expenditure for guards, military and police (Rs. 1,58,855) was almost the same in 1876 as in 1875. Of this sum Rs. 51,222, **Expenditure.**

or nearly one-third, represent the charge for the guard employed at the Thána jail alone. The Inspector-General of Prisons complains that the charges for military and police guards for jails are unduly heavy, citing, as the most conspicuous instances in support of his views, the Thána and Aden jails, and further holds that such guards are of little use in preventing escapes. This subject is receiving the separate consideration of Government. If, as stated by Dr. Cruickshank, the substitution for the present military and police guards of a distinct armed guard forming part of the regular jail establishment would effect a yearly saving of nearly a lakh of rupees, the question would appear to be one of great importance, although a considerable part of the saving would be merely nominal. Hospital charges and the cost of clothing show a decrease. Under the head of contingencies the expenditure (Rs. 59,427) was higher by Rs. 6,316 in the year under review than in 1875. In this sum, however, are included all charges connected with the removal from Thána to Calcutta of the transportation convicts sent to the Andamans, which in 1876 amounted to Rs. 7,377. The cost of the water supplied by the irrigation department to the Yerauda jail, which in the year under report came to Rs. 3,800, was in 1876, for the first time, debited to contingencies, and this, to a great extent, explains the increase in this item. The outlay on account of rations was, in 1876, Rs. 2,52,306, or more by Rs. 6,629 than the cost in 1875, notwithstanding the fact that in the latter year the daily average strength of prisoners to be fed was 162 higher than in the former. The scarcity of food, and the high prices which prevailed during the close of 1876 throughout a considerable portion of the Presidency fully account for the increased expenditure under this head. The average cost per head of food for the prisoners was, in 1876, Rs. 27-14-11; and although this cost was higher by Rs. 1-2-5 than the expenditure per head in 1875, it was lower than the charge for food in any year prior to 1875. A large reduction in the cost per head of rations in 1876, as compared with 1875, is noticeable in the two Bombay jails and the Dohad and Aden jails, and, as might be expected, the increase in cost is most marked in the case of Dhárwár, Kaládgi, Sholápur, and Sátára.

Health. The vital statistics for the year under review are very satisfactory. The general health of the prisoners was much better in 1876 than in 1875. In 1875 95·3 per cent of the average number were admitted into hospital; in 1876 the percentage of admissions was only 78·3, and the death-rate fell from 3·3 per cent in 1875 to 2·1 per cent in 1876. One hundred and eighty-two deaths occurred during 1876 against 297 in 1875. Of the 182 deaths fifty-one were from diarrhœa and dysentery, thirty-six from respiratory diseases, and thirty-one from fever. Eight persons died of cholera, four of them in the Ahmedábád jail. There were eleven cases of small-pox, seven of them in the Haidarábád jail; but no deaths from this disease. The decrease in the number of cases of intermittent and remittent fever was very large, more especially in the Yerauda, Poona, Haidarábád, and Shikárpur jails. Fever was, however, unusually prevalent in the Kurrachee and Nára jails. The attention of the Inspector of Prisons has been drawn

to the serious increase at the Yerauda jail of disease of the respiratory organs, and suggestions have been made for rendering the barracks in that jail less draughty by affixing screens or shutters to the windows. Next to the Haidarábád jail where, as usual the death-rate was higher than in any other jail, the two Bombay city jails and the district jails at Dohad and Nára would appear to have been those in which the health of the prisoners during the year was least satisfactory. The healthiest jails in 1876 were those at Rájkot, Dhárwár, Kaira, Poona, and Kárwár.

Subordinate jails.

The number of subordinate jails in 1876 was seventy-seven against seventy-five in the previous year. Forty-eight of these jails are in Sind. In 1876 the total number of persons confined in jails of this class was 3,810, or 740 more than in 1875. The daily average strength of prisoners was 234, or about three per jail. The necessity for the continuance of some of these petty jails, notably of those at Kambar and Ratodero in the Shikárpur district, at Thul and Kashmor in the Upper Sind Frontier district, at Chachra Dipla and Sanghar in the Thar and Párkar districts, at Kohistan in the Kurrachee district (where apparently no prisoners were confined), and at Keti Bandar in the same district, seems very questionable, and the Commissioner in Sind and the Inspector-General of Prisons have been requested to favour Government with their opinion as to the expediency of their abolition. At Thul, Kambar, and Ratodero, for instance, the daily average strength of prisoners in each jail does not exceed ·03, or, in other words, in every month only one prisoner is confined for one day; whilst in the subordinate jails of Chachra Dipla, Sanghar and Keti Bandar, in each month one prisoner is confined for from thirty-six to forty-eight hours, and for the rest of the month the jails are empty. The daily average strength of prisoners in the new subordinate jail at Sukkur in 1876 was sixty-one, and in the Násik subordinate jail thirty-eight: the next largest average daily population was at Sirsi, where it amounted to 9·5. The total cost of the maintenance of the subordinate jails for the year was Rs. 20,289, contrasted with Rs. 14,948 in 1875, the increase being mainly due to the establishment of the large subordinate jail at Sukkur in lieu, to a certain extent, of the abolished district jail at Bukkur. The receipts from the extramural labour of the convicts in the subordinate jails amounted to Rs. 3,138, thus bringing the net cost of these jails down to Rs. 17,151. In at least fifty-two of the seventy-seven subordinate jails there were no receipts whatever from convict labour, the receipts in the Gogo subordinate jail were Rs. 1-1-0, and the aggregate receipts of the three Kánárese subordinate jails were but Rs. 5-1-1, and of the four subordinate jails in the Ratnágiri district were but Rs. 1-14-7. These results are unsatisfactory, and it would appear only too probable that, in the great majority of the subordinate jails, the prisoners are entirely unemployed. The net cost per head of the prisoners in these jails was Rs. 73-4-8 in 1876, or Rs. 1-4-5 less than in 1875. As might be anticipated, the general health of the prisoners in the subordinate jails was better than that of the convicts in the district jails.

Civil jails.

There was no alteration during 1876 in the number of the civil jails. The civil prisoners admitted during the year numbered 3,415 compared with 3,260 in 1875; but the average daily number in confinement (240) was less by six than the number in 1875. There was a large increase in the number of prisoners sent to the civil side of the Bombay Common Jail and to the civil jails at Poona, Dohad, and Shikárpur; whilst the number admitted into the Sholápur, Kurrachee, and Ratnágiri civil jails was considerably less in 1876 than in the preceding year. In the other civil jails the number of admissions was about the same in the year under report as in 1875. The cost of the maintenance of the civil jails in 1876 was Rs. 10,317, showing a decrease, compared with 1875, of Rs. 323. This expenditure was mainly for establishments. The Inspector-General of Prisons reports that, in his opinion, the establishments of the civil jails at Sátára, Thána, Ahmedábád, Kurrachee, Haidarábád, and Shikárpur are too large in proportion to their average strength of prisoners. The judges of those districts have been asked to inquire whether any reductions can be effected in the strength and cost of the establishments. The charges in connection with the civil jail in Bombay also appear exceedingly high, and the sheriff has been requested to state whether they cannot be reduced.

Discipline.

Judged by the test of the number of punishments awarded, the conduct of the prisoners in 1876 would appear to have been considerably better than in the previous year; for, whilst in 1875 2,239, or 25·3 per cent of the average daily number of convicts, were punished, the number fell in 1876 to 1,386, or 18·4 per cent. Twenty-three prisoners were charged with the commission in jail of criminal offences, and nineteen were sentenced by the magisterial courts. The other faults were ordinary breaches of jail rules. The punishment most frequently awarded, it was given in 682 cases, was solitary imprisonment with reduced diet. Corporal punishment was inflicted in 522 instances compared with 704 in 1875. As regards the number and the nature of the punishments inflicted, the different jails vary in a marked degree. In the Poona and Haidarábád jails, every offence committed was punished with flogging; whilst corporal punishment was never inflicted at Nára, only one prisoner was flogged at Ratnágiri, and but six out of the 163 native prisoners punished in the house of correction. The inference is that in some jails the punishment of flogging is too seldom made use of. The conduct, in 1876, of the convicts in the Yerauda, Dhuliákot, Surat, Ahmedábád, Kaira, and Haidarábád jails and in the Nára gang seems to have been exceptionally good. On the other hand, 77·3 per cent of the average daily number of the European prisoners and 63·7 per cent of the natives in the House of Correction were punished; forty-three per cent of the daily average number in the Bombay Common Jail were punished, and the proportion punished at Sátára and Dhárwár was very high. At Aden no less than eighty-five per cent of the daily average number of prisoners in that jail were punished. This is attributed by the Inspector-General of Prisons to the circumstance that a large number of the prisoners are a

semi-civilized, unruly set, requiring strict discipline to keep them in order.

Instruction.

The number of convicts receiving instruction in reading and writing has risen from 191 in 1875 to 499 in the past year. A school has been established in the central jail at Yerauda; and as the daily average number of prisoners attending the school is reported to have been 255, the experiment would appear to have proved successful. At the same time care must be taken that education is kept entirely subordinate to jail discipline. Jail schools are apt to degenerate into an abuse, and become an excuse for shirking hard labour. The results of the attempt to teach prisoners reading and writing must be carefully watched, and any tendency to allow instruction to take the place of hard labour should at once be checked. Government have called upon the Inspector-General of Prisons to report on this subject, showing the system under which education is permitted, the hours of attendance, the classes taught, the degree of proficiency attained, and the branches of education in which instruction is imparted. The jails in which any considerable proportion of the convicts attended school classes were at Yerauda, Poona, Dhárwár, Kaira, and Shikárpur.

Warders.

The average daily number of convicts employed as prison officers in 1876 was 217, showing an increase of twenty-seven compared with the number in 1875. The proportion of convict prison officers was highest in the Nára gang and in the Haidarábád jail, where it amounted to, respectively, six and 5·3 per cent of the daily average number of prisoners. In Yerauda, Dhárwár, and Shikárpur jails it was about 4½ per cent. In the Bombay Common Jail and in the Dhuliákot, Kaira, and Rájkot jails no convicts were employed in this capacity. It is satisfactory to learn that, though the system has only recently been introduced under definite rules, the convicts thus employed are found to be of great value in carrying on jail discipline, and are, as a rule, active and trustworthy. The number of prisoners employed as jail servants has decreased from 1,071 to 944, and the ratio of those so employed to the total daily number of convicts from 13·3 per cent in 1875 to 11·9 per cent in the year under report. This is satisfactory, though Government are now, as heretofore, of opinion that the proportion should not exceed ten per cent.

Employment.

Against 1,311 in the preceding year 1,074 prisoners were, on an average, employed daily in 1876 on the work of building and repairing jails. This reduction in the number would appear to be mainly due to the circumstance that the new jail buildings at Yerauda and Thána are nearly completed, and to the closing of the district jail at Bukkur, where a large number of convicts was employed on work of this description. The earnings of the prisoners engaged in building were Rs. 10,340, or Rs. 5,655 less than in 1875; but this decrease would seem, to a material extent, only nominal, the result of a change in the system of assessing convict labour. The number of convicts employed on extramural labour has fallen from 1,051 in 1875 to 772, and their earnings fell from Rs. 30,037 to Rs. 27,100. An

average daily number of seventy men, or more than one-fourth of the full effective strength in the Nára gang, was unemployed, owing, it is reported, to the floods which rendered it impossible to keep the gang employed daily in canal clearing. This partially accounts for the diminution in the total number of prisoners employed extramurally and in the receipts for their labour. There is also a large decrease in the number of convicts engaged on extramural labour in the Dhuliákot and Shikárpur jails. The fall in the number of convicts employed on jail buildings and extramural work was accompanied by a rise in the numbers employed in jail gardens and factories. In 1876 occupation was found for 728 prisoners in jail gardens, and the garden profits are stated to have amounted to Rs. 15,239; whilst in 1875 the number of convicts so engaged was 617, and the garden profits were calculated at Rs. 13,600. The most productive jail gardens were at Yerauda, Sholápur, Ahmedábád, Thána, and Dhuliákot. The gross profits arising from the working of the jail factories in 1876 amounted to Rs. 51,123, or almost Rs. 1,400 less than in the previous year. The gross profit of the Yerauda factory amounted to Rs. 8,114, being nearly double the amount of the profits in the previous year. A large increase in profits is also to be noticed in the case of the Bombay House of Correction, and the Kárwár, Thána, and Haidarábád jails; whilst the profits have fallen off in the Ahmedábád jail from Rs. 5,619 in 1875 to Rs. 2,163 in 1876; in the Surat jail from Rs. 5,882 in 1875 to Rs. 4,702 in 1876, and in the Ahmednagar jail from Rs. 969 in 1875 to Rs. 403 in 1876. The working of the Dhulia, Sátára, Ratnágiri, and Dohad jail factories was also considerably less profitable in 1876 than in the previous year. The statement displaying the earnings per head of the convicts employed in the factories exhibits great variations, the sums earned varying from Rs. 29-10 at Aden, Rs. 24-12 at Surat, Rs. 17-4 in the Bombay House of Correction, Rs. 14-7½ in the Bombay Common Jail, Rs. 14-4 at Kurrachee, Rs. 1-4 at Ahmednagar, Rs. 1-3½ at Kaládgi, Rs. 1-2½ at Thána, and Rs. 1-5 at Kaira. Many of these results cannot but be considered unsatisfactory.

Finance. The total gross expenditure connected with criminal jails of all classes during the year amounted to Rs. 10,53,369, or Rs. 2,871 less than in 1875. Deducting cash receipts for labour and jail-manufactured articles sold during the year, the net expenditure was Rs. 8,11,188, being Rs. 1,550 in excess of the net expenditure in the preceding year. The only item in which a large decrease is perceptible in 1876, as compared with 1875, is the charge for the construction of jails. In 1875 this amounted to Rs. 1,72,759: in the year under report it had fallen to Rs. 1,51,583, the diminution being due to the fact that the works at the Yerauda and Thána jails and at the House of Correction have been almost completed, and that, consequently, the sums expended on those jails were materially less in 1876 than in 1875. The report of the Inspector-General of Prisons shows, however, that this reduction in the expenditure on the construction of jails can be but temporary: even in normal years the prison accommodation

is insufficient for the requirements of the Presidency: several of the existing jails are dilapidated, unsafe, and, in other respects, unsuited to the purpose for which they are used, and when the condition of the finances will permit, new jails will have to be built at Dhuliákot, Belgaum, Aden, Sátára, and in the Kaládgi district. The cost of establishments in 1876 was Rs. 2,11,861, or Rs. 1,348 in excess of the expenditure under this head in 1875; but the increase is stated by the Inspector-General of Prisons to be rather nominal than real, and to be due to various changes in the mode of account. The reductions recently proposed by the Inspector-General of Prisons in the strength and cost of the establishments of the two Bombay city jails will, when carried out, considerably diminish the disproportionate and unnecessarily high charges on account of the staff of those prisons.

Reformatories.

For the punishment and reform of boy criminals the three institutions, the Poona Juvenile Prison, the Bombay Sassoon Reformatory, and the Shikárpur Juvenile Prison continue to work well. These institutions have now almost their full number of inmates, and, as the demands on their space steadily increase from year to year, some further provision will soon be necessary. A general scheme for the establishment of reformatories throughout the Presidency is now engaging the attention of Government.

Poona.

The Juvenile Prison in Poona is again favourably mentioned. The number of boys in confinement in 1876 was seventy, or five less than in the preceding year. The number of admissions during the year was, however, slightly larger than in 1875 or 1874, and the number remaining in the institution on the 31st December 1876 shows an increase of four, from forty-one the number of the inmates at the close of the previous year. At the end of the year the prison contained nearly its complement of boys. The daily average strength, forty-five, was a number, seven, in excess of the return for 1875, but lower than it was in 1874 and 1873. Of the twenty-nine juvenile offenders admitted during the year fifteen were sentenced to terms of confinement of two years and upwards. The sentences passed on the remainder varied from six to eighteen months each. The one boy sentenced to less than one year's imprisonment was removed from the Common Jail, Bombay, to the juvenile prison by order of the Inspector-General of Prisons. It is satisfactory to notice that more attention has been paid to the rule prohibiting magistrates from sending boys under sentences of less than one year's imprisonment. Complete information of the parts of the Presidency from which the boys have been sent has not been supplied. But it appears that of the twenty-nine boys admitted during the year eight were sent from Poona, four from Thána, four from Bombay, three from Gujarát, and three from Sátára. Of the boys admitted five were Musalmáns, one a native Christian, and one a Sikh: the rest were Hindus of various castes. The offence for which they were sentenced was, in eighteen instances, theft; in five cases house-trespass or house-breaking; and in two cases robbery. One boy was punished for kidnapping; one for mischief; one for coining; and one, aged only thirteen years, for rape. The conduct of the boys during the year

is described as having been very good, and in only one instance was there a necessity for the infliction of corporal punishment. The general health of the inmates of the prison has also been satisfactory, and residence in the institution seems to improve the condition, mental and physical. Only one death from dysentery occurred during the year. The report of the results of the literary and mechanical education of the boys is favourable. The deputy educational inspector states that the school appears to be in good order, and that the master and the warder seem to take interest in their work. Considering that only one of the seventy boys in the prison had, prior to his admission, received any literary instruction, the progress appears fair. As regards manual labour, forty-one boys were learning smith's work, twenty-three carpentry, and six weaving.

Bombay.

The details of the management of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution are for two years, 1875-76 and 1876-77. They are in the main satisfactory. The number of boys in the institution on the 31st March 1875 was 139; on the 31st March 1876, 145; and on the 31st March 1877, 144, or within six of the full number the building is calculated to accommodate. The number of new admissions during the two years was 121, of whom eighty-two were received in 1875-76, and thirty-nine in 1876-77. In the former year the unusually large number of eighty-one boys was sent to the institution by the Presidency magistrates, whilst in 1876-77 only thirty-six boys were so sent. During the period under report but two boys, both of them in 1876-77, were forwarded by mofussil magistrates, one from Kaira; the other from Sátára. Although the number of the inmates at the close of 1876-77 was less by one than it was on the 31st March 1876, the daily average strength for the year ending the 31st March last was 145, or ten higher than it was in the previous period of twelve months. It seems probable, therefore, that the full number which the institution can accommodate will soon be reached, and it will then be necessary to discontinue, at least for a time, fresh admissions. The proportion of Musalmáns in the institution seems very large. On the 31st March 1877 they numbered sixty, whilst Hindus were thirty, Pársis fifteen, Jews and Christians six each, and low-caste boys twenty-seven. The report gives no information regarding the general health of the boys. But it is gratifying to learn that their conduct has been uniformly good. The large number of boys who absconded, twenty-five in 1875-76 and eleven in 1876-77, or thirty-six in all, is matter of regret; and it seems strange that of the runaways only twelve were caught and brought back.

The portions of the report that treat of the education of the boys are satisfactory. Of the 144 boys in the institution on the 31st March 1877 fourteen, too young to learn any craft, were being taught to read and write. Of the remaining 130, forty-five were being brought up as compositors, folders, and bookbinders; sixteen were learning to work in brass; twenty-two were being taught blacksmith's work; twenty-seven were being trained as carpenters and turners, and twenty were employed as

painters. Government are glad to notice that the committee state that, from personal observation, they are satisfied that under the careful supervision of the superintendent, who is himself a mechanic, the boys are progressing favourably in the various useful crafts they are learning. Twenty boys, earning Rs. 66 a month, are daily employed at the Government Central Press. Judicious arrangements are made by the committee for the literary education of the boys, and their time seems well divided between book learning and mechanical training. The report of the educational inspector shows that fair progress has been made by the boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and, by some of the elder boys, in English. The total cost of the maintenance of the institution was in 1875-76 Rs. 19,988, and in 1876-77 Rs. 22,307. The increased expenditure in the latter year is chiefly noticeable in three items, in medicines and medical attendance, which cost Rs. 1,189 in 1876-77 against Rs. 639 in 1875-76; in the purchase of tools and materials, for which purpose Rs. 1,545 were expended in 1876-77 compared with Rs. 903 in the previous year, and in the feeding of the boys maintained by Government, the charge for which amounted to Rs. 13,665 in 1876-77, contrasted with Rs. 12,744 in 1875-76. The last-mentioned increase is due to the average daily strength of the boys in the institution having risen from 135 in 1875-76 to 145 in 1876-77. The expense to Government on account of the reformatory was, in the first of the two years under review, Rs. 16,344-8-1, and in the second Rs. 17,264-11-6: the increased expenditure is attributable to the larger daily average number of boys. Setting aside 'miscellaneous receipts,' which amounted in 1875-76 to Rs. 481-9-2, and in 1876-77 to Rs. 522-9-4, it appears that the sale of stores (by which term, presumably, are meant articles manufactured in the institution) and work done for cash produced in 1875-76 Rs. 855-9-4, and in 1876-77 Rs. 2,655-12-3, and that the boys employed on work outside the institution earned Rs. 425-3-9 in 1875-76, and Rs. 526-9-1 in 1876-77.

Into the juvenile prison attached to the district jail at Shikárpur thirteen youths were admitted, seventeen were in confinement at the commencement of the year, and the number in the institution on 31st December last is stated to have been eighteen. The daily average number of juvenile offenders in the prison during the year under report was sixteen compared with seventeen in 1875. This is within four of the greatest number the building can accommodate. Of the thirteen boys admitted in 1876, nine were committed to prison by criminal courts in the Shikárpur district, three were sent from Haidarábád, and one from Kurrachee. In the majority of instances the offence of which they were convicted was theft. The ages of the boys admitted varied from twelve to fifteen years. Eight were Musalmáns and five Hindus. Two of the boys sent to the juvenile prison in 1876 had been previously convicted. One, a boy aged only twelve years, had been sentenced twice before. In seven cases the punishment awarded was two years' imprisonment; in one case it amounted to six and two-thirds years' imprisonment, whilst in the remaining five cases it ranged from twelve to four months. The conduct of the boys is described as, on the **Shikárpur.**

whole, very good. There were few breaches of jail discipline, and those for the most part were of a trivial nature. The general health is reported to have been excellent. No death has occurred during the year, or, in fact, since the establishment of the prison. The progress made in literary and mechanical training is fairly satisfactory. All the boys are learning carpentry, and six of them can, without help, make common chairs and tables, and turn out other ordinary work as well as the average village carpenter.

Civil Justice.

The number of cases for disposal under the general jurisdiction of the High Court was 1,457 against 1,510 in 1875, showing a decrease of fifty-three. Of these 1,457 cases, 723 remained from last year, and 734 were instituted during 1876, or six more than in 1875. The number disposed of was 720, or sixty-seven less than the previous year, and the number pending was 737. Of the suits disposed of, 154 were contested, in forty-five of which judgment was given for the defendant. The average duration of contested suits was 307 days, and of uncontested 136 days. Under the equity jurisdiction there was one case, which was disposed of in favour of the plaintiff. Under the admiralty jurisdiction were three cases, of which one was disposed of and two remained undecided. Of twenty-two testamentary suits three were withdrawn, and seven were decided, and twelve were pending. Of seven matrimonial suits five were pending and two disposed of. There were also seven Pársi matrimonial cases, of which one was withdrawn, four were disposed of, and two were pending. In the insolvent court 1,046 petitions were on the file at the beginning of the year, and 622 were filed during the year, making a total of 1,668 for disposal against 1,589 in 1875. Of the whole number 564 were disposed of, leaving 1,104 in arrears. Of the 564, one hundred were contested, and of these twenty were decided in favour of the defendant. High Court.

The various descriptions of civil suits instituted during 1876 in all classes of civil courts, other than the courts of the town of Bombay, are given below. The figures for 1875 are added for purposes of comparison :— Suits.

Suits, 1875 and 1876.

Court.	For Money.		For Rent.		Other.		Total.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Mofussil small cause	20,320	20,247	...	...	...	...	20,320	20,247
Unpaid local ...	181	180	...	...	4	11	185	191
Sub-divisional ...	124,578	122,015	107	15	9,525	9,846	134,210	131,876
With small cause court powers ...	16,737	18,773	...	...	...	2	16,737	18,775
District judges'...	163	246	...	...	115	108	278	354
Cantonment ...	1,731	1,801	...	...	...	...	1,731	1,801
Revenue	...	...	...	...	4,873	4,340	4,873	4,340
Total ...	163,710	163,262	107	15	14,517	14,307	178,334	177,584

As has been the case for the last two years, ninety-one per cent of the total number of suits were brought to recover money. There were 124 suits against Government in 1876 against 128 in 1875. Of these 124, sixty-six were from Surat, twenty-one from Ratnágiri, ten each from Ahmedábád, Thána, and Dhárwár, five from Belgaum, and one each from Khándesh and Shikárpur.

Disposal. The subjoined table shows the number of cases for trial before the courts of the several grades shown below, the number disposed of, and the number pending :—

Disposal of Suits, 1875 and 1876.

Courts.	For disposal.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Mofussil small cause	22,454	22,582	20,251	20,965	2,203	1,612
Unpaid local	221	289	187	223	34	66
Paid sub-divisional	191,091	189,349	150,060	155,670	41,100	34,031
Do. exercising small cause court jurisdiction	5,833	6,873	4,950	5,769	883	1,104
District judges'	1,770	1,846	539	633	1,232	1,213
Cantonment magistrates	2,040	2,201	1,637	1,680	403	521
Revenue	5,826	6,291	5,575	5,943	251	348
Total ..	229,238	229,434	183,199	190,883	46,106	38,898

There were 196 more cases for disposal in 1876 than in 1875, and the number disposed of shows an increase of 7,684. Arrears decreased by 7,208.

Value. The total value of suits disposed of in 1876 by mofussil civil courts was Rs. 1,63,08,348, and by revenue courts Rs. 3,38,611. In 1875 the value of suits disposed of in civil courts amounted to Rs. 1,56,03,903, and in revenue courts to Rs. 3,01,403. The value of suits disposed of in civil courts in 1876, therefore, shows an increase over the value in 1875 by something more than seven lakhs of rupees, and in revenue courts by about Rs. 37,000. It will be remembered that the figures for 1875 were less than those for 1874 by something more than five lakhs for civil suits and by about Rs. 44,000 for revenue.

Duration. For the whole Presidency the average duration of contested suits was 467 days, and for uncontested seventy-six against 177 and 138, respectively, in 1875; taking civil courts only, and excluding revenue, the average duration of contested suits was in 1875 205 days, and for uncontested 162, against 535 and eighty-seven in the year under report.

Small cause courts. In the small cause courts, exclusive of the Bombay court, there were 2,203 suits remaining from 1875, and 20,379 were instituted in 1876, or a total, for disposal, of 22,582. In 1875 there were 20,338 suits instituted, and the total for disposal was 22,454. Business accordingly increased. The number of courts was the same as last year. The suits for disposal in 1876 were 5,845 in Ahmedábád and Nariád; 4,331 in Surat and Broach; 6,207 in Poona; 2,626 in Ahmednagar; and 3,573 in Kurrachee. In all the courts 20,965 suits, including those in which judgments were given by consent of parties, were disposed of, leaving 1,612 pending.

The returns of the Bombay small cause court show, compared with 1875, an increase of over a thousand in the number of suits instituted, and over a lakh of rupees in the amount litigated. This increase, as pointed out by the first judge, is chiefly nominal, and is due to an attempt to clear the files of a number of suits in which summonses were repeatedly granted, but never served. Such suits were struck off for want of service, and the plaintiffs allowed to file fresh suits without additional fees. Contrary to expectation fresh suits were filed in most of the cases, so the result was merely the apparent increase of litigation noticed above. The year 1876 may be taken, therefore, as showing no general increase or decrease in litigation in the Bombay court of small causes. What little change there may have been, is probably in the direction of increase, as the value of stamps filed is slightly greater than it was in 1875. The number of suits under the extended jurisdiction has again risen, though the increase in the preceding year was supposed to be abnormal. The number of suits under Rs. 10 which fell in 1874 and 1875, but had been gradually rising in the five years preceding, is now again rising. The number of distress warrants issued is greater by eighty-five than in 1875, but the amount of rent claimed is not greater in proportion. The number of warrants is still less than in 1874. The net amount credited to Government is slightly larger than it was in 1874, and the expenditure is slightly less than that of the previous year. The number of appearances of parties by barristers, attorneys, and pleaders continues to rise. The court was open 252 days during the year. Omitting cases decided *ex-parte*, struck off, or compromised, the number decided during the year was 20,297. Of these 17,704 were disposed of on the day the summons was returnable, and only 2,593 (against 3,087 in the previous year) were adjourned. Comparing the number of cases tried by each of the judges with the number of new trials ordered, it appears that of cases tried by the first judge in 5·6 per thousand new trials were ordered, of cases tried by the second judge in 4·8 per thousand, of those by the third judge in 2·3 per thousand, and of those by the fourth judge in 3·9 per thousand.

Unpaid tribunals.

In unpaid local tribunals, of 289 suits for disposal, 223 were decided, leaving sixty-six in arrears. In 1875 there were 221 for disposal, and 187 were decided.

Subordinate courts.

In the subordinate judges' courts the number of suits in arrears on 1st January 1876 was 40,373
The number of suits instituted during 1876 was ... 145,123
and the number received by transfer was 3,853
making a total for disposal of 189,349
against a total of 191,094
for the year 1875. Of suits instituted there was a decrease of 3,456. Of the total number of 189,349 suits for disposal, 155,670 were disposed of against 150,060 in 1875, or 5,610 more than in that year. There were 34,031 suits pending on 31st December 1876 compared with 41,100 in arrears for the year before. The following table shows the number of suits for disposal during the years 1875 and 1876 in subordinate judges' courts, and the number of suits instituted there in each year :—

Subordinate Judges' Courts, 1875 and 1876.

Subordinate Judges' Courts.	Suits for disposal.		Suits instituted.		Less than in	More than in
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1875.
Ahmedábád ...	20,839	25,389	17,027	18,129	...	1,102
Surat	21,443	19,400	12,818	12,440	378	...
Thána	30,380	28,983	23,916	23,008	908	...
Ratnágiri ...	11,131	11,452	7,580	7,858	...	278
Khándesh ...	24,484	23,963	19,971	19,263	708	...
Ahmednagar ...	12,628	10,702	9,524	8,005	1,519	...
Poona	17,621	19,095	14,388	15,374	...	986
Sátára	17,338	16,649	11,413	10,766	647	...
Belgaum	9,416	8,132	8,131	6,899	1,232	...
Dhárwár... ..	4,569	5,198	3,556	4,434	...	878
Kánára	3,627	3,444	2,852	2,908	...	56
	173,476	172,407	131,176	129,084	2,092	...
Panch Máháls ...	2,020	1,964	1,866	1,698	168	...
	175,496	174,371	133,042	130,782	2,260	...
Kurrachee ..	3,157	2,786	3,063	2,640	423	...
Haidarábád ...	7,960	7,850	7,811	7,562	249	...
Shikárpur ...	9,991	10,840	9,592	9,776	...	184
Thar and Párkar.	323	375	306	352	...	46
	21,431	21,851	20,772	20,330	442	...
	196,927	196,222	153,814	151,112	2,702	...

This statement, which includes suits coming before the subordinate judges of Khándesh, Poona, and Sátára in the exercise of their small cause court jurisdiction, shows a net decrease of 2,702 suits filed in the courts of the subordinate judges throughout the Presidency. A similar table in last year's report showed a net increase of 6,570. In the Presidency, excluding Sind, 2,260 fewer suits were instituted, the diminution having been most marked in Ahmednagar, and least in Surat and the Panch Máháls. In Ahmedábád, Poona, and Dhárwár there was a marked increase; there was also a trifling increase in Ratnágiri and Kánára. In Sind 442 fewer suits were instituted.

In the chief courts of districts there were 1,491 suits for disposal in 1876 against 1,492 in the year previous. In the courts of the cantonment magistrates at Poona and Belgaum there were 2,204 civil suits for disposal compared with 2,040 in 1875. At Thána there is an unpaid local revenue court where three suits were instituted and disposed of. In the mámlatdár's courts 6,021 cases were filed against 5,497 in the preceding year, and there were 6,288 cases for disposal against 5,821 in 1875, and 6,253 in 1874.

Disposal. Of the suits for disposal in all courts of the Presidency, with the exception of the small cause court of Bombay, 192,186 were disposed of, including suits transferred to dormant files and otherwise settled. Of this total 33,360, or 17 per cent, were contested, and 48 per cent were decreed *ex-parte*.

Execution.

The applications to execute decrees continue to be almost as numerous as before. At the end of 1875, 67,677 applications for execution were pending and 282,516 were filed, which, added to 224, gave a total of 350,417 for disposal. In 1875 276,681 applications were filed and 348,063 were for disposal, from which it appears that 1,165 fewer applications were filed in 1876 than in 1875, though suits for disposal were more by 2,354. Of the total for the year under report, 30,212 decrees were completely executed, or 1,752 more than in the previous year, and 80,352 were partially executed, or 2,219 more. At the end of 1876 56,103 decrees were pending, or a decrease of 6,878. The following table shows the nature and number of coercive processes issued in the Presidency of Bombay during 1876 and the two previous years :—

Coercive Processes, 1874 to 1876.

Year.	Imprisonment of persons.	Movable Property.		Immovable Property.		Orders under Section 343, Code of Civil Procedure.
		Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	
1874	12,091	31,896	8,835	32,677	22,699	238
1875	7,106	16,228	7,384	31,977	22,641	287
1876	4,550	17,551	7,298	30,522	21,413	286

Appeals.

Turning from original to appellate business it appears that throughout the Presidency there were 4,502 appeals instituted and 8,439 for hearing, or less than in 1875. There were 5,276 appeals disposed of against 5,192 in the previous year, and 3,055 remained on the files against 3,233. Of the total appeals instituted, 487 were filed in courts other than chief courts of districts, 3,436 were filed in the chief courts of districts, twenty-one were regular appeals in the high court from one judge or bench in original jurisdiction, 529 were appeals in the high court from district courts and special appeals, and twenty-nine were in the sadar court of Sind. Of appeals pending, 549 were in arrears in courts other than chief courts, 2,101 in chief courts, 390 in the high court, and fifteen in Sind.

Registration.

Registrations. There have during the past year been 76,381 registrations against 75,550 in the year 1875-76. The increase is one of 831 transactions, and in ratio is about 1·1 per cent. Compulsory registrations have increased from 60,194 in 1875-76 to 60,975 in the past year, and optional from 15,356 to 15,406; the first-named class exhibiting an increase of 781 transactions, the last-named one of fifty; the ratio of increase being in the former case about 1·30 per cent, and in the latter about thirty-three per cent. The number of wills registered has increased from 532 in 1875-76 to 586 in the past year, and in the latter period, of authorities to adopt thirteen have been registered against one in the previous year. Wills and authorities to adopt belong, as regards registration, the first to the optional, the last to the compulsory class. In the past year three wills were deposited, one was withdrawn from deposit, two were opened, and one removed to a civil court, against six deposits, two withdrawals, two cases of opening, and one removal, in the year 1875-76.

Property. The aggregate stated value of property affected by instruments registered during 1876-77 amounted to Rs. 3,65,37,813-10-4 against Rs. 4,64,78,529-7-9 in 1875-76. The average value per transaction,[1] taking all classes together, amounted in 1876-77 to Rs. 487-12-7 against Rs. 627 in the preceding year. The average value per transaction relating to real property was, in the period under report, Rs. 478-12-4 against Rs. 624-7-6 in the preceding year, and of movable property, Rs. 556-1-1 against Rs. 523-14-6. The average registration fee per document in the compulsory class was Rs. 2-1-2 in 1876-77 against Rs. 2-2-10 in the preceding year; in the optional immovable class it was Re. 0-7-10 against Re. 0-9-1; and in the optional miscellaneous class it has been the same as during the preceding year, namely, Rs. 2-1-7. Taking all classes together, the average registration fee per deed stands at Re. 1-13-4 for the past year against Re. 1-14-11 for 1875-76.

Results. The year under review opened favourably for the Registration department. In its early months there was a large increase in the number of transactions; in many offices, where the work had been steadily falling off for a considerable time, there were promising signs of a recovery, and everything appeared to point to a year in which the results, both as regarded the number of transactions recorded, and the amount of revenue

[1] Excluding wills and authorities to adopt, and 889 deeds in which no value or consideration was shown.

realized, would be satisfactory. The failure of the monsoon of 1876, however, occasioning, as it did in many districts, wide-spread distress, which, as time went on, deepened into famine, has had on the whole, as far as the past year is concerned, a very prejudicial effect on the fortunes of the Registration department, and the result is, that, notwithstanding the favourable manner in which the year opened, the number of transactions recorded in 1876-77 shows a very trivial increase on those for 1875-76. The effect of the famine has been, as alleged by some registrars, to cause an increase in the number of transactions in their districts; while others again urge that the above cause has produced the totally opposite effect of driving the numbers down. It is believed that in the main both ideas are sound. Thus the non-famine districts have many of them experienced the benefit of money being poured into them to pay for the grain which has been so largely exported to the districts in which there was a partial or total failure of crops, and this inflow of money, as it is believed, had a tendency to increase the operations of the department in some, at all events, of those districts. In the famine districts, too, it is believed that, as regards registration, the failure of last season's crops has had in some localities precisely the opposite effect to that which it has had in others. In the districts where the bulk of the population consists of peasants of the poorest class, the failure of last season's crops may be said to have, for a time at all events, destroyed what little credit remained to them, and the result has been that the operations of the department in those localities have experienced a severe check. Again, on the other hand, in those of the distressed districts, where the cultivating class are in somewhat better circumstances, and where in addition there are other classes of inhabitants more or less well-to-do, the distress of the year, wide-reaching as it has been in its effects, has driven many people, not ordinarily in the habit of resorting to the money-lender, to raise money either by way of sale or mortgage. Though the earlier months of the year showed a considerable increase in the number of registrations recorded, yet this was to a great extent nullified by the unfavourable results from September to March. What the ultimate effect of the famine will be as regards the operations of the department, as a whole, it is at the present time difficult to see, and useless to speculate upon. The approach of the past monsoon brought a revival of credit amongst the ryots in certain districts, and during the months of April, May, and June 1877 transactions were reported to have been more numerous than in the corresponding months of the previous year, but whether this activity will continue remains to be seen.

Of the twenty-five districts the following, thirteen in number, show an increase in the number of transactions recorded: Sátára, Poona, Ahmedábád, Kánára, Kaira, Belgaum, Thána, Dhárwár, Surat, Ratnágiri, Kaládgi, the Panch Máháls, and Thar and Párkar. The greatest increase, in point of numbers, is in the district of Belgaum, where 479 transactions, in excess of those for 1875-76, have been recorded. The highest ratio of increase, if the results of the previous year be kept in view, is in the Panch Máháls, where the increase of fifty-four transactions is equivalent to about

14·9 per cent of the total number for 1875-76. In the twelve districts of Khándesh, Broach, Násik, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Bombay, Kolába, Aden, Shikárpur, Haidarábád, Kurrachee, and the Upper Sind Frontier, a decline in registration is observable. The heaviest decrease in point of numbers is in Broach, in which district there have been 415 less transactions recorded than in 1875-76. The heaviest ratio of decrease appears in the district of Aden, where a falling off of fifty-five registrations, equal to about 21·65 per cent of the total number of transactions for the preceding year, appears. The decrease in the province of Sind is very marked; the total number for 1875-76 having been 7,545, and for the past year 6,777. This decrease of 768 in numbers and of about 10·17 per cent in ratio, appears to be almost exclusively due to the introduction into Sind of the Encumbered Estates Act No. XIV. of 1876, as a large proportion of the borrowing classes of Sind were to be found amongst the Zamindárs, for whose especial behoof this Act has been passed.

Refusals to register. There have been 229 cases of refusal to register against 225 in the preceding year. In fourteen cases on appeal to a registrar the order of refusal by a sub-registrar was reversed, and in eighteen cases such order was confirmed. In seventeen cases on appeal to a district court the original order of refusal was set aside.

Impounded documents. There have, during the past year, been 245 cases against 235 in the preceding year of deeds impounded by registering officers, on the ground of insufficiency of stamp. In seventy-four of these cases the stamp authority declared that sufficient stamp duty had been paid; in 154 it was declared that the deeds were insufficiently stamped; and seventeen cases were pending at the close of the year.

Offices. During the year under review one sub-registry office, that of Walod in the district of Surat, has been abolished. At the close of the past year there were twenty-five registry and 227 sub-registry offices in operation.

Inspection. During the past year the Inspector-General examined the records of fifteen registry and twenty-nine sub-registry offices, and the Branch Inspector-General those of two registry and seven sub-registry offices. The inspectors of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th divisions, respectively, examined twenty-six, thirty, twenty-four, and fifteen sub-registry offices, and the district indices in one registry office were examined by the second division inspector, and those in two registry offices by the inspector of the 3rd division.* There were 149 inspections of sub-registry offices carried out by registrars and sixty-seven by assistant and deputy collectors. The number of inspections by revenue officers is rather smaller

* In addition to the registration inspection work of the year performed by them, the Inspector-General and the four inspectors between them, in 1876-77, performed the following amount of stamp inspection :—

Number of stamp central depôts examined as to stamp stocks and accounts	12
Number of stamp sub-depôts examined as to stamp stocks and accounts	86
Number of vendors whose stamp stocks and accounts were examined	243
Number of judges and magistrates' courts in which the court-fee stamps on the records were examined	42

than usual, and this is due to the heavy duties in connection with the famine, which, during the past year, have fallen to the lot of many of these officers in the distressed districts. Of the 252 offices of the department only twenty-seven have remained unexamined during the year.

Prosecutions.

During the year under report there have been twelve prosecutions for offences against the registration law. Nine persons were convicted, one was acquitted, and two cases were undecided at the close of the year. One sub-registrar has, during the same period, been dismissed from his appointment on strong suspicion of his having tampered with the books of his office.

Sixty-four deeds relating to property, valued at Rs. 23,517-15-0, have been destroyed under the provisions of Section 83 of the Registration Act. Of these sixty-four deeds, forty-five had been registered, and of the remainder the registration had been refused.

Receipts.

The receipts of the department during the past year, under the various heads, are shown in the subjoined statement, which, to facilitate comparison, also exhibits the receipts for the previous year :—

Registration Income, 1875-77.

Items.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Compulsory	1,31,074 4 0	1,26,607 6 0	....	4,466 14 0
Optional	6,369 8 0	5,694 14 0	....	674 10 0
Miscellaneous	7,668 0 0	6,805 14 0	....	862 2 0
Deposit of wills	24 0 0	12 0 0	....	12 0 0
Registration of wills	2,134 0 0	2,356 0 0	222 0 0	....
Penalties	2,617 8 0	3,818 15 0	1,201 7 0	....
Withdrawal of sealed cover	8 0 0	4 0 0	....	4 0 0
Opening of sealed covers	4 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	....
Powers of attorney, general	344 0 0	364 0 0	20 0 0	....
Ditto special	410 0 0	444 0 0	34 0 0	....
Commissions	110 0 0	85 0 0	....	25 0 0
Visits	6,015 0 0	6,585 0 0	570 0 0	....
Searches and inspections	2,010 0 0	2,095 0 0	85 0 0	....
Translations filed	22 0 0	24 0 0	2 0 0	....
Extra fee for registration	2,043 0 0	1,709 0 0	....	334 0 0
Copying fee	63,032 4 0	71,002 15 6	7,970 11 6	....
Extra fee	3,794 4 0	3,753 8 0	....	41 12 0
Other miscellaneous receipts	960 13 10	1,005 1 11	41 4 1	....
Deduct Decrease ..	2,28,640 9 10	2,32,373 10 5	10,153 6 7	6,420 6 0
	....	....	6,420 6 0	....
Net Increase ..	....	....	3,733 0 7	....

The net result of what appears above is represented by an increase of Rs. 3,733-0-7 on the receipts for 1875-76. The result is somewhat disappointing, as the enhanced rate of copying fee came into operation on September 1st, and it was estimated that though it would only be in operation for seven months of the year under review, it would cause an increase in the departmental receipts for the entire year to the extent of Rs. 8,500 over the receipts for 1875-76. The falling off in the number of registrations which, owing to the famine, became so marked in so many districts almost contemporaneously with the introduction of the heavier rate of fee has, in the matter of the receipts, to a great extent,

neutralized the effect of the new fee; while, in addition, the greatly decreased average value of each transaction recorded during the year has brought down the fee realizations under the *ad-valorem* scale. As it is, however, it is satisfactory to observe that the increased fee has, during the seven months it was in operation, been more or less instrumental in adding something like Rs. 8,000 to the receipt side of the account.

Expenditure. The expenditure of the year is classified under the various heads of charge in the accompanying statement, and is therein contrasted with the expenditure for 1875-76 :—

Registration Expenses, 1875-77.

Items.	1875-76.			1876-77.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Fixed salaries of officers	1,15,659	0	10	1,21,813	6	10	6,154	6	0	....		
Percentage paid to the same	43,237	1	6	43,684	8	4	447	6	10	....		
Cost of Establishment.												
Permanent	46,197	8	10	46,539	1	3	341	8	5	....		
Temporary	15	0	0	116	11	0	101	11	0	....		
Travelling allowance	11,958	9	6	11,489	7	4	....			449	2	2
Furniture and house-rent	1,531	8	1	4,773	0	3	3,241	8	2	....		
Postage	2,703	4	6	2,476	7	0	....			226	13	6
Printing and stationery	9,340	5	7	7,596	7	10	....			1,743	13	9
Miscellaneous	7,336	4	4	8,060	0	0	723	11	8	....		
	2,37,958	11	2	2,46,549	1	10	11,010	4	1	2,419	13	5
Deduct Decrease ..	....			....			2,419	13	5	....		
Net Increase ..	....			....			8,590	6	8	....		

From the above statement it appears that the expenditure has increased by Rs. 8,590-6-8. This is mainly due to two causes: *firstly*, to the heavy rent of Rs. 3,000 per annum, which has to be paid for the accommodation in Bombay of the offices of the Inspector-General and the Registrar of Bombay, offices which up February 1876 were accommodated rent-free in a building the property of Government; *secondly*, to the fact that a sum of Rs. 5,333-5-4, salary drawn by the Inspector-General on his return from privilege leave in April 1876, and which properly formed part of the expenditure of the preceding year, stands as a debit against the departmental funds for 1876-77. The charge, under the head of permanent establishment, exhibits an increase owing to a cause similar to that last mentioned, certain salaries for the closing months of the year 1875-76 having been drawn in the early months of 1876-77. The increase in the charge for temporary establishment is due to special arrangements for indexing old records in the central record rooms of Ratnágiri; while the increase in the miscellaneous expenditure is attributable to the larger number of refunds paid during the past year than in that which preceded it. Last year it was noted that in 1875-76 seventeen districts had proved self-supporting, and that in eight the expenditure had outrun the receipts. For the year under report nineteen districts exhibit a surplus, and in the remaining six a deficit is observable. These last-named are the districts

of the Panch Máháls, Ahmednagar, Kaládgi, Aden, Upper Sind Frontier, and Thar and Párkar. It may be observed, however, that this statement *per se* is somewhat misleading, inasmuch as no account is taken of the cost of the offices of the Inspector General, the four special Inspectors, and the Branch Inspector General in Sind. When those items are taken into consideration, it is found that they very considerably exceed the credit balances of the nineteen districts which were self-supporting. For the first time in the history of the registration department the financial result of the year in Sind shows a surplus of receipts over expenditure. The surplus in itself is small, only some Rs. 160, but it nevertheless forms a satisfactory feature in a year which has otherwise financially proved unsatisfactory.

Balance.

The following is the departmental balance-sheet for the past year, as taken from the Inspector General's Annual Administration Report, but Government have pointed out in their Resolution No. 6889, dated 17th November 1877, that the deficit as shown by the Inspector-General has not been correctly estimated, and that the real loss of the department on the year's operations amounted to no less than Rs. 14,176, in consequence of which some reductions in establishment have had to be made, and the Inspector-General was informed that, unless he could indisputably show a respectable surplus in the report for the current year, further and large reductions would have to be effected immediately :—

Registration Balance Sheet, 1876-77.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Fees and penalties ...	2,31,368	8	6	Actual expenditure under Act VIII. of 1871	2,38,995	7	0
Miscellaneous	1,005	1	11	Expenditure under Joint Stock Companies' Act	1,014	7	6
Receipts under Joint Stock Companies' Act..	5,601	10	0		2,40,009	14	6
	2,37,975	4	5	*Add—*			
Add—				Value of books and forms (obtained from the Government Press free of charge) issued during the year	7,553	10	10
Value of books and forms supplied to the subordinate officers out of the stock on hand on the 31st March 1876...	5,199	5	8				
	2,43,174	10	1				
Net deficit ...	4,388	15	3				
	2,47,563	9	4		2,47,563	9	4

Municipal Administration.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

During the year the corporation held twenty-three, and the town council sixty-one meetings.

Rates.

The number of properties assessed was 22,458, thirteen more than in 1875; but the gross valuation of rateable property again fell by a little more than 2¾ lakhs of rupees, from Rs. 1,15,55,066 in 1875 to Rs. 1,12,75,710 in 1876. The gross falling off in valuation was Rs. 5,01,397, but new or increased valuations amounting to Rs. 2,22,041 on 299 new buildings, and 102 of which the valuation was raised, reduced it to Rs. 2,79,356. No alterations were made in the assessment rates during the year under report. The house-rate was at five per cent on net valuation. The police and lighting rates at two per cent; the halalcore-cess at three per cent; and the water-rate by meter at twelve annas per 1,000 gallons; and on house valuation, three-and-a-half per cent on the first Rs. 100, two per cent on the second Rs. 100, and one and one-fourth per cent on the third Rs. 100 and upwards of monthly rent.

The following statement shows the assessments for the year, and deductions from them, as compared with 1875:—

Bombay Municipality Assessments, 1875-76.

	Year.	Total Assessment.	Remissions.	Refunds.	Total Deduction.	Net Assessment for Collection.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
House-rate ...	1875...	5,19,978	27,882	5,141	33,023	4,86,955
	1876...	5,07,407	30,099	4,530	34,629	4,72,778
Police-rate ...	1875...	2,08,899	10,733	420	11,153	1,97,746
	1876...	2,06,327	12,425	470	12,895	1,93,432
Lighting-rate ...	1875...	2,08,939	13,521	2,044	15,565	1,93,374
	1876...	2,06,367	16,071	1,795	17,866	1,88,501
Halalcore-cess ...	1875...	2,13,468	11,264	1,543	12,807	2,00,661
	1876...	2,12,162	16,377	1,347	17,724	1,94,438
Water-rate ...	1875...	3,01,121	5,635	2,541	8,176	2,92,945
	1876...	3,11,638	2,787	452	3,239	3,08,396
	1875...	14,52,405	69,035	11,689	80,724	13,71,681
	1876...	14,43,901	77,759	8,594	86,353	13,57,548

It will be seen from the above statement that, although compared with 1875 the gross assessment fell by only Rs. 8,564, the net assessment, owing to increased remissions and refunds, was

Rs. 14,133 less than in that year. House, police, lighting, and halalcore rates fell off, because of decreased valuation. On the other hand, owing chiefly to increase of water supplied to mills and presses, the water-rate yielded about Rs. 10,500 more than formerly. There has been a decrease of Rs. 6,720 on private horses and carriages, and of Rs. 7,373 on public conveyances. The decrease in the tax on private carriages probably will not amount to more than Rs, 1,200, as the schedules in many cases were not issued until the last quarter, and consequently were not received back in time to allow of the tax being collected before the close of the year. The decrease on public conveyances is ascribed to the evasion of the tax by the cart-men with the connivance of the messengers of the wheel-tax department, all of whom have been dismissed in consequence.

Revenue.

The municipality received Rs. 2,20,846 more than the budget estimate of receipts, and spent Rs. 1,89,492 less than the budget estimate of expenditure, and, as the opening cash balance was Rs. 1,48,537 more than estimated, they were, on the whole, Rs. 5,58,875 to the good. The principal excess items of receipt were the renewal of the Government contribution of Rs. 90,000 towards police expenses; town duties Rs. 73,000 due chiefly to the special importation of grain; market receipts Rs. 23,000; and miscellaneous receipts Rs. 21,000.

The income and expenditure of the year were as under—

Taxation, Proper.

	Rs.
House-rate five per cent (including Government and Port Trust contributions)	5,46,674
Police-rate two per cent (do. do. do.) ...	2,17,684
Government contribution to police expenses	90,000
Lighting rate two per cent (including Government and Port Trust contribution)	2,13,093
Wheel-tax and land conveyance licences...	2,40,600
Liquor licences	1,41,725
Tobacco duty licences	1,48,356
Town duties	6,36,147
Contribution from insurance companies	13,922
	22,48,201

Service rendered.

Halalcore-cess	2,04,077
Water-rate	3,08,377
	5,12,454

From Property.

Market receipts	2,28,386
Tramway rent	15,608
Public gardens	6,520
	2,50,514

Miscellaneous.

	Rs.
Contribution from municipal servants towards pension fund	9,955
Miscellaneous fines	11,672
Do. fees	59,096
Do. savings	3,395
Do. receipts	39,813
Profits on stores adjusted	15,839
Arrears of occupiers' rates from the railway company ...	26,784
Total ...	31,77,723

Expenditure.

General superintendence	1,09,189
Public health department, including vaccination and contribution towards the Gokaldás Tejpal Hospital ...	6,68,075
Police account	3,95,487
Lighting account	2,84,660
Assessment and collection charges	96,658
Collection of town duty, tobacco and liquor licences ...	45,609
Engineer's department, road-watering, maintenance of public gardens, improvement of streets and maintenance of Love-grove pumping station, and Warli and Dharani sluices, ...	2,46,469
Road repairs	2,53,943
Market and slaughter-houses	75,606
Water works account	2,41,398
Interest, sinking on local debt...	1,93,235
Payment towards the Government loans of fifteen lakhs of rupees each, and Tulsi loan of four lakhs	3,18,573
Primary education	10,000
New works...	1,51,095
Pensions, gratuities, and compassionate allowances, office-rent, loss on all works and auditors' allowances and other contingencies	70,440
Total ...	31,60,437

The following works, begun during the year, remained unfinished at its close. The Marine street sewer, the Vehar water main at Mazagon for supplying the shipping, the Paidhoni cistern, and the Hindu and Muhammadan burial-grounds at Arthur road. The object of the Marine street sewer, which is 1,650 feet long, and will cost nearly Rs. 30,000, is to divert the sewage of the southern section of the fort from its original outfall in the dockyard into the main sewer, the outfall of which is close to the mint. The Paidhoni cistern, which is supplied with Vehar water, was constructed in consequence of a report from the Health Officer that, owing to the soaking through of sewage from a leaky drain, the water in the old dipping-well was unfit to drink. The new cistern will hold 25,000 gallons of water; its cost will be Rs. 7,500.

The following works, begun in 1875, were completed during 1876: the Pedder markets; the Currey road; the new office for the tobacco department; the DeLisle road; surface drainage near Jaggonnaht Sunkershett's house; a pumping station at Carnac wharf; and a pound-keeper's house.

The available grant for repairs to roads was Rs. 2,23,660. The area of roads repaired was 608,466 square yards, at five

annas eleven pies per square yard, being nine pies per yard more than last year on account of the higher rate of metal and sandstone. The experiment of repairing roads by filling the interstices of the metalling with coal-tar was not successful. The additional endurance of the road was found not in proportion to the extra cost. The tramway was extended from the Wellington fountain to Baazar Gate street, a distance of 5,530 feet. Two hundred and ten streets, roads, and footways were regularly and satisfactorily watered during the year at a cost of Rs. 65,000. Road-scraping, which was done by contract, cost Rs. 11,340. Since the commencement of the current year, this work has been done departmentally at less cost.

Water.

The number of connections increased by 325 against 230 in 1875. The only extension of water-supply was a three-inch main, 745 feet in length, in Portuguese Church street, Girgaum. There were no serious bursts in any of the large mains during the year. The largest burst was in the seven-inch main in Nesbit lane, supplying the Mazagon district. The maximum height of water in the Vehar lake during the year was fifty-nine feet. The total rainfall on the gathering-ground of the lake was only 65·68 inches. In 1875 it was 74·25 inches, and in 1874, 93·73 inches. An annual rainfall of eighty-five inches is necessary to recoup the yearly draw-off from the lake, and, therefore, without the assistance of the Tulsi gathering-ground, the water from which has for the last four years been diverted into Vehar, there would have been a comparative failure of the supply in 1876. The deterioration in the quality of Vehar water, owing to the great increase of vegetable matter in the lake, is becoming very serious. To meet this evil, arrangements have been made that, before entering the reservoir, the water should be filtered through five feet of sand.

Drainage.

Out of the budget grant of Rs. 8,000, the amount expended during the year on the reconstruction and repair of a number of drains and sewers in different parts of the city was Rs. 7,982. The present state of drainage in Bombay is very defective, and the necessity of introducing a fresh system becomes every day more pressing.

Health.

The income of the health department was Rs. 2,56,673, while the total expenditure was Rs. 5,91,557, leaving the net cost at Rs. 3,34,884. The average establishment employed daily in scavenging, drain-cleaning, and collecting and removing night-soil was 2,498. Recourse was had to the police court in 3,700 cases of offences against municipal laws. But in the exercise of a wise discretion the summonses in 2,880 were withdrawn, as the offenders had, in the meanwhile, complied with the orders given them, and thus rendered prosecution unnecessary. The total weight of garbage collected was 114,707 tons, of which about one-half was disposed of in the Kurla reclamation, and one-half in that of the Byculla flats. On the flats the reclamation by sweepings is actively progressing. The sweepings are laid down about eight feet deep, a few inches of earth put over them, and cultivation begins as soon as rain falls. Some portions of the

ground reclaimed years ago are irrigated with sewage and cultivated all the year round. Vegetable crops in abundance are gathered, and, with a never-failing stream of sewage containing rich stores of nutriment flowing through the land, the garden at present gives promise of becoming a source of great wealth to the municipality. One hundred and seventy-five miles of covered drains were opened and cleaned, and of night-soil no less than 69,699 tons were collected and removed, being at the rate of one hundred and ninety tons a day. The improvements in working the pumps for discharging into the harbour at the Carnac wharf have succeeded so far in abating the nuisance, that it is now comparatively but little felt. It is, however, clear that, till some general plan of subsoil drainage is perfected and adopted, the nuisance will, to some extent, always exist.

As regards the health of Bombay there were 20,783 deaths in 1876 against 18,734 in 1875. Of the whole number, 10,825 were of males and 9,958 of females. The death-rate of infants under one year was 551·65 for males, and 530·99 for females per 1,000 of population, shows how unhealthy is the Bombay climate for young children. Remittent fever (5,515), small-pox (3,174), phthisis (2,804), dysentery (1,164), diarrhœa (815), and pneumonia (707) were the diseases which caused most deaths. Cholera was less prevalent than in the previous year, only 378 deaths being due to this cause. Small-pox, as an epidemic, prevailed from January to May, the greatest number of deaths being in February 646, March 1,218, and April 654; while in May there were but 298, and in June the deaths had fallen to ninety-two. The sudden decline may be attributed to the active measures taken both for the prevention and cure of the disease. As a proof of the former, it may be mentioned that there were 25,200 vaccinations and revaccinations effected during the first quarter of the year, when the disease was widely prevalent. The Compulsory Vaccination Bill, which has now become law, will be of service in similar epidemics in the future. The general results indicated by the mortuary returns are that Europeans and Parsis enjoyed better health than in 1875, Eurasians were much the same in both years, Musalmáns slightly, and Hindus much worse.

(2).—Municipalities in the Interior.

Municipalities

No. B 2—Part V. of the statistical returns gives the income and expenditure of up-country municipalities grouped according to collectorates. It appears that, inclusive of Bombay, there are six city municipalities and 121 town municipalities in the Northern, Southern, and Kánárese divisions of the Presidency, and four city and sixty-three town municipalities in Sind.

Particulars of the various city municipalities, which enjoy considerable privileges in the way of self-government, are given below :—

City Municipalities, 1876-77.

Name.	Population.	Income.	Expenditure.	Incidence of Taxation per Head.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ahmedábád	122,834	2,46,473	3,28,922	1	7	11
Broach	38,409	73,566	69,577	1	4	0
Surat	112,504	1,99,796	1,64,942	1	9	11
Ahmednagar	32,841	37,362	51,917	1	1	4
Poona	90,436	1,48,203	1,54,552	1	4	3
Sholápur	53,403	61,322	75,204	0	13	4
Kurrachee...	59,591	3,07,112	3,10,745	5	2	6
Haidarábád	43,200	1,06,623	3,21,414	2	1	3
Shikárpur	40,051	61,593	49,199	1	8	1
Sukkur	13,984	1,16,227	1,31,719	7	6	1

New municipalities have been started at Godhra and Dohad, in the Panch Máháls; at Mátherán, in Thána; at Lanauli, in Poona; at Vingorla, Rájápur, Ratnágiri, and Chiplun, in Ratnágiri.

District.	Income in 1876.	Heaviest Incidence of Taxation per Head of Population.		
	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ahmedábád	3,01,588	1	2	6
Kaira	42,327	0	10	3
Panch Máháls	3,061	0	2	1
Broach	93,229	1	7	6
Surat	2,41,290	1	11	7
Thána	71,162	0	12	9
Kolába	56,144	2	4	2
Násik	58,157	0	12	7
Khándesh	93,392	0	6	4
Ahmednagar	40,338	0	13	7
Poona	1,71,634	0	14	10½
Sholápur	1,47,107	1	5	0
Sátára	80,099	0	12	10
Ratnágiri	22,862	0	10	3
Belgaum	47,435	0	10	6
Dhárwar	99,461	0	6	7
Kaládgi	33,432	0	6	9
Kánára	35,186	0	14	8
Kurrachee	3,75,835	3	6	9
Haidarábád	1,63,544	1	6	2
Shikárpur	1,73,374	1	12	0
Thar and Párkar ..	25,569	1	4	10
Upper Sind Frontier ..	24,607	2·92		
Total ..	23,81,133			

Receipts.

The marginal table shows the total municipal income of all municipalities in each collectorate, with the highest rate of taxation in any town in the collectorate. The total receipts of the various municipalities during 1876 with the opening balance were as follows:—

	1876-77. Rs.	1875-76. Rs.
Opening balance ...	11,89,563	11,12,995
Octroi ...	14,57,306	14,17,656
House-taxes ...	1,50,482	1,69,698
Assessed taxes ...	1,50,527	1,50,670
Tolls and wheel-taxes.	1,60,231	1,57,197
Miscellaneous ...	4,82,538	3,81,692
Debt. Loans ...	1,33,728	2,00,286
Debt. Deposits ...	39,575	38,513
Debt. Advances repayable ...	38,242	37,203
Total ...	38,02,192	36,65,910

Taxation.

The general incidence per head of municipal taxation is given below, and is Rs. 1-0-2 of all taxes, omitting miscellaneous receipts; if these be included, it is Rs. 1-6-2. Last year the figures were Rs. 1-1-2 and Rs. 1-4-8 respectively:—

	Municipal Population.	Average Incidence of Taxation per Head.			
		Of Octroi.	Of House-tax.	Of assessed Taxes.	Of all Taxation.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern division ...	817,601	0 8 5	0 1 7	0 1 10	0 14 8
Southern do. ...	437,577	0 10 1	0 0 11	0 1 9	0 13 2
Kánárese do. ...	309,014	0 5 6	0 1 2	0 0 1½	0 7 1
Sind...	327,321	1 15 3	0 0 10	0 0 0¼	2 0 9
	1,891,513	0 12 3	0 1 3	0 1 2	1 0 2

Expenditure.

The following are the heads under which expenditure was incurred:—

		1876-77. Rs.	1875-76. Rs.
Establishment...	... ...	2,50,755	2,38,823
Public safety	Police	1,41,625	1,08,534
	Fires	24,039	28,065
	Lighting	1,36,489	1,18,720
	Other items	5,604	2,285
Public health	Buildings	3,99,468	3,13,085
	Medical	1,09,160	1,13,956
	Vaccination	9,774	9,483
	Watering	1,05,045	83,038
	Road-cleaning... ...	1,53,932	1,54,133
	Scavenging	2,30,068	2,36,792
	Other measures ...	9,04,460	1,22,705
Public instruction.	Buildings	2,516	4,662
	Educational Institutions ...	56,121	56,041
	Libraries	6,543	6,459
Public convenience.	Public works	5,81,213	5,35,675
	Surveys	87,405	72,127
	Other charges... ...	2,20,635	1,33,507
	Total ...	26,10,850	23,38,056
Debt. ...	Loans	61,411	73,648
	Deposits	44,066	48,296
	Advances repayable ...	87,242	30,820
Balance ...	Deposits	54,363	1,08,411
	Actual municipal balance ...	9,44,260	10,66,679
	Grand Total ...	38,02,192	36,65,910

Military.

The army.

Particulars will be found in the statistical returns [III. G.— Military (1) and (2)] relative to the strength and cost of the army attached to the Presidency of Bombay. The total number of fighting officers and men remaining at the end of 1875-76 was 37,007, of which number 11,238 were Europeans and 25,769 natives. During 1876-77 1,481 Europeans and 1,857 natives were recruited, 137 Europeans and 354 natives died, 274 Europeans and 1,059 natives were invalided, and 1,010 Europeans and 791 natives were discharged or deserted. At the close of the year there remained 11,298 Europeans and 25,422 natives on the strength, or a total of 36,720. The army consists, besides sappers, of one regiment of European and nine regiments of native cavalry; of eighteen batteries of European artillery, with eighty-three guns, and two of native artillery, with eight guns; and of nine regiments of European and thirty of native infantry. The cost of the European portion of the army during 1876-77 amounted to Rs. 54,93,399, and of the native portion to Rs. 7,281,435; in all to Rs. 1,27,74,834, or about 127¾ lakhs of rupees. In addition there was an expenditure on effective services amounting to Rs. 1,01,04,988, and on non-effective services to Rs. 11,66,736, or a total of Rs. 1,12,71,724, under the heading "other grants;" thus bringing up the whole cost of the army to Rs. 2,40,46,560, or about 240½ lakhs of rupees.

Artillery.

During the year a supply of seven-pounder muzzle-loading rifles, 200 lbs. steel guns for the two mountain batteries and for the light battery at Aden have arrived. Both the mountain batteries have received the new equipment, and No. 2 at Jacobabad has, under the orders of the Government of India, been put on the same footing as the mountain batteries of the Panjáb frontier force. The recommendations of Brigadier-General Schneider at Aden, suggested to him by his experience in the compaign into the interior in 1873 to carry the field guns for Aden on camel back, have been acted on, and an equipment for the purpose has been devised and sent to Aden for trial. On report and approval this new arm will probably be introduced. All the nine-inch guns at Aden, lying dismounted for some years, have been mounted behind temporary cover, the Government of India having sanctioned the outlay of Rs. 40,000 for this purpose. Some of the nine-inch guns in Bombay also have, as a temporary expedient, been mounted at Kolába Point, Oyster rock, and middle ground. The only smooth-bore ordnance now in artillery charge in the Presidency is with the heavy battery at Mhow.

Cavalry. As regards the constitution of the native cavalry, the question of introducing into this Presidency the Bengal one-horse silledar system came under review. Under that system none of the silledars (*i.e.*, men who ride their own horses) are allowed bargheers (or troopers mounted and equipped by the silledar), except the native commissioned officers, and the number allowed to these is limited to the following scale, viz., ressaldars, ressaidars, and the wordi-major two each, and jemedars one each; whereas, in the native cavalry of the Bombay Presidency (which are also on the silledar system) bargheers are allowed to native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and rank and file as follows, viz.: Ressaldars and ressaidars five; naib ressaldars three; all other ranks two. Of the two systems, commanding officers of native cavalry were almost unanimous in preferring that obtaining in Bengal. The Commander-in-Chief considered that, as regards the purely military bearing of the question and for regimental convenience of organization, there was no doubt the Bengal system was the most perfect. At the same time all concurred that an essential condition of its introduction must be an increase to the pay of the troopers. The Government of India decided that if the change could not be carried out otherwise than by increased expenditure, or considerable advances, the reform must be held in abeyance.

Establishment. The appointment of staff officer at Mount Abu has been abolished, and a staff officer allowed all the year round for the Kolába depôt, instead of for the trooping season only. The Purandhar sanitarium has been reduced from the first to the second class, with effect from the 1st April 1877.

Guards. To relieve the police, native troops have been detailed to take charge of sub-divisional treasuries in the famine districts. Also to take jail guards in stations where the head-quarters of regiments are located.

Gymnastics. During the year gymnastic instruction has been carried on at Ahmednagar, Bombay, Kurrachee, Deesa, Mhow, Poona, Kirkee, and Nusseerábád. A new gymnasium was opened at Belgaum on the 1st of April 1876, and one at Ahmedábád on the 1st January 1877. From 1st April to 31st December 1876 the voluntary attendance throughout the Presidency amounted to 146 officers, 3,830 non-commissioned officers, and 14,673 men, or a total of 18,649. From the returns submitted it appears that four officers, forty non-commissioned officers, and 1,020 men passed in gymnastics; and that eight officers, eleven non-commissioned officers, and 116 men in fencing. During three-quarters of the year, 123 men were taught to swim as compared with ninety in 1875. The numbers instructed in gymnastics and fencing up to the quarter ended 31st December 1876 show the large increase of 444 men over last year. A special class of men measuring thirty-three inches and under, round the chest, were put through a course of gymnastic exercise in the 56th Regiment. Their increase in chest measurement was 2⅜ inches, and in weight 2½ lbs. During the past year fourteen non-commissioned officers and men have been trained as instructors in the central gymnasium, Poona, and obtained certificates.

The result of the examination held on the 1st March 1876, which was not published when the report for that year was submitted, was as follows :— Instruction.

Number of Sub-Lieutenants.

Examined	19
Passed 1st class	14
2nd do.	3
3rd do.	1
Failed	1*

At Poona, in March 1876, of nineteen sub-lieutenants, eighteen passed the long-course examination. Of these fourteen were placed in the first, three in the second, and one in the third course. Only one officer failed to satisfy the examiners. The long course for sub-lieutenants began on the 15th June 1876, and lasted till the 28th February 1877, with a break from the 16th to the 31st October. The class numbered thirteen, of whom one officer had been remanded to his regiment from the previous course on account of ill health. Of the thirteen, two were invalided to England. Both at Poona and at Mhow two short courses were completed. At Mhow the first, conducted during the rains, comprised a class of six officers, one of whom belonged to the British, and the remaining five to the Indian army. Two officers of the 3rd Hussars also attended the class voluntarily, and one officer of the Madras staff corps attended the lectures for the last month. One officer was invalided during the course. The remaining eight presented themselves for examination. Of these, six succeeded in passing, and two failed to qualify. The second course, conducted during the cold weather, comprised four officers, three of the British and one of the Indian army. One officer of the 3rd Hussars attended voluntarily for two months to learn reconnaissance.

The subjects of instruction comprise, for both long and short course, field fortification, military topography, military law and tactics. In the long course the officers are also instructed in the interior economy of regiments, soldiers' accounts and correspondence, as well as in riding. The libraries of reference have been of considerable use both to the instructors and students.

The progress made in musketry by the European troops in the Presidency is satisfactory, although the figure of merit obtained is much lower than last year. The system of instruction has undergone considerable alteration, the principal being the adoption of circular bulls'-eyes and centres, and increasing the number of points requisite to pass out of the third class from thirty-six to forty, and to qualify as marksman from twenty-two to twenty-five. These alterations have so much added to the difficulty of making a good score, that it is impossible to make any comparison between the figures obtained this year and last. The average obtained by the infantry as a body is 62·64 against 80·43 in the previous year. In the cavalry the average is 29·39 against 32·36 in 1875-76, showing a decrease of 2·97 points per man. It Musketry.

* This officer had failed at a former examination.

is a noteworthy fact that the 66th Foot, armed with old Snider rifles, is 2·03 points higher than the 2nd Battalion, 17th Foot, armed with the Martini-Henry rifle. The system of instruction in the native army has not been changed, and the instruction, on the whole, is making satisfactory progress. With the exception of the 66th and 83rd regiments, the arms of the European portion of the army are Sniders of the latest pattern. A supply of Martini-Henry rifles has arrived, and will soon be issued to the British infantry regiments in lieu of the Snider; with the exception of the havildárs of two regiments, the whole of the native infantry have been armed with Snider rifles.

In the month of August 1876, squads, consisting of one native officer and four non-commissioned officers from the regiments, shown in the margin, were put through a course of musketry at Poona by the Chief Inspector of musketry, assisted by the two Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals for musketry, with eight non-commissioned officers from the European regiments quartered in Poona, as drills. These parties were in each case, except the 7th Native Infantry, accompanied by a European officer. The interest taken in the matter by all the European officers was marked; many very senior officers, colonels in the army, offered themselves for instruction; while all the native ranks, with a very few exceptions, displayed both zeal and intelligence.

2nd Grenadier Native Infantry.
3rd Native Light Infantry.
5th do. do. do.
7th Native Infantry.
9th do. do.
10th Native Light Infantry.
13th Native Infantry.
14th do. do.
19th do. do.
20th do. do.
25th Native Light Infantry.
26th Native Infantry.
27th Native Light Infantry.
29th Native Infantry.

Schools.

The Army education department has two distinct branches, one consisting of the school system among the British troops, and the other of that in the native army. In the British army schools during 1876 the total number under instruction was 4,729. Of these 2,504 were adults; grown children, 660; infants, 733; and industrial classes, 912. The average daily attendance of the children was very good, and that of the men was much better than in the previous year. Of 1,401 men examined for school certificate 823 were successful. The proportion of successful candidates was, for the first class, eighty-seven per cent; for the second fifty-seven, per cent; for the third, fifty-nine per cent; and for the fourth, fifty-nine per cent. One hundred and fifty-seven men have attended the Hindustáni classes, as compared with thirty-four in 1875; seventy-eight men have passed examinations in Hindustáni. In the native army school the number of pupils under instruction at the close of 1876 was 5,021, or 500 in excess of the corresponding number in the former year. Of these fifty-three were non-commissioned officers, 1,042 privates, 1,202 recruits, 696 enlisted boys, and 2,028 unenlisted boys. Three languages are taught in the schools—English, Máráthi, and Hindustáni. Of the whole number, 3,041 were learning Máráthi; English 963, and Urdu 345. There are sixty-seven trained school-masters in employ, half of whom are qualified to teach English. Six students have passed out of the military normal school with certificates of qualification as English

masters, and there are now sixteen under training. Female education continues to spread, the return showing twenty-four schools and 715 pupils as compared with twenty-one schools and 622 pupils in 1875.

Veterinary.

The health of the horses of the army has been generally good, and the casualties have not been above the average number. Two of the remounts purchased last year had glanders in a latent or suppressed form. One of them that joined at Belgaum, communicated the disease to two battery horses, which, with the remount, had to be destroyed. The supply of remounts this year has been better than for some years past, showing a decided revival in the trade. Very few Australian horses arrived, and none direct, all by rail from Madras. The supply of Persian horses has been good, and every one fit for the service has been bought for Government. The supply of Arabs has been large, chiefly young stock, and many fine colts have been bought for the Government of India, whose demand for 250 remounts from the Bombay market has been met to the extent of 213 horses. The remounts for the Bombay Presidency have been chiefly Persian horses of good stamp and promising. The army veterinary school was again attended by a large class of officers and European and native farriers. The course of instruction was much extended this year, and particularly as regards the officers, was made more thorough and practical. The officers were also for the first time subjected to an examination, and those who passed were awarded certificates.

The usual soldiers' industrial exhibition was held at Poona in September last.

Building.

At Ahmedábád three new barracks have been completed. The hospital for the European sick was destroyed by the flood in September 1875. For a time the sick were removed to one of the native infantry hospitals, and subsequently one of the new Royal Artillery barracks was converted into a hospital.

Troop-ships.

Five of Her Majesty's Indian troop-ships employed for the conveyance of troops between England and India made during the season nine outward and nine homeward voyages. The total number of persons carried amounted to 22,164, of whom 10,302 were outward and 11,862 were homeward bound.

The details are shown in the following statement :—

Working of Troop-ships, 1876-77.

Number of Voyages.	Homeward and Outward bound Passengers by Troop-ships, 1876.								
	Officers.	Ladies.	Children.	Men in health.	Invalids.	Women.	Children	Female Servants.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Outward, nine	613	102	75	8,139	...	591	753	29	10.302
HOMEWARD, NINE—									
From Bombay	362	106	170	5,435	2,006	939	2,244	13	11,275
From Aden	17	4	4	447	...	40	75	...	587
Total ...	379	110	174	5,882	2,006	979	2,319	13	11,862

It has been arranged that, in the event of any serious outbreak of infectious disease on board any of Her Majesty's troop-ships passing Suez *en route* to Bombay, sick cases should be landed at Aden. Orders have also been issued for the establishment of a small camp at Kolába for the reception of scarlet-fever patients. In the event of a serious outbreak, Government has approved of Butcher's island as a sanitarium.

Movements.

A rifle meeting was held at Poona, and it was intended that every corps in the service should be represented; but, owing to the unsettled state of the weather, this proved impracticable.

3rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.
16th Regiment Native Infantry.
24th do. do. do.

The corps noted in the margin were present at the Imperial assemblage at Delhi.

In consequence of extreme unhealthiness Government sanctioned the withdrawal of the detachment of native infantry from Burda Chowki. An outbreak of small-pox in Her Majesty's 56th Foot at Kurrachee, when on the point of embarkation for Aden, detained the head-quarters of the regiment. Two companies from Haidarábád, supplemented by two companies of the 66th from Bombay, were, as a temporary garrison, embarked for Aden in Her Majesty's Indian troop-ship *Crocodile* on the 13th February. To ensure a sufficient force of men for working the heavy guns lately placed in position at Aden, a third battery of artillery has been added to the garrison of that station.

Rifle ranges.

New ranges for practice with the Snider rifle have been sanctioned for the use of native troops at Ahmednagar, Dhárwár, and Baroda.

Gardens.

The indents preferred by the several European corps and batteries for seeds for soldiers' gardens to be supplied during 1876 amounted to Rs. 1,475; and the amount estimated to be awarded in prizes was Rs. 2,805. Gardens on the "company" system are very popular, and afford much healthy recreation to the men. The grant sanctioned by the Government of India for arboriculture in cantonments during 1876-77 was Rs. 8,083.

Hospitals.

The rules for the prevention of venereal disease continue in operation at twelve of the military cantonments in this Presidency. These are: Aden, Ahmednagar, Ahmedábád, Belgaum, Deesa, Deoláli, Kirkee, Kurrachee, Mhow, Neemuch, Nusseerábád, and Poona. The ratio of admissions into hospitals from venereal disease per 1,000 of European troops throughout the Presidency during the year ending 31st December 1876 was 75·37, or 20·42 in excess of the corresponding returns in the previous year. The cost of maintaining these institutions during 1876 was Rs. 33,620-4-1, of which Rs. 21,278-8-1 was paid by Government, and the balance by cantonment funds.

Signalling.

Six officers and forty non-commissioned officers and men were granted certificates of qualification in army signalling during the year.

Water-supply.

At Aden a project for improving the water-supply in camp and at Steamer Point was commenced by the Public Works department during the year, and would have been completed but for the non-arrival of a large iron tank from England.

Cantonments.

At Kolába, on the recommendation of the Sanitary Commissioner, the Public Works department has been called upon to prepare an estimate of the cost of carrying out a system of surface and sub-soil drainage on the principle advocated by the Home Sanitary Commission. The sum of Rs. 600 was sanctioned by the Government of India as compensation to the municipal sweepers for the removal of their huts at Kolába as a sanitary measure. Arrangements are now being made for the accommodation of the sweepers on another site, and the clearance of the old huts. At Mhow the work of widening the streets, constructing drains, deepening wells, and removing dilapidated buildings, has been vigorously carried on by the cantonment committee during the past year. At Neemuch an estimate, amounting to Rs. 6,587, for draining the sudder bazaar was sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief as a debit to the cantonment fund. The work is now in progress. At Nusseerábád the construction of a reservoir at Danta for the purpose of improving the water-supply was commenced in November 1875, and the work is still in progress. At Poona the whole of the existing drains of the sudder bazaar, foul and dangerous from long neglect, have been cleaned and put into working order, and a complete system of surface drainage has been prepared and partially carried out. These works will progress as funds become available. At Sholápur the expenditure of Rs. 5,000 from the cantonment fund for the purpose of cleaning out the Moti Bágh lake, as a famine work, was sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief. At Thána, for the drainage of the northern portion of the native infantry lines, Government, in March last, sanctioned Rs. 2,500.

Marine.

Building. The works undertaken by the Master Builder's department during the year under report were chiefly connected with the repairs to the vessels of the Royal Navy, more especially those effected to Her Majesty's ship *Daphne*, which were completed at the end of January last. Progress has also been made in constructing. Six new boats of different sizes are being constructed for the Salt Revenue department and for the General Marine Service, which formerly were brought from England. The following heads represent the general charges for the year, based, as usual, on the first six months' expenditure during the period under report :—

Bombay Marine	... Rs.	1,33,410
Royal Navy	... „	1,52,082
Indian Transport Service ...	... „	825
Civil, Military, Port Trust ...	... „	35,000
Private works	... „	1,852
Viceroy's reception.. ...	... „	3,890
	Total Rs.	3,27,059

Engineering. In the Engineer's department Rs. 1,44,311 were expended in repairs to vessels and in work for the several departments. Of this sum Rs. 4,190 were spent on private works.

Docking. During the twelve months ending the 31st March 1877 thirty-seven vessels were docked, three of the Royal Navy, one of the Port Trust, thirty of the Marine department, and three merchant vessels. The docking charges for these vessels, together with charges for gear and labour supplied from the rigging-loft to other departments, amounted to Rs. 45,391. The total cost of hired labour employed in the sail loft during the year, exclusive of the master sail-maker's salary, amounted to Rs. 5,616.

Stores. The value of stores received during the year was Rs. 3,48,286, and of stores issued Rs. 4,93,411 ; of coal received Rs. 1,73,542, and of coal issued Rs 1,51,245. By the sale of old and unserviceable stores Rs. 18,840 were realized. The transactions under the head of Indian Troop Service amounted in value to Rs. 1,216, making the total transactions in stores under the Marine service a little over Rs. 11,75,000. Adding the transactions with Royal Navy ships, Indian Troop Service, and private vessels, the total is raised to Rs. 12,14,916.

The Accountant General returns the total cash expenditure of the Marine department for the year under review at Rs. 18,52,420, and total receipts from the following sources at Rs. 6,96,163 :—

Dockyard services and supplies to private individuals...	Rs.	1,16,606
Sale proceeds of vessels and stores	„	4,43,806
Registration and other fees	„	28,306
Recoveries on account of capitalized pension	„	13,847
Miscellaneous	„	93,598
	Rs.	6,96,163

Stores and coal of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,36,956 were imported from England, purchased in India, and manufactured in the dockyard as under :—

Stores imported from England	Rs.	1,46,600
Stores purchased in India...	„	84,447
Stores manufactured in the dockyard	„	61,900
Stores returned by vessels and departments	„	55,339
Coal imported from England	„	1,57,323
Coal purchased in India	„	3,500
Coal returned by vessels and departments	„	26,042
Patent fuel manufactured in the dockyard	„	1,805
	Rs.	5,36,956

The issue of stores was as under :—

Marine department	Rs.	2,45,790
Other public departments and governments	„	43,718
Royal Navy vessels	„	1,03,630
Local Funds and private individuals	„	31,907
Manufacturing departments of the dockyard	„	2,28,376
Stores condemned and recommended to be sold ...	„	15,819
	Rs.	6,69,240

At the close of last official year, 1875-76, including coal, stores to the value of Rs. 19,68,922 were in stock. At the end of 1876-77 there remained a balance of stores and coal valued at Rs. 18,36,638.

Vessels.

The usual statements showing the number and description of the vessels of the Bombay Marine appear in Nos. 1 to 3—H.—Marine Part III. of the statistical returns. The *Amberwitch* was employed in connection with the Telegraph department; the *Dalhousie* was engaged on transport service ; the *May Frere* and the *Quangtung* were employed on the Aden station under the orders of the Resident ; the *Comet* was employed on the rivers of Mesopotamia under the orders of the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia ; the *Jhelum* and *Mooltan* were under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind ; the *Hugh Rose* was employed in carrying out quarantine arrangements at Bushire. Except during a short trial trip in April, the turret-ships *Abyssinia* and *Magdala* lay throughout the year in the Bombay harbour.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

Returns showing the extent of culturable land under tillage during 1876-77, compared with 1875-76, and the proportion in which each description of crop was cultivated, will be found in the statistical returns (IV.—A—(1) and (2)).

Cotton. The statistical returns also include a statement (IV.—A—(3)), from which will be seen the area taken up for cotton cultivation, and the estimated yield in 1876-77, compared with the average and produce of the preceding year. Of the details shown in that statement as regards the average, the following is a brief summary :—

Cotton Cultivation, 1875-77.

	Acres of land under Cotton cultivation.			
	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
Northern division	1,164,906	1,061,502	...	103,404
Southern division	1,343,211	289,515	...	1,053,696
Sind	54,117	70,294	16,177	...
Native states	1,954,353	1,811,433	...	142,920
Total...	4,516,587	3,232,744	16,177	1,300,020

From the above it will be seen that there has been a decrease in the area under cotton cultivation in all parts of the Presidency except in Sind. This falling off amounted to no less than 1,283,843 acres, or about 28·40 per cent of the total area under cotton cultivation in 1875-76. The deficiency is chiefly due to the Southern division, where the decrease amounted to more than one million acres, or about nine-tenths of the whole. Of this the greater part, namely, 985,230 acres, represents the decrease in the famine-affected districts of the Southern Márátha Country. In the Northern division the falling off was also almost entirely

confined to districts that had suffered from a scanty rainfall. In Khándesh alone there was a decrease of 106,258 acres. Pálanpur was the only state which showed an increase, amounting to 11,116 acres more than in the previous year. The very large reduction of the cotton area in the southern districts and in Khándesh and the Deccan collectorates is accounted for by the more or less complete failure of the usual supply of rains. In Khándesh, at the opening of the sowing season, a larger breadth was planted with cotton than in the preceding year; but, owing to the want of rain, much of this land had to be reploughed and devoted to cereals. The increased area under cotton in Sind is attributed to a more favourable inundation in the Haidarábád district, and to the seasonable rainfall in other parts of the province at the time of sowing.

Outturn.

In the outturn, as in the breadth sown with cotton, there has been, on the whole, a decrease, as will appear from the following table:—

Outturn of Cotton, 1875-77.

Division.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Northern division	582,248	419,680	...	162,568
Southern division	359,960	47,309	...	312,651
Sind	162,218	197,884	35,666	...
Native states	1,038,409	938,226	...	100,183
Total...	2,142,835	1,603,099	35,666	575,402

Except Sind, all divisions of the Presidency share in this decrease. The net decline from the previous year amounts for the whole Presidency to 539,736 cwts. of cleaned cotton, equal to 154,210 bales of 392 lbs. each.

In the following statement the cotton area and outturn of the last season are compared with those of the preceding five years:—

Cotton Area and Outturn, 1870-77.

Year.	Acres.	Cwts.
1871-72	3,379,937	1,548,014
1872-73	3,879,802	1,823,115
1873-74	4,242,821	2,045,374
1874-75	4,229,596	1,836,484
1875-76	4,516,587	2,142,835
Average for the five years	4,049,748	1,879,164
1876-77	3,232,744	1,603,099

Thus, it will be observed that although the area of cotton cultivation was less by more than one and a quarter million acres than in the preceding year 1875-76, and the yield of cleaned cotton less by more than half a million cwts., these amounts are reduced to 817,004 acres and 276,065 cwts., respectively, when compared with the five years' average.

Indigenous and exotic cotton.

The extent to which the cultivation of indigenous cotton fell off during the year under report in proportion to the exotic is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Decrease of Indigenous Cotton, 1876-77.

Division.	Indigenous Cotton.				Exotic Cotton.			
	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.
Northern division ...	...	...	154,122	145,876	50,718	...	...	16,692
Southern division ...	...	...	750,651	166,569	...	...	303,015	146,082
Sind	16,180	35,672	...	...	...	...	3	6
Native states	...	...	95,708	65,510	...	...	47,212	34,673
Total...	16,180	35,672	1,000,481	377,955	50,718	...	350,260	197,453

In the Northern division there were thus 50,718 acres of exotic cultivation more than in 1875-76; while, with this large increase, the yield was less by 16,692 cwts. These figures relate almost entirely to Khándesh, where the exotic sown is American seed acclimatized in Dhárwár. The decrease of exotic cultivation and of the yield therefrom, shown in the Southern division and the native states, applies, in the same manner almost exclusively to the collectorates and native states in the Southern Márátha country, the exotic being here also the variety obtained from acclimatized New Orleans seed. The total area sown with indigenous cotton last season was 2,948,832 acres, and exotic 284,312 acres.

Yield.

The yield of cleaned cotton per acre in the different districts of the Presidency, according to the reports of the local officers, was as follows :—

Yield of Clean Cotton per Acre, 1875-77.

Localities.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
Northern Division.				
Ahmedábád	50·17	51·46	1·29	...
Kaira	143·25	117·34	...	25·91
Surat	132·05	200·95	68·90	...
Broach	73·18	65·96	...	7·22
Khándesh	44·84	17·32	...	27·52
Násik	57·08	19·30	...	37·78
Southern Division.				
Ahmednágar	12·87	19·63	6·76	...
Poona	43·16	...	...	43·16
Sátára	41·02	26·29	...	14·73
Sholápur	23·87	·81	...	23·06
Dhárwár	46·24	20·21	...	26·03
Belgaum	29·92	18·09	...	11·83
Kaládgi	10·02	·36	...	9·66
Sind.				
Haidarábád	425·01	463·61	38·60	...
Kurrachee	190·07	164·80	...	25·27
Shikárpur	49·64	54·00	4·36	...
Thar and Párkar	206·53	49·71	...	156·82
Frontier of Upper Sind	117·14	148·88	31·74	...

Localities.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
Native States.				
Baroda	65·86	75·86	10·00	...
Káttywár	60·32	62·68	2·36	...
Cutch	22·88	20·77	...	2·11
Rewa Kánta	86·75	62·19	...	24·56
Mahi Kánta	83·00	68·03	...	14·97
Pálanpur	87·61	73·38	...	14·23
Akalkot	7·24	3·18	...	4·06
Kolhápur and other Southern Mártha States	72·75	13·67	...	59·08

The district in which the greatest increase of yield per acre occurred was Surat, where nearly 69 lbs. per acre were realized more than in the preceding year, the total outturn per acre being about 201 lbs. There was also a large increase in yield in two divisions of Sind, namely, in Haidarábád and the frontier district, 38½ lbs. being the additional yield per acre in one case, and 31¾ lbs. in the other. The largest deficiency is seen in the district of Thar and Párkar (Sind), where the yield per acre was only 49¾ lbs. against 206½ lbs. in the previous year. There was also a considerable decline in Kaira, Khándesh, and Násik, in the Northern division, and in the whole of the Southern division, except Ahmednagar. The increase in the last-mentioned district, however, is only nominal, because the yield in the preceding year was unusually small. A comparison with the outturn in 1874-75 would show, on the contrary, a decrease last season of nearly 2½ lbs. per acre. In the collectorate of Poona, where the small area of 1,253 acres was sown with cotton, the crop failed entirely. In Sholápur and Kaládgi also the crop may be said to have been lost. The outturn in Sholápur was about three-quarters of a pound per acre, while in Kaládgi it was about one-third of a pound, a quantity hardly, perhaps, worth the labour of picking. With the exception of Baroda, where there was an increased yield of ten pounds per acre, and Káttywár, where the excess over the preceding year was a little more than two pounds per acre, all the native states show a smaller yield than in 1875-76. The greatest decrease appears in Kolhápur and other Southern Mártha states. In Akalkot, where the yield is usually very small, it was last year scarcely 3¼ lbs. per acre.

The bulk of the last season's crop was of good quality, notwithstanding the adverse conditions under which much of it was grown. In the Gujarát collectorates, particularly in Surat and Broach, the staple compared most favourably with the produce of the preceding season. Where the rainfall was heaviest the cotton was much stained, but damage from this cause was confined to a small area. The Khándesh crop was very much better than in the previous season. The Káttywár cotton was, on the whole, of fair quality. A considerable portion of the Sholápur and Ahmednagar crop was stained. Supplies of the indigenous staple of the Southern Mártha Country came forward fairly free from seed. As regards its cleanliness, the American saw-ginned variety was found generally in a satisfactory condition;

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but complaints of deterioration from the use of unsuitable seed continue to be made. In Sind the crop was uninjured by rain, but a part of it is reported to have been in a very leafy condition. This the cotton inspector attributes to the neglect of the cultivators to pick the cotton at the right time, or before the pods had dropped from the plants.

Cotton Frauds Act.

In the administration of the Cotton Frauds Act the following establishment was employed for the town and port of Bombay :— an inspector-in-chief, one inspector, one assistant inspector, and eleven sub-inspectors, of whom one is employed as a clerk. For Gujarát, one inspector for the whole province ; one inspector and three sub-inspectors for Broach ; and five sub-inspectors for the other collectorates. For Khándesh, one inspector and two sub-inspectors. For Sholápur, one inspector and two sub-inspectors. For the Southern Márátha Country, one inspector and three sub-inspectors. For Sind, one inspector and one sub-inspector. Twenty-three prosecutions were instituted under the Act, and twenty-seven persons charged. Of these cases fifteen occurred in Ahmedábád, three in Khándesh, one in Sholápur, and the remaining four in the Southern Márátha Country. Of five of the Ahmedábád cases, the result has not yet been communicated. In six of the remaining cases the offenders were convicted and punished, while in twelve the accused were discharged. In nearly every instance in which the prosecution was not followed by a conviction, the charge had been laid under Section 3 of the Act, which applies to the offence of "fraudulently or dishonestly selling or offering for sale adulterated cotton."

Fund.

The receipts of the cotton improvement fund amounted to Rs. 1,43,999, and the expenditure on account of establishment to Rs. 1,47,954, or Rs. 3,955 in excess of the income. The cash balance to the credit of the fund on the 31st March last was Rs. 2,47,434.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

There are three Government farms in the Presidency : one at Saláru, in Sind ; one at Bhadgaon, in Khándesh ; and one near Dhárwár.

Sind.

At Saláru, in Sind, only thirty-six acres of the farm were cultivated, and of these sixteen-and-a-half were devoted to Sind native cotton, and fifteen to millet, *bájri*. The remaining area was divided into five small plots for experimental crops. Sind cotton sown on land, watered from wells, was inferior in yield to that of the previous season, but still much superior to any sown after the river water came into the canals. The total yield of seed cotton from the three-and-a-half acres was 5,496 pounds, equal to fully 527 pounds of clean staple per acre. The thirteen acres, sown after the water came into the canals, yielded in all 10,680 pounds seed cotton, or about 274 pounds of clean staple, per acre. The season was a bad one for cotton, with, as a rule, a much smaller outturn than in the previous year. The American cotton was a failure, the season was against it, and the same seed has been too long sown on the same soil. The half acre sown with the Nankin cotton gave a return of only 268 pounds seed cotton, or about seventy-four pounds clean cotton, per acre. Though unfavourable,

for cotton, it was an excellent season for grain. The millet, *bájri*, field gave a return of 1,420 pounds of millet the acre. Half an acre of the land planted in 1875 was again planted with tobacco, and yielded the best crop ever produced, both in quantity and quality. One acre of land was sown with flax seed received from the Khándesh Government farm. The ground which had previously borne an early crop of Indian millet, *jawári*, was well ploughed, manured, and watered previous to sowing. After sowing it got no water. The outturn was 396 pounds of very fine, full seed. The following table gives the particulars of the year's operations :—

Sind (Saldru) Experimental Farm, 1876-77.

Description of Crop.	Acres cultivated.	Cost per Acre in Rupees.	Income per Acre in Rupees.	Profit per Acre in Rupees.	Loss per Acre in Rupees.	Total Yield.	Price realized in Rupees.
Sind native cotton on well land	3½	58 13 7	54 7 9	..	4 5 10	192 mds. 48 lbs. or 16,176 seed cotton.	899 0 9
Do. do. on canal land ...	13						
American cotton	½	45 14 2	12 3 8	..	32 10 6	274 lbs. seed cotton.	6 1 10
Nankin do.	½	45 15 4	11 15 6	..	33 15 10	268 lbs. seed cotton.	5 15 9
Tobacco	½	91 1 3	..	..	13 10 11	16 mds and 21 lbs. or 8 pirdis.	40 10 0
Bájri	15	36 11 11	43 15 0	7 3 1	..	253½ mds. or 21,294 lbs.	659 1 0
Sorgho, *jawári*	2	29 12 9	43 12 2	13 15 5	..	78,960 lbs. or 940 bundles of grass.	87 8 3
Flax	1	37 5 11	22 0 0	..	15 5 11	4 mds. 60 lbs.	22 0 0

Millet and Indian millet are the only crops which show any profit. On the entire cropping there is a deficit of annas eight and pies four, the expenditure having been Rs. 1,720-13-11, and the value of the produce sold Rs. 1,720-5-7.

Khándesh.

At the Khándesh farm the area under cultivation was the same as in the preceding year. A few patches of waste are being made ready for experimental plantings. The rainfall was just about half that of the preceding year. The following table shows the details of some of the crops grown :—

Khándesh Experimental Farm, 1876-77.

Crop.	Acres cultivated.	Total Yield.	Value.	Expenditure.	Profit.	Loss.
Cotton	138½	10,185 lbs. ...	1,214 11 2	626 14 3	587 12 11	...
Sugar-cane	7½	... .	400 0 0	334 4 0	65 12 0	...
Indian millet, *jawár*	62	828 seers...	89 4 0	153 9 0	...	64 5 0
Gingelly-oil plant, *til*, Sesamum Indicum	102¾	2,564 „ ...	742 0 0	530 2 6	211 13 6	...
Gram	23½	432 „ ...	56 8 0	113 12 0	...	57 4 0
Linseed	20½	622 „ ..	60 0 0	166 8 0	...	106 8 0
Millet, *bájri*	73½	4,608 „ ...	584 4 6	378 10 6	205 10 0	...
Wheat	47½	3,456 „ ...	447 8 0	445 10 0	1 14 0	...
Morinda, *al*	8½	.....	.....	88 0 0	...	88 0 0
Indigo	8½	66 Seers.	10 0 0	58 12 0	...	48 12 0
Tobacco...	3½	.....	20 0 0	55 12 0	...	35 12 0
Pulse	8	Tur 448 seers Urid 245 „	70 0 0	44 4 0	25 12 0	...
Capsicum, mulberry and plantain	8½	985 lbs. ...	146 6 0	338 8 0	...	187 2 0
Hay	...	.....	629 14 0	548 0 0	81 14 0	...

The total area under cotton was 138½ acres ; of this about sixty-five acres were of the Hinganghát variety, and seventy acres of Dhárwár American. The profit on the entire crop was Rs. 587 against Rs. 575 in the previous year. The maximum

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EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

yield of Hinganghàt was 29·73 pounds, and of Dhárwár was 51·25 pounds. There were two small plantations of sugar-cane: the one watered from the canal, the other from the river bed. The former suffered severely from *álu*, a kind of rot caused by the punctures of a very minute caterpillar infesting the axils of the leaves during the rains. The latter produced a heavy crop, but fully one-half was broken down by pigs and jackals. The Indian millet was a disappointing crop, the seed having everywhere germinated badly. Six fields were sown. Of these one only came up sufficiently thick to be worth leaving. The others were resown with little better results. The total loss on Indian millet is Rs. 64. *Til*, or gingelly-oil plant, although only about a three-fourths crop, was, on account of the enormous rise in price, much more paying than in ordinary years. The whole crop shows a profit of Rs. 212. The seed was all clean and of good quality. The linseed, *Linum usitatissimum*, crop was a failure. Considering the season, the outturn of millet was good, showing a profit of Rs. 205. Except in a few favoured spots, the wheat crop was, on the whole, poor. About eight-and-a-half acres were sown with broad-leaved morinda, *al*, *Morinda citrifolia*. The plants came up thickly, but afterwards, owing to the scanty rainfall, died off, causing a loss of Rs. 88. With the view of cultivating it under canal irrigation, one field was sown with indigo. But so great was the demand of water for Indian millet that there was none to spare for indigo. A small crop of seed was gathered, and the superintendent reports that the plantation is in very good condition for cropping during this year.

The superintendent is satisfied with the progress made by his three agricultural apprentices. The amount disbursed during the year was Rs. 6,193, or Rs. 736 more than the receipts.

Dhárwár.

In Dhárwár the wheat crop, generally sown after the first burst of the easterly monsoon (October), was very hurriedly put in, as it was feared that, by delay, the scanty supply of moisture in the ground might be lost. In the neighbourhood of Navalur the seed came up well, but the easterly winds drying up the half moistened soil the wheat straw grew stunted and weak, and the grain very light, some fields barely yielding as much as the seed sown. Cotton sowing commenced about the middle of August, but the crop was never very promising. It is true the sowings of American cotton in three fields kept remarkably free of blight, but they were weak and stunted. The yield from two of the fields was remarkably light; in fact, the cotton crop of the village was almost a failure. The total income in the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,504, or Rs. 562 more than in 1875.

TASAR SILK EXPERIMENTS.

At Poona, under the charge of Captain G. Coussmaker, interesting experiments have been in progress in the rearing of Tasar silk-worms. The first step taken by Captain Coussmaker was to have a group of moths, cocoons, and caterpillars photographed and circulated to the collectors and forest officers. The result of this and of the issue of circulars of instructions was that, at a cost of Rs. 164, 46,016 cocoons were received. Complete details of the districts from which supplies were received are not available; but it would seem that, roughly,

13,000 came from Ratnágiri, 10,870 from Thána, 8,600 from Kolába, 3,800 from Gujarát, 3,800 each from Poona and Sátára, and 2,300 from Khandesh. Of the whole number, 27,848, or about two-thirds, were forwarded by forest officers, and the remainder by mámlatdárs and other revenue officials.

Besides the cocoons mentioned above, men employed by Captain Coussmaker collected 7,300 near Poona and 8,900 in Ratnágiri, making a grand total of 62,216. The trees on which they were principally found were, in the Konkan, the *bher*, Zizyphus jujuba; the *guti*, Zizyphus xylopyra; the *ain*, Pentaptera tomentosa; the *kanchan*, Bauhinia parviflora; the *karanda*, Carissa carandas; and the *mál kangani*, Celastrus montana: in the districts of Poona, Sátára, Gujarát, and Khándesh, on these trees and also on the *nándruk*, Ficus benjaminia; the *pimpri*, Ficus tjiela; the *daura*, Conocarpus latifolia; and the *lendeya*, Lagerstræmia parviflora. In the Panch Máháls they were also found on the *halda*, Chloroxylon swietenia. In the Konkan the collectors were Mussalmáns, Mhárs, and Máráthas, several of the forest tribes, especially Kátkáris, Kolis, Wárlis, and Thákurs.

Of the results of his observations and experiments Captain Coussmaker gives the following account:—Throughout the whole of the time, between the middle of August 1875 and the end of October 1876, I was hardly ever without moths; for the gathering of the cocoons from the trees, and the moving them about, shutting up in the baskets and bags, and generally disturbing them, had the effect of exciting them, and caused the moths to come out repeatedly during the months of February and March. I had upwards of 100 moths out a night, and whenever a fresh batch of seed cocoons arrived, whatever the temperature or the time of year, moths came out in large quantities. The first supplies from the district officials arrived in February, and consisted of both full and empty cocoons packed in baskets and bags. It was not easy to find out, on arrival, how many full cocoons had been sent, and how many burst; for, as I have already mentioned, the shaking had so disturbed them that the consignments were found to contain many moths more or less damaged. I, therefore, had them all moved out on to open trays, and put into a spare room. I kept a monthly record, as below, showing what moths came out, how many females paired, and after the 14th April the number of worms hatched:—

Rearing of Tasar Silk-Worms, 1876-77.

Month.	Males.	Females.	Paired.	Worms hatched.
February, from 10th to 20th... ..	355	419	48	No record kept.
March	1,126	1,217	399	.....
April	578	636	289	20,770
May	539	557	115	14,781
June	504	523	424	38,579
July	430	443	372	43,097
August	423	320	309	45,854
September, from 1st to 10th... ...	142	120	89	7,553
	4,097	4,235	2,045	170,634

Before the supplies from the districts came in, my men had only gathered in the neighbourhood some 300 cocoons, and these

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and the moths that came out of them, as well as the caterpillars which were hatched, were mostly sacrificed in experiments. The result was, that I confirmed my former theory, that the males require more liberty than the females, that these latter rarely move away from their empty cocoons, or from the twigs on to which they crawl when their wings are stiffening, while the former fly away as soon as their wings are stiff enough; and as during the rainy season there are generally several male moths flying about the station, females, when tied out, are soon paired, their talc-like discs, shining like little moons at night, act like the light of the glowworm to attract the male. In this way I succeeded in getting nearly all the females, which came out during the monsoon of 1875, paired. But I failed in the rearing, my space was limited, and my cages were badly ventilated, and although I hatched several hundreds, I only gathered fifty cocoons during that season. I afterwards moved into a larger house, and gave up much more room. Working on a system, I joined chairs and tables together, with bamboos connecting them so as to form a succession of benches: on these I placed bamboo-mat trays, and above I hung twigs on strings, entirely giving up the indoors cage system. In some places I put rows of small pots with twigs in them, filling them with moist earth; but I did not find this answer, as the caterpillars were always more ready to crawl down the pots than up them, and the free circulation of air was much hindered; so I determined to trust to the strings alone. For a short time everything went on well; I had plenty of good fresh leaves; the worms were not crowded, and they grew considerably, but, long before the fifty days of their life were at an end, the leaves on the trees became hard or diseased, and although I had any amount in quantity at my disposal, I had none of a good quality. Caterpillar after carterpillar pined and withered away, and this has been the story the whole season. Although the trees have from time to time flushed and sent out quantities of beautiful fresh shoots, these efforts have only been spasmodic, and, owing to the great scarcity of rain throughout the neighbourhood, I found it impossible to ensure a steady supply of suitable food from the way-side trees, numerous though these are.

Although I failed in rearing, I succeeded in breeding and in procuring fertile eggs. During the hot weather there were no wild males flying about; so I found that it was not much use tying the females out, but during the rains I was quite successful. I, therefore, from February to May, turned all the moths, as they came out, into a bedstead covered with mosquito curtains, and a fair proportion paired there. After May I adopted the following system, which in future I shall always follow. I rigged up swinging trays as already described, and in the mat trays resting on them I placed the cocoons, covering the whole with bamboo chicks fastened up like a penthouse about three feet high. The moths, after they came out of the cocoons, crawled up the chicks, and there hung while their wings were expanding. I found that several pairs took place in these cages: each morning I looked at them, and leaving the pairs inside the cages undis-

turbed, I put all the rest of the moths into a large basket and covered them up. About four in the afternoon I looked at them, and found that some pairs had taken place; these were left undisturbed, and all the unpaired females tethered to a small frame of trellis-work. At dark this frame was hung up to a tree, and all the unpaired and free males liberated near it. I generally found in the morning that the majority of the tethered females were paired; the frame was then brought in-doors and hung up out of the way. Great care was always taken that no pairs should be separated by force; they were always allowed to free themselves, and, after they had done so, the females were put under inverted baskets to lay their eggs, while the males were put into a basket to be liberated at sunset. By systematically carrying out this method, the majority of females paired and their eggs proved fertile, but the average was less than I had formerly noticed, only 106 per moth. I did not have the eggs laid counted, only the number of worms hatched.

My head silk-worm tender was a Márátha widow, who had been educated in the female normal school at Poona; and it is principally to her that I am indebted for the success I met with. She tried every device in the way of closing windows and doors, hanging up wet cloths, putting grass screens to the doors, sprinkling the twigs, dipping them in water; but it was of no avail. We had no disease, no epidemic, no bad smell, but simply starvation. We kept accounts of deaths in some instances and compared the proportions of deaths among the different sizes, and found that two-thirds of those which died were under a week in age; but of 170,634 hatched between the 1st April and the 10th September only 2,623 grew up and spun cocoons, and this we laid entirely to the difficulty of getting suitable food. Under this woman I had two other women and five lads at different times, some looking after the worms in my compound and some tending them on the slopes of the hills near, and at odd times they all cleaned the burst cocoons and prepared them for the manufacturer.

The majority of the cocoons sent to me were those of Antheræa paphia, and belonged to the common variety of that moth. In September 1875 Major Bowie, Deputy Commissioner at Sambulpor, sent me some belonging to another variety, called by the natives of the Central Provinces the Chatisgarh cocoon. These were larger but much thinner and softer, and the moths slightly darker. They paired readily with the small, hard cocoon kind, and I think that the difference between the two cocoons was simply owing to climate and feeding. The Chatisgarh moths were more delicate and limp-bodied. The remaining cocoons I received from the Bombay forests were of Attacus edwardesii and of Cricula trifenestrata. Several moths of both these species came out, but none paired, so I can make no report about their domestication. The former of these seems distributed over the whole Presidency, and I have also received some from Mysor; the latter came from the forests of north Kánára only; they are both described by the late Captain Thomas Hutton, and I can add nothing to his description.

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The tree used for in-door rearing was the *nandruk*, Ficus benjaminia, whose leaves stand travelling well. The *bher*, Zizyphus jujuba, withers very quickly. But on it, the *ain*, Terminalia or Pentaptera tomentosa, the *lendeya*, Lagerstrœmia parviflora; and the *karanda*, Carissa carandas; a few caterpillars grew to maturity out of doors.

Captain Coussmaker thus sums up the results of his experiments:—

(1.) Seed cocoons should be moved about as little as possible, for fear that the moths may come out when the weather is unsuitable.

(2.) Feeding on twigs gathered from unpruned trees planted by the road-side is a mistake, as on twigs eighteen inches long there are only three or four leaves of a suitable quality.

(3.) Plantations should be made of the kinds of trees and shrubs which thrive best in the selected localities, and these trees should be grown as pollards. When the worms are fed out of doors, the trees should be protected with cages or nets; when under shelter, either in coir-matting covered sheds, or in portable pens or cages; only the third, fourth, and fifth leaves from the end of the twig should be used, and these should be renewed three or four times a day.

(4.) Fertile eggs can always be obtained. Only the eggs of the healthiest moths should be kept for distribution or for home rearing.

(5.) Since the silk mill in Bombay can work up the burst cocoons, there is no need to kill a single chrysalis; all the moths should be allowed to come out of the cocoons.

(6.) After the moths come out there are generally a few drops of excrement left in the cocoon: these should be shaken out, and the cocoons put on one side to dry; after four or five days these cocoons should be carefully cleaned, all pieces of leaf or twig cleared from the outside, and all exuviæ, as cast skin of caterpillar and chrysalis, removed from the inside; there will then be nothing left to attract beetles, and the cocoons will be clean and ready for the market.

(7.) The habits of the trees or shrubs used for feeding the worms should be carefully watched, with the view of finding out the best way to treat them, so as to ensure a steady supply of suitable food.

As regards the manufacture of Tasar cocoons into fabrics, Captain Coussmaker writes:—"When I began my experiments I was under the impression that it would be necessary to send the cocoons or the raw silk to Europe; for, although I knew that there were mills in Bombay, I did not think that there were any in which silk was manufactured. However, I was fortunate enough to get into correspondence with Messrs. Tapidass Vurjdass & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. This company has been manufacturing water-twists for the last thirteen years, and the weaving establishment

TASAR SILK EXPERIMENTS

has been at work for a very little over a twelvemonth. In this mill, spun silk has been made from Bengal Chasm and from damaged cocoons of B. Mori. No reeling is as yet done on the premises, but raw silk is bought in China and also in the local market; both aniline and vegetable dyes are used for the raw and spun silk; 'Poplin,' 'Satin,' 'Japanese,' and 'Korah' silk-pieces are woven, and meet with a ready sale in the local market. This enterprising company has got out from the English silk-mills four superintendents to instruct the mill hands in weaving, spinning, and managing the machinery: over the whole mill there is a Bombay educated Pársi manager. The company has ample plant for carrying on the work in all its branches, and turns out some hundreds of pounds of spun and neat silk per week; they use up this themselves, and have disposed of a large quantity besides, having largely contracted for the delivery of much more. Under these circumstances it speaks much for their public-spiritedness that they were so ready to give up time and money to work out this experiment for me. I placed the whole matter unreservedly in Messrs. Tapidass Vurjdass' hands, and sent them 112 lbs. of cocoons cleaned as well as could be done by my labourers without boiling them. Messrs. Tapidass informed me that from these cocoons about 40 per cent pure silk and about 30 per cent noils, or refuse, were obtained, while about 30 per cent was lost in the boiling; this loss being, I suppose, the natural cement, the dirt, and foreign matters left in by the cleaners. The company, therefore, had about 45 lbs. to experimentalize upon. Some of this they wove into all Tasar cloth, some into Tasar poplin, a considerable quantity was used in experiments made with the view of bleaching it, and a small amount is still on their hands. Messrs. Tapidass regret that they can put no value upon this material in either the form of cocoons, of yarn, or of piece-goods; as hitherto they have not found that there is any demand for Tasar. If they could be supplied with the yarn as white, or as nearly white, and as capable of taking every dye, as the B. Mori silk is, they could then use it, but in its present condition they can make no use of it; still they are glad of having had the opportunity of experimentalising on the raw material, and feel confident that, if a demand for Tasar goods should arise in the local market, they would be able, from this indigenous product of the Presidency, to manufacture whatever may be called for."

During the year experiments were also carried out by Mr. Woodrow, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Ganesh Khind, at Government expense; and by Mr. Lyle, one of the employés of the G. I. P. Railway Company, at his own charge. Mr. Woodrow laid down a great many cuttings of the *nándruk*, Ficus benjaminia. He built a light, commodious shed, with the sides and top of coir-matting. As with Captain Coussmaker, Mr. Woodrow's caterpillars now and again throve well, but when the leaves deteriorated, the caterpillars starved and died. At the close of his experiments 293 good cocoons remained. Mr. Lyle, an American by birth, tried a series of experiments in rearing these silk-worms at his house, near Dápuri: as he had no room or shed to keep them in, he constructed large pens, or cages, fixed to uprights driven into the

ground under some good shade-giving trees. The sides and tops of his cages were made of bamboo chicks closely fastened together, so that no caterpillars could escape, but plenty of air could get in, and none of the silk-worms' enemies could get at them; coating the uprights with tar and castor-oil mixed, he effectually prevented anything climbing up. Inside his cages Mr. Lyle stretched wires lengthways of the cages, and on these he hung the twigs; a good deal of light rain fell at Dápuri during the month of August, when he had his cages full, and the wind driving moisture through the interstices of the chicks kept his leaves fresh, and the worms throve quite as well as on the trees. From some cocoons obtained from trees along the line Mr. Lyle gathered 1,509 cocoons, most of them as fine as any forest-reared specimens in this neighbourhood.

Horse-breeding.

The total number of mares covered by Government stallions shows a decrease, being this year 2,137, compared to 2,232 last year; while the cost of keep has increased from Rs. 24-6-8 to Rs. 27-6-7 each per mensem. The total number of working stallions was seventy, which gives an average of 30·53 mares per horse; but the new English horses were allowed only light work on account of their youth, and covered but eighteen mares between them; if these were deducted, the average of the remainder would be 32·1 against 32·43 last year. The only district showing any great increase is Ahmedábád, where 314 mares were covered against 223 last year, or an increase of ninety-one. It is, however, remarkable that, though the famine was severe in the Ahmednagar collectorate, it was not able to check the steady increase that has been going on there for the last five years. Thus, beginning with the year 1871-72, the number of mares covered annually has been respectively 41, 68, 139, 199, 246, and 269. Of the whole Government stud, nine were English, one Australian, fifty-two Arab, and two Pegu. Mr. Lamb was able only to inspect the horses at Ahmednagar, Sátára, Belgaum, Rájkot, Ahmedábád and Kaira, where he found them generally in good health and condition. The returns for the principal places are 298 mares in Káttywár, or 22·9 per horse; 253 in Sirur, or 31·6 per horse; and the lowest of all is Belgaum, with sixteen mares covered by one Arab horse.

Horse-shows.

There were four horse-shows held during the year, at Poona, Shikárpur, Rájkot and Ahmedábád. The usual shows at Sirur, Pingli, and Máheji were not held this year on account of the great scarcity in the neighbourhood of those places. There was a considerable increase in the number exhibited at the Poona show. A total of 377 horses, mares, and young stock was exhibited. Of foals and fillies 130 were shown, of which eighty were by the Government stallions; twelve geldings were also shown. There were 149 brood mares, and the special class for mares by a Government stallion, and in foal or with foal at foot by a Government stallion, was the best class in the whole show, containing fourteen really excellent mares. At Shikárpur 312 animals, including fifty-three mules, asses, cows, bullocks, and buffaloes, were exhibited against 373 in 1875. At Rájkot there were 120 animals against ninety-four the year before, and the quality of the young stock was, on the whole, good. At Ahmedábád 115 mares and fillies were exhibited

against 114 the year previous. Mention is made of two classes of brood mares as fair and very good respectively.

Agricultural Stock.

Details of agricultural stock, except for three of the five Sind districts, are given in statement 4 A, Part IV, of the statistical returns. The collection of these statistics is specially difficult, and in many cases it seems probable that no great accuracy is attained. As the returns come down only to July 31st, 1876, the totals are unaffected by last year's scarcity. For the whole Presidency the returns, on the whole, show an increase. Of cattle from 7,169,731 to 7,277,595; of horses from 144,675 to 150,070; of sheep and goats from 3,221,051 to 3,295,231; and of carts from 303,739 to 306,787.

Under the head of bullocks the returns show, compared with the previous year, a total fall for the whole Presidency of 43,286, that is, decrease from 3,313,326 to 3,270,040. Except in the two districts of Sind, where there is a rise from 61,964 to 69,027, and in Gujarát where the total has risen from 462,855 to 479,734, the fall is found in all parts of the Presidency. In the Konkan the numbers are 404,304 and 389,821; in the northern Deccan, that is Khándesh and Násik, the fall is from 531,079 to 525,116; in the Deccan from 1,204,239 to 978,717; and in the Kánárese districts from 766,360 to 741,598:—

Agricultural Live Stock, 1875-76 and 1876-77.

		1875.	1876.
GUJARAT ...	Ahmedábád	150,751	149,192— 1,559
	Kaira	111,826	128,247 + 16,421
	Broach...	67,660	66,466— 1,194
	Surat	132,618	135,829+ 2,211
	Total ...	462,855	479,734
KONKAN... ...	Thána	154,461	148,284
	Kolába...	49,044	50,056
	Ratnágiri	200,799	191,484
	Total ...	404,304	389,824
NORTHERN DECCAN	Khándesh	339,020	333,806
	Násik	192,059	191,310
	Total ...	531,079	525,116
DECCAN PROPER..	Nagar	274,058	304,600
	Poona	233,759	205,123
	Sátára	285,756	256,593
	Sholápur	210,669	212,401
	Total ...	1,204,239	978,717
KA'RNA'TIC ...	Kaládgi	230,999	223,352
	Dhárwár	236,903	221,864
	Belgaum	201,869	199,103
	Kánára	96,589	97,279
	Total ...	766,360	741,598
SIND	Thar	25,009	31,934
	Frontier	36,955	37,093
	Total ...	61,964	69,037

There were several serious outbreaks of cattle-disease. But, on the whole, the season would seem to have been freer from this

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

evil than the year before. The most fatal epidemic was in Ratnágiri, with 19,986 deaths; Sátára comes next, with 12,500; then Kánára, with 1,804; then Kolába, with 1,232. Of other districts 300 deaths are attributed to cattle-disease in Kaira; 282 in Thána, and 276 in Kaládgi. The disease also appeared in Belgaum, but no details of the loss it caused are available. Except in Thar and Párkar, where a mild form of sickness was prevalent, Sind was almost entirely free from cattle-disease.

Though the returns do not come down so late, the collectors notice generally how, in the famine-affected districts, the cattle passed through the time of scanty water and fodder. In Khándesh, though many died, the forests of the Sátpura and Sátmála hills yielded abundant grass, and, as these were thrown open, no great mortality ensued. In almost all the other affected districts, chiefly in Kaládgi and Sholápur, the collectors report a very serious loss of cattle.

Advances.

Of a total sum of Rs. 2,27,798 advanced to cultivators, Rs. 93,949 were for the purchase of seed and cattle, and Rs. 1,33,849 for the construction of agricultural works of lasting usefulness. The table given below shows these advances in detail. In Ahmedábád, where Rs. 853 were advanced, the collector attributes the backwardness of the people to avail themselves of the Government assistance, chiefly to the punctuality with which repayment is required. He remarks that in 1875-76, though in connection with the flood distress, a lakh of rupees was sanctioned for advance without interest, only Rs. 735 were taken.

The sum of Rs. 743 advanced in Kaira was granted to certain Kolis and Chámadias, who had suffered severe loss through the floods of September 1875.

In the Panch Máháls no advances were made for works of permanent improvement. The sum of Rs. 34,275 represents the advances made to the immigrant Tálavias, at the rate of Rs. 50 each, to 685 families, and Rs. 25 to one family. The repayment of the advance is to be made by five yearly instalments: one of rupees five, three of rupees ten each, and one of rupees fifteen. The immigrants' huts, fields, and cattle stand security for the loan.

No advances were made either in Broach or Surat.

In Thána Rs. 10 were advanced for the purchase of cattle and seed. No advances were made for works of lasting usefulness. The collector attributes the smallness of the advance partly to the fewness of applicants, and partly to the want of security for repayment.

In Kolába no advances were made.

In Násik Rs. 16,289 were advanced: Rs. 5,361 for the purchase of seed and cattle, and Rs. 10,928 for permanent improvements. The advances under the last head were entirely for building and restoring irrigation wells.

In Khándesh, of Rs. 23,620 advanced, Rs. 11,145 were for the purchase of seed and cattle, and Rs. 12,475 for permanent improvements. In ordinary years it has been customary in Khándesh to grant advances to Bhils only. During the past season the boon has been extended to all classes. There has been a greater demand than formerly for loans under the Land Improvement Act.

Advances.

In Ahmednagar, of Rs. 33,149 advanced, Rs. 20,025 were for permanent improvements, and Rs. 13,124 for the purchase of fodder and seed. The special value of irrigation during the past year was the cause of the increase in applications for advances.

In Poona, of Rs. 34,615 advanced, Rs. 33,890 were for permanent improvements, and Rs. 725 for the purchase of cattle and seed. As in Poona, the Sholápur cultivators freely applied to Government for advances to help in building and repairing wells, and for this purpose Rs. 32,483 were advanced.

In Sátára, though the sum, Rs. 18,195, advanced was small, it was, with the help of private capital, the means of constructing 1,045 new and repairing 589 old wells. In this district Rs. 9,069 were also advanced for the purchase of seed and bullocks.

In Ratnágiri cattle disease caused a large mortality, and it was found necessary to advance Rs. 815 to help cultivators to buy bullocks. No advances for works of lasting usefulness were made.

For Kaládgi no details are available. Applicants for advances to buy cattle and seed were numerous; but in most cases they failed to furnish security for repayment.

In Belgaum, of Rs. 13,600 advanced Rs. 5,625 were for works of lasting usefulness, and Rs. 7,975 for the purchase of cattle and seed.

In Dhárwár, though a sum of Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned, no advances were made.

In Kánára, also, there were no advances. As the season was not unfavourable there was no special pressure, and the people of the district are said to be averse from borrowing from Government.

In Kurrachee Rs. 10,082 were advanced to cultivators whose crops were destroyed by floods. No advances were made in any other of the Sind districts.

Agricultural Advances, 1875-77.

	1876-77.		Total.		
	For seed and cattle.	For permanent improvements.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedábád	625	228	853	735	...
Kaira	743	...	743	368	...
Panch Máháls... ...	34,275	...	34,275	...	...
Surat...	...	...	...	1,424	1,035
Thána...	10	...	10	136	224
Násik	5,361	10,928	16,289	3,715	4,307
Khándesh	11,145	12,475	23,620	4,124	20,487
Ahmednagar	13,124	20,025	33,149	5,690	1,550
Poona	725	33,890	34,615	775	...
Sholápur	...	32,483	32,483	6,405	2,800
Sátára...	9,069	18,195	27,264	3,506	1,950
Ratnágiri	815	...	815	...	340
Kaládgi	Advances	were made	but no re	turn is fu	rnished.
Belgaum	7,975	5,625	13,600	...	...
Kurrachee	10,082	...	10,082	10,652	82,951
Haidarábad	...	...	...	...	1,200
Shikárpur	...	...	...	5,650	2,200
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	...	...	20,000	500
Total ...	93,949	1,33,849	2,27,798	63,180	1,19,544

Weather and Crops.

Bombay. The total rainfall registered at the Kolába Observatory during the year 1876 amounted to 50·04 inches, or 20·26 inches less than the average of 70·30 inches. Every one of the monsoon months showed a deficiency. In June about 7½ inches less than usual fell; the fall in July was deficient to the extent of only about half an inch; but in August, September, and October, it was four, five, and two inches, respectively, less than the average. The season in Bombay was characterized, too, not only by general deficiency, but also by unusually long periods of almost complete cessation of rain, with here and there but a day or two of moderate or excessive rain. With the exception of slight showers of one and three cents on the 30th May and 10th June, respectively, there was no rain from the 1st January until the 14th June, when the usual monsoon rain commenced auspiciously, though somewhat late. After the first burst, which lasted until the 20th and included three days,—the 16th 17th, and 18th,—with falls of two, 3½, and two inches, respectively, there was a long period of comparative cessation, lasting until the 14th July. Indeed, from the 21st June to the 14th July there was only one day of average rainfall, the 1st July, when a repetition took place on a small scale of the kind of atmospheric disturbance which usually introduces the monsoon. But from the 14th to the 26th there was a copious fall, especially on the 25th and 26th, when 3½ and 7½ inches, respectively, were registered, bringing up the total for July nearly to the average. Then followed a period of comparative drought, only about 2½ inches having fallen from the 27th July to the 25th August, nearly a whole month, whereas the average fall for these days is more than fourteen inches. Six consecutive days of this period—August 6th to 11th—were absolutely rainless, not a cent having been registered. Rain fell at last, however, in more than average quantity on the 26th, 30th, and 31st of August; more than an inch having been recorded on each of the two former days, and a heavy fall of more than 3½ inches on the last of these dates. After this there was but one more day with unusually heavy rain, the 17th September, when nearly 2½ inches were registered; and the rainy season in Bombay may be said to have closed very early on the 23rd September, as only one cent fell on the 24th, and none whatever thereafter.

Temperature. The average temperature of the air for the whole year was 79°·3, which is only one-tenth of a degree above the average. Each month, from January to July, was somewhat warmer than usual; August had an average temperature, and the last four months,

September to December, were a little cooler than usual. The monthly excesses above the averages very singularly show a gradual decrease from 1°·4 above the average in January to 1°·2 below it in November. The first week of the year was one of average temperature; a rise to 5° above average occurred on the 10th and 11th January, followed by a gradual fall to about average on the 19th; a rise then took place till the 22nd to 3° above average, and this high temperature continued until the 26th; there was then a gradual fall to the end of the month. From the 5th to the 12th February the air temperature was continuously about 3° above average, but the remainder of the month (except the 21st, which had also a high temperature) had a normal temperature. In March the temperature, from the 12th to the 15th, was about 2° warmer than usual, and again from the 18th to the 22nd it was about 3° above average; on other days the temperature departed little from the average. In April the only noteworthy departure from the average occurred on the 19th and 20th, when the temperature was 3° and 2°, respectively, above what is usual on these days. In May the temperature was almost throughout very steadily, though slightly above the average temperature at this season, and continued rather high until the commencement of the rains on the 14th June. With the heavy rainfall on the 14th to 18th, there occurred the usual fall of temperature down to about 5° below average, but from the 21st June to the 14th of July, one of the periods of comparative drought above mentioned, the temperature was almost continuously high. On the 15th July the thermometer came down to 3° below average concurrently with the heavy rain which fell on that day, and the same occurred on the 26th; but, with this exception, the latter half of the month had an average temperature. The first half of August, although almost completely rainless, had a temperature only very slightly above average; when rain fell on the 20th, 26th, 30th, and 31st, the resulting depressions of the temperature were to 2° below normal on each of the first three dates, and to 3° on the last date. The first half of September had a temperature somewhat below average, although very little rain fell. The 17th, a wet day, had a temperature 3° below average, after which a slight rise occurred towards the end of the month. The rise, which usually takes place in October, on the cessation of the rainy season, was this year less than usual; indeed, about the middle of the month, the temperature was about 3° below average for six consecutive days; the first and last weeks of the month, however, were slightly above average. November was about 2° cooler than usual until the 10th; a rise then took place to 3° above average, succeeded by a fall on the two following days. During the latter half of the month and until the 13th December the temperature was continuously below the average, the days of greatest depression being the 25th November and 3rd, 4th, and 5th of December, each 3° cooler than usual. The last eight days of the year were not as cool as usual, the 24th being 3°, the 25th to 29th 2°, and the 30th and 31st 4° above average.

Wind. The wind was, on the whole, normal in direction and strength until the 13th March, when very unusual southerly winds sprung up, and continued for three days. On the 14th the abnormal

wind had a mean velocity of 20 miles per hour from south. During nearly the whole of the latter half of March the winds had nearly twice their average velocity, and were somewhat more northerly. On the 11th, 12th, and 13th April strong southerly winds again blew, reaching a maximum velocity of 42 miles per hour about noon of the 12th. These winds formed part of a well-marked cyclonic disturbance, which had its centre in the neighbourhood of Kurrachee and Deesa, and travelled eastward. No other considerable disturbance occurred until the 11th June, when the strong south-south-east winds, which usually introduce the monsoon, commenced. The wind continued strong, and from a southerly direction until the 14th, when it moderated, and rain began to fall. The highest velocity reached during this disturbance was 41 miles per hour from south at 10 A.M. on the 13th. Unsettled weather continued until the 18th, when the regular monsoon wind set in. Another storm of short duration occurred on the 1st July, during which the wind reached a maximum velocity of 43 miles per hour at 6 P.M., the direction being west-south-west. From the 14th to the 18th the winds were steadily stronger than usual, and had a more southerly direction. They were also considerably stronger than usual from the 24th to the 27th, but more northerly. Deflections of the usual monsoon wind, such as those mentioned, appear to depend on the position, for the time being, of an area of heavy rainfall, the wind showing a tendency to blow towards such area, and this, it may be remarked, is an observational result, which accords well with generally accepted cyclonic theory. From the 27th of August to the 1st September the strength of the monsoon wind largely exceeded the average, the velocity on three of these days being about 14 miles per hour greater than usual. Rain, in considerable quantity, was brought by these winds. The winds of the last four days of September and the first half of October were unusually strong from the north-north-west, but during the latter half of the month they were normal both in direction and velocity, and the winds of the remaining portion of the year were also seasonable.

The values of the meteorological elements for 1876, shown in the statistical tables, are the means of observations taken at the hours 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M., corrected for each month by the difference between the means for the typical year of the hours named and of the twenty-four hours. The extreme values of barometric pressure of vapour at the hours named are exhibited in a second table, as also the absolute extremes of temperature of the air, fall of rain, and velocity of wind.

WEATHER IN THE INTERIOR.

The deficiency throughout the Presidency of the south-west monsoon rains of 1876 and the consequent partial or total failure of the crops, entailing scarcity of food, amounting in some districts to actual famine, has invested the meteorology of the past year with more than ordinary interest. An attempt, however imperfect, to trace out the apparent meteorological causes of this disastrous

abnormality, will probably not be uninteresting, particularly as the variations of most of the observed meteorological phenomena during the past year have been unusually characteristic and suggestive.

Tables.

The appended five tables give, in a concise form, the mean barometric pressure, temperature, vapour pressure, total rainfall, and the relative frequency of different winds, for each month of the year 1876, at each of the stations, Kurrachee, Deesa, Poona, and Belgaum; and for Bombay a sixth table is added, giving similar results, which will serve as a standard of comparison for the other stations. In the first three tables, four columns of figures are given under the name of each station. The first columns give the mean barometric pressure, temperature, and vapour pressure for each month; the second columns show how much above or below the average of the year each of these meteorological elements stood in each month; the third columns show how these elements vary in an average year; and the difference between the second and third columns, given in the fourth columns, shows the abnormal variation of each element during the past year: thus, had the variations of the seasons in the year 1876 been in all respects such as are usual, the figures in the fourth columns would all have become noughts; but if the variations of any of these elements in any particular month was greater or less than is usual, the extent of the deviation is indicated by the numbers in the fourth columns, the positive sign (+) indicating high values, the negative sign (—) low ones. Table 7 B, Part IV., which gives the rainfall at each of the above-mentioned stations, contains three columns of figures under the name of each station. The first columns give the total rainfall in each month; the second the average rainfall; and the third, the excess or defect of the rainfall of 1876 above or below the average. Table 8 B, Part IV., gives roughly the relative frequency of the different winds calculated from the observed directions of the wind by a method given in Mr. Chas. Chambers's work on the Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency. The north and south winds are classed together, and the east and west winds together, the positive sign (+) indicating north or east winds, and the negative sign (—) south or west winds. In this way it is possible to compare roughly the winds of one year with those of another, or with the average year, as has been done in the table; the third columns under the head "difference" show the excess in the year 1876 of north or south, and east or west winds. These differences show, in the winds of the past year, very striking peculiarities, which will be referred to later.

Diagrams.

The numbers in most of the columns of the above tables headed "difference" are graphically reproduced in the diagrams No. 1 to 25, in all of which the months are marked off horizontally, as shown at the top of the diagram, and the numbers vertically, to the scales marked at the margin of each figure. In the case of the rain, the actual monthly fall at each station, in 1876, is contrasted by figures 26 to 30, with the average monthly fall represented by figures 31 to 35.

Remarks on the Abnormal Variations of the Barometric Pressure, Temperature, Vapour Pressure, Wind, and Rainfall of the Year 1876.

Barometer. A glance at the figures 1 to 5 exhibits the general similarity of the abnormal barometric curves of all the stations; the character of all closely coinciding with that of Bombay, which may be described as consisting of three wave-like motions, each of which extends over a period of from three to four months, and is bodily raised above its predecessor. The general rise of the abnormal pressure from the beginning of the year to its close, freed from the effects of the wave-like motions, is shown by the following numbers and by figure 36 :—

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
+·002	—·012	—·009	·000	—·003	—·001	+·014	+·021	+·014	+·022	+·026	+·026

These numbers are obtained from the Bombay observations by taking the means of the barometric abnormals for the five months, having January in the middle, February in the middle, and so on successively. And the apparently periodic wave-like movements, freed from the effects of the general rising tendency, are shown by the following numbers and by figure 37 :—

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
—·018	+·007	+·016	—·041	+·012	+·031	—·032	—·005	+·018	+·024	—·032	—·004

These numbers are the differences of those represented by figure 36 and those curved in figure 3. The last of these wave-like movements combined with the general rise that appears to have been going on from the beginning of the year, produced the very barometer which culminated in October. Another peculiarity in the abnormal barometric curves 1 to 5 is the gradual increase in the amplitude of the movements from the most southerly station, Belgaum, to Kurrachee, the most northerly one. This peculiarity will be referred to again hereafter in considering the probable causes of the abnormal barometric movements.

Temperature. The abnormal variations of temperature exhibited by figures 6 to 10 show few signs of the same regularity as that exhibited by the abnormal curves of barometric pressure. That for Bombay, figure 8, is the most regular. It shows a gradual decrease from about 1°·4 above average in January to 1°·2 below the average in November. The fall shown from the early months of the year to the monsoon months—July to September—at the two northern stations, and less markedly at the two southern ones, may perhaps be regarded as of the same character, and due to the same cause, as the downward movement at Bombay—a movement which finds counterparts in the general rise of the barometric abnormals, as shown by

figure 36, and the downward course of the vapour pressure curve figure 13. The hot months—April to June—were hotter than usual at all the stations, but it is a noteworthy fact that the monsoon months—July to September—were generally cooler than usual, although the general deficiency of rain would lead us to expect an opposite result. Some other cause, distinct from the cooling influence of rain, must, therefore, have been in operation to depress the temperature in these months. The same cause appears to have been influential in October and November also at the three northern stations; but if, as might possibly be inferred from the barometric curves, this cause was a general one, it must have been counteracted by another influence at the two southerly stations. For such a counteracting influence we have not far to seek, the almost total absence of the usual rain in these months at those stations affording a sufficient reason for the abnormal increase of temperature shown by figures 9 and 10 in the months of October and November. In December a return to about the average temperature is shown at most of the stations.

Vapour.

The curves 11 to 15, which show the abnormal variations of the vapour pressure, or, in other words, the abnormal condition of the air with regard to moisture, are very dissimilar at the different stations. The curve 13 for Bombay, the station which realizes most nearly the ideal character of a sea station, is the least irregular, showing a more moist condition of the air in the dry-weather months, January to May, and, with the exception of July, a dryer state of the air during the monsoon months, June to October, with a return to the normal condition in November and December. The most marked features in the curves for the outstations are the general and significant appearance of *opposition of character* in the curves for Kurrachee, the most northerly station; and Belgaum, the most southerly one. While Kurrachee and Deesa both show low abnormal vapour pressures in the hot dry months, Belgaum shows as decidedly high abnormal values; and this condition is reversed at Kurrachee and Belgaum in the last four months of the year, Kurrachee having high vapour pressures and Belgaum very low values of this element, the two stations still retaining opposition of character. Poona also exhibits a very low vapour pressure in October. The contrast thus shown between the northern and southern stations is very remarkable, and probably far from fortuitous, as will appear from a reference to the abnormal wind curves 16 to 25.

Wind.

The abnormal variations of the wind are shown by figures 16 to 25. Those for Bombay (18 and 23) show the actual excess in the hourly velocity of the north or south, and east or west winds; but the curves for the four out-stations show, roughly, the excess of the relative frequency of these winds, from which the motion of the air can be only roughly inferred; yet the marked similarity in many cases, of the results from different stations, shows that they may be used with considerable confidence. They show very remarkably a general opposition of character in the abnormal winds of the northern and southern stations; thus at Kurrachee, southerly abnormal winds blew throughout the year gradually increasing

in frequency, and probably in strength also, from January to July, and then falling away again to December; at Belgaum, however, *north* winds were in excess, gradually increasing in frequency till July, and then (with one remarkable exception in October) falling away again towards the end of the year, and giving place to southerly winds in November and December. At the stations between Kurrachee and Belgaum the abnormal north or south winds were of an intermediate character. Bombay, Poona, and Belgaum all agree in showing that northerly winds were largely in excess in October. The east or west abnormal winds also show opposite characteristics at the northern and southern stations, for while east winds predominated at Belgaum and Poona in January, west winds were in excess at Kurrachee; and while the east winds at the two former stations gave place gradually to a predominance of west winds in April, the west abnormal winds at Kurrachee gradually died away, and gave place to light abnormal east winds in April and May. In the monsoon months, and to the end of the year, the east or west abnormal winds at the various stations show more resemblance than contrast. The abnormal east winds, shown by the upward movement in October of the curves for both Belgaum and Poona, form a very noteworthy feature, which was doubtless definitely connected with the general deficiency of rain on the Deccan in the same month.

Rain. The total rainfall during the year was deficient at every station. At Poona less than half the usual quantity of rain was received, and in every month it was below average, September and October being the months when the deficiency was greatest. At Belgaum the total deficiency was about a quarter of the average quantity; August and October being unusually dry months, while July was unusually wet. At Deesa the fall in July was also a little over the average, but the total for the year was about a quarter of the average annual fall in defect. The rains commenced at the Deccan stations about the 7th or 8th of June, and the quantity which fell in this month, though generally less than usual, was well distributed. In July also the rain was steady, and fairly continuous at the two southern stations; but about the end of July a long break commenced and lasted till nearly the end of August. About a week of moderate rain then followed, after which only a few light showers fell. The heavier rain which usually falls at these stations towards the end of September and in October, was this year represented by only two moderately rainy days—one towards the end of September, and the other near the end of October. At Deesa there were only three rainy days in June; but in July and August the distribution of the rain was, on the whole, similar to that at the Deccan stations, with the difference that the rain towards the end of August continued several days longer. The 28th September was the last rainy day of the year at this station. At Kurrachee rain seldom falls. There were a few light showers about the middle of July and towards the end of August, and heavy rain fell on the 20th July; more than half the total for the year fell on this one day, when about 3½ inches were registered.

Deductions. Although variations of the temperature of the atmosphere are to be regarded as the primary causes of all meteorological action,

these in their turn being directly referable to the sun as their source, yet the variations of air temperature observed at any particular place, depend so much upon the geographical position of the station, and are to such an extent themselves the result of the meteorological actions (particularly winds and rainfall) that have been set on foot by the temperature conditions of surrounding areas, that it is generally exceedingly difficult to trace, except on a grand scale, any complete sequence of effects resulting directly from the observed temperature variations. Indeed, it would be surprising if this were otherwise, when we remember that, at best, our temperature observations refer only to that stratum of the air nearest the ground, leaving us in ignorance of the actual temperature of the higher strata. It is usual, therefore, for meteorologists to base their attempts to explain variations of weather chiefly on the indications of the barometer, an instrument which measures the pressure of the whole thickness of the superincumbent atmosphere, and which by pointing out the place where the pressure is least or greatest indicates the direction towards or from which the surrounding atmosphere, carrying with it the moisture or dryness of the region whence it flows, tends to move.

In India the barometer is subject to two regular periodic variations—the diurnal and annual, and to many other apparently irregular movements which have been called "non-periodic variations". The cause of the diurnal variation is still a subject of controversy, but the annual variation is well known to be produced by the alternate excessive heating and cooling of the land, as compared with the surrounding sea, in the opposite summer and winter seasons, the barometer being always low in the summer and high in the winter, and the difference being greater at the northerly stations than at the southerly ones, since the former are nearer the seat of the greatest contrasts of temperature in the opposite seasons. The causes of the non-periodic variations are as yet involved in obscurity, but there is little doubt that a close connexion exists between these apparently irregular movements and the variations in the character of the rainy seasons of different years. It thus becomes a question of interest to inquire into the nature of the abnormal barometric movements of the past year—a year which has been so decidedly abnormal with respect to its rainfall. We may gain some information on this point by taking the sum of all the monthly abnormal barometric rises and falls at each station, and by noting whether the numerical relations that exist among them are similar to those existing among the ranges of the great annual fluctuations at these places. The comparison is made below :—

	Belgaum.	Poona.	Bombay.	Deesa.	Kurrachee.	Mean.
Sums of monthly abnormal rises and falls from January to December 1876	·225	·247	·287	·293	·423	·295
Percentage of mean	76	84	97	99	144	...
Normal annual fluctuation, July to December	·189	·280	·285	·461	·559	·355
Percentage of mean	53	79	80	130	158	...

The percentages in each case show a similar gradual increase from the southerly to the northerly stations, but the extreme difference (144 — 76=68) in the first set of percentages is less than that (158 — 53=105) in the second set. From these results it may be inferred that *the abnormal barometric movements in 1876 were chiefly variations in the intensity of the usual seasonal movements,* but that they probably exerted an influence over a considerably *wider* area than that which constitutes the field of operation of the great annual fluctuation. This last conjecture is strengthened by confining our attention to the abnormal fluctuation which took place between July and November, when the disastrous deficiency of rain occurred. From this period we obtain the following sums and percentages :—

	Belgaum.	Poona.	Bombay.	Deesa.	Kurrachee.	Mean.
Sums of rises and falls July to November	·097	·142	·111	·152	·181	·137
Percentage of mean	71	104	81	111	132	...

The percentages in this case also show a similar progression, but the extreme difference (132 — 71 = 61) is less than before, implying a somewhat wider field of operation of this particular fluctuation.

We are thus led to seek for an explanation of these abnormal barometric movements, in some cause which is at least as widely influential as that which produces the annual fluctuation of the barometer. The cause of the great annual fluctuation is known to be the variation in the amount of heat received from the sun by reason of his annual variation in altitude, and it does not, therefore, appear unreasonable to suppose that the *abnormal* fluctuations are produced by variations in the absolute amount of heat emitted by the sun at different times,—in fact, to imagine the sun to be to some extent a variable star. If this be so (and the belief has of late been fast gaining ground amongst men of science) corresponding abnormal meteorological effects must of necessity follow. The more or less successful attempts that have been made to connect sun-spots and rainfall point in this direction, and it may well be that the abnormalities of different seasons are far more intimately connected with the state of the sun's surface than we can at present conceive. An abnormal diminution in the amount of heat emitted by the sun in September and October 1876, would be amply sufficient to account for the high barometric pressure which was then observed throughout India, and were the normal laws of the monsoons completely and accurately determined, their application to the then existing state of atmospheric pressure would, in all probability, account for the deficiency of rainfall in the Bombay and Madras presidencies in the later months of the rainy season.

Objection has been raised to the hypothesis that droughts in India are connected with the state of the sun's surface, on the

ground that droughts and consequent famines, when they do occur, affect different parts of India at different times, and that we cannot, therefore, reasonably expect to find the causes of such locally varying phenomena in any change going on in the sun, since such changes would affect the whole world alike. This objection would doubtless have much weight if the whole of India were, as a rule, similarly affected with regard to its rainfall by the ordinary seasonal changes; but, as a matter of fact, this is far from being the case, as will be seen from the following table, which shows that at Bombay the wettest months are June and July; at Jabálpur, July and August; while at the *intermediate* station, Sholápur, the heaviest rain falls towards the end of the monsoon season, and at Madras as late as October and November. This varying distribution of the rain in the different months depends chiefly on the varying geographical positions of the stations and on the direction of the wind in the successive months:—

Average Rainfall.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Sholápur ...	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·[illegible]9	3·91	4·52	5·33	6·13	5·78	0·37	0·00	26·63
Jabálpur ...	0·46	0·48	0·57	0·11	0·24	9·07	20·07	14·74	8·33	1·09	1·00	0·32	56·48
Bombay... ...	0·12	0·01	0·00	0·04	0·53	20·45	24·12	12·83	9·65	2·02	0·49	0·05	70·31
Madras	0·9	0·2	0·5	0·8	2·1	1·5	3·3	4·2	4·6	12·1	12·5	4 9	47·6

We see, then, that, even on the supposition of a general deficiency of rain throughout the country, some parts would be more affected than others, according as the deficiency occurred in the early or late months of the rainy season. Thus a deficiency in July would affect most considerably those districts which have a rainfall distribution in time like that of Bombay or Jabálpur; while a drought occurring in the later months of the season would affect most seriously districts which ordinarily receive the largest proportion of their total fall in those months. The drought of the past season affords a striking exemplification of the latter kind of deficiency, and it is instructive to notice how its severity gradually increased in the different districts according as they are ordinarily more dependent for their rain on that which falls in the later months of the season, and according as they are situated further from the edge of the Sahyádri hills. This is shown very clearly by the following figures compiled from the published weekly famine statements. They show what percentage of its average rainfall each district received in 1876, and the table is arranged so as to indicate roughly the relative position of each district:—

Khándesh, 58.

Násik ...	... 78	Ahmednágar ...	... 44
Poona ...	... 68	Sholápur ...	... 32
Sátára ...	... 47	Kaládgi... ...	... 27
Belgaum	... 70		

Dhárwár, 52.

The gradual decrease of the percentages from north to south and from west to east is very striking, as is also the fact shown by the following figures, that generally the districts which have the lowest average rainfall show the lowest percentages, and *vice versa* :—

District.	Average Rain-fall.	Percentage in 1876.	District.	Average Rainfall.	Percentage in 1876.
Násik	35·29	78	Ahmednágar ...	24·3	44
Poona	30·6	68	Sholápur ...	25·21	32
Sátára ...	54·6	47	Kaládgi... ...	22·43	27
Belgaum ...	30·48	70			
Means ...	37·74	66	Means	23·98	34

The mean rainfall for the western districts bordering on the Sahyádri hills is about 38 inches, and that for the eastern districts 42 inches. The percentage of the average rainfall received in 1876 by the former districts was 66; while the latter received only 34 per cent of their usual supply, from which facts we may conclude that *among the causes which produced the drought in 1876 were those which are, at ordinary times, in operation to produce a less average rainfall in the eastern districts than in the western;* and that the primary conditions on which the action of these local causes of difference in rain-distribution depends, were during the past year disastrously conducive to the production of a much greater contrast than usual. The physical explanations of most of the differences in the *normal* distribution of rain in different parts of the Presidency, have been very fully worked out by Mr. Chas. Chambers in his work on the Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency. The eastern districts are those which usually receive little rain in the *early* monsoon months; the southern and eastern districts those which are dependent for large fractions of their annual falls on that which is usually received in the later months of the season. The general deficiency of rain in the Bombay Presidency occurred mainly in September and October, but chiefly in the latter month; and the southern and eastern districts were those which consequently suffered most. An adequate reason for the general deficiency in those months would, therefore, carry with it, at least, a partial explanation of the varying percentages above given. On looking for such a reason we are at once struck with the very high barometer in those months, particularly in October, at all the stations,—a phenomenon which appears to have affected the whole country. Before proceeding to inquire into the probable effects of this abnormally high atmospheric pressure, it will be well to consider briefly what are the usual relations that subsist between the atmospheric pressure, winds and rainfall in the winter and summer seasons and to

observe whether any similar relations can be traced between the abnormal variations of pressure and those of the other elements during the year.

In the summer India becomes, relatively to the adjacent seas, a region of high temperature and consequent low atmospheric pressure, the winds blow from the seas towards the interior, showing in their course a more or less decided tendency, in different parts of the country, to assume a *cyclonic* rotation[1] round the region of minimum pressure. These winds, coming from the neighbouring seas, are highly charged with vapour, which becomes condensed and falls as copious rain. In the winter season these conditions are almost exactly reversed, the country becomes, relatively to the surrounding seas, a region of low temperature and high atmospheric pressure; the winds blow from the land towards the sea, and show a tendency more or less marked to assume the *anti-cyclonic*[2] rotation round the region of highest pressure. These winds, coming from the land, are comparatively dry, and bring little or no rain.

Turning now to the abnormal variations of the meteorological elements in 1876, the following similar relations may be traced among them. The curve No. 18, showing the excess of north or south wind at Bombay, presents many inverted resemblances to the curve No. 6, which gives the excess or defect of temperature at Kurrachee in each month. To show this clearly, the curve No. 18 has been dotted over No. 6. It will be seen that generally No. 18 shows a maximum, when No. 6 shows a minimum, and *vice versa*. The meaning of this is that, when the temperature at Kurrachee was above average, the wind at Bombay was more southerly than usual; and when the temperature at Kurrachee was below average, the wind at Bombay was more northerly than usual; or, in other words, a decided tendency is shown by the *abnormal* as well as by the normal winds to blow towards a region of high temperature, and away from one of low temperature. Again, comparing figure 23 with any of the figures 1 to 5 (all of which are similar) we see that from June to November the maxima and minima of figure 23 occur in the same months as the maxima and minima of figures 1 to 5. This means that the winds at Bombay during 1876 had a tendency to be relatively more westerly when the barometer was unusually low, and more easterly when it was unusually high,—a fact which agrees with the observed tendency of the winds generally throughout India to assume a cyclonic rotation in the summer and an anti-cyclonic rotation in the winter. The cause of the general depression of figure 23 from July to November is, however, not very obvious.

Referring to the abnormal barometer curves, figures 1 to 5, we find the atmospheric pressure unusually *low* in April. In

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1 *i.e.*, in the direction opposite to that in which the hands of a watch move.

2 In the same direction as the hands of a watch.

the same month all the stations north of Belgaum had a temperature *above* average; the abnormal winds showed a *cyclonic* tendency, those at Belgaum and Poona being north-westerly, while those at Deesa (and Kurrachee also, to some extent) were more northerly; and what is very significant, the air coming from the land was very unusually *dry* at the two northern stations and extremely *damp* at Belgaum, where the wind blew more strongly than usual from the sea. From these facts we see how a general cause (the general increase of temperature and consequent fall in the barometer) may operate to produce very different hygrometric conditions of the air in different localities, and, consequently, to increase the probability of rain in some quarters, while it decreases the probability in others.

The above example, in which all the abnormal meteorological conditions are almost exactly the reverse of those in October, will help to illustrate the manner in which the deficiency of rain in the later months of the monsoon season may, with probability, be explained. In September and October we find the barometer was very abnormally *high* at all the stations; the temperature was *below* average at all the stations in September, and, except at Poona and Belgaum, in October also. The great rise in temperature at the two southern stations in the latter month was, without doubt, a consequence of the absence of the usual rain. At Deesa and Kurrachee the winds did not show any unusual change in September and October; and at these stations no decided change in the hygrometric state of the air was observed, other than a rise of vapour pressure at Deesa in September, coincident with the heavy rainfall of that month. At the three southern stations, however, the winds in October, instead of being light and very variable as is usual in this month, were often abnormally strong from the north or north-east; and the dry hot winds of the day time, which usually do not make their appearance till November, blew with full force at Poona and Belgaum throughout October. The failure of the usual rains at these stations, and throughout the Deccan generally, in the later months of the monsoon season was probably produced by the general flow southward of cool dry air from the region of high atmospheric pressure in the interior; the high pressure in its turn having been produced by a general decrease of temperature, for which the only apparent adequate cause is the hypothesis of an abnormal diminution in the absolute quantity of heat emitted by the sun about this time.

From the relations that have been pointed out as existing among the abnormal meteorological features of the year 1876, we may probably draw the following general conclusion for the guidance of further inquiry, viz., that *the same principles which explain the usual alternation of the seasons will also, in a great measure, afford an explanation of the abnormalities of the rainy seasons of different years.*

Crops.

The season in Gujarát was not altogether favourable. In Ahmedábád the rain was at first scanty, and the later fall to some

extent injured the rice crop. Cholera prevailed in Viramgám and Dhandhuka; and of 5,182 cases 2,754 proved fatal. In Kaira, except in Anand, Mehmudábád, and Mátar, where the rice to some extent suffered from want of rain, the season was favourable. In the Panch Máháls the rainfall was not satisfactory, and in September heavy showers injured most of the crops. In Broach the heavy floods on the Narbada, in September 1876, did considerable damage to the early corps, but at the same time they helped the cold-weather harvest. The cotton crop was injured by an untimely fall of rain. Public health was indifferent, as fever of a malarious and dangerous type was prevalent. Over almost the whole of Surat the later rain was scanty, and the outturn of the crop somewhat below an average.

Konkan.

In Thána the rain was untimely, and, on the whole, insufficient. In thirteen out of six sub-divisions the fall was much less than the average. In Mátherán, Dáhánu, and Máhim it was about two-thirds of the average; in Murbád and Kalyán it was nearly average; and in Karjat it was more than average. Cases of cholera occurred over the greater part of the district, small-pox was partial, and cattle-disease prevalent over about one-quarter of the area. In Kolába the rainfall, below the average and irregular, caused a short rice crop. Cholera was prevalent in Alibág and the neighouring villages, and small-pox at Máhád. In Ratnágiri the rainfall was throughout deficient, and the entire absence of September and October rains seriously affected the outturn of the late crops of hill grains. There was, therefore, partial distress among the poorest classes, to avert which a few relief works were opened.

Deccan.

In the Northern Deccan the want of about forty-two per cent. of the ordinary rainfall in Khándesh, and about twenty-two per cent in Násik caused a severe failure of crops over the greater part of those districts. In Khándesh the outturn was not more than one-quarter of the average yield. In Násik, towards the north and east, the yield varied from one-half to two-thirds, but in the south-east and south the failure of crops was almost complete. In these two districts, except for an outbreak of cholera, the public health was, on the whole, good. In the Ahmednágar, Poona, and Sholápur districts the serious failure of rain caused much scarcity and distress, and relief works had to be opened on a large scale.

Karnátic.

Except Kánára, all the districts of the Southern Márátha Country suffered severely. The rainfall was extremely scanty, and in Kaládgi, especially, there was an almost entire failure of crops. The mortality from cholera was excessive, causing in Belgaum 3,994 and in Kaládgi 5,400 deaths. The large importation of grain from Bombay tended greatly to alleviate suffering; but, owing to scarcity of fodder, cattle perished in large numbers.

Sind.

In Kurrachee the inundation of the Indus began well, and towards the end of August the river rose higher than, without the help of local floods, it had ever been known to reach. At the beginning of July the waters fell, and, as Kurrachee depends chiefly on the late inundations, this did most serious mischief. In the delta,

more especially on the Jerruck side of the river, a large proportion of the rice seedlings was laid dry and withered. The high inundation caused no less than 181 breaches in the Sháhbandar district. Of these twenty were in river embankments, twelve in the embankments of the Piniari stream, and 149 in the banks of minor canals. Excepting the Naoshahro division, the inundation in the Haidarábád collectorate was, on the whole, favourable. A portion of the Kandiaro sub-division was submerged from the unusually heavy local floods. The rainfall was generally good and seasonable, and the outturn of both early and late crops was good. Small-pox was general, but only a few cases ended fatally. In the Shikárpur collectorate heavy local rain, together with a high inundation, damaged much property, totally destroyed the early crops, and swept away a large number of villages. Chicken-pox and measles prevailed in the large towns, and, while the floods were drying, fever of a bad type was general. In the Frontier district the floods, bursting through the Kashmor and Begári embankment, caused most disastrous damage, almost completely destroying the early crops. The Desert canal and the Sonewah were above the level of the floods, and along this line the early crops were not submerged, and yielded a good outturn. There was also a fair harvest of millet, cotton, and oil-seed. In the Thar and Párkar districts the season was an average one, and the rainfall, though at first scanty, was afterwards abundant. The early crops along the Nára and Sind canals were very promising but a large portion of them was destroyed by floods. The late crops on the Mithrau canal lands yielded a good outturn. On flooded lands the crops looked healthy; but, owing to the late date on which the floods dried up, the area under cultivation was not large. In the Desert the early crops were excellent, pasturage was abundant, and the cattle healthy and in good condition.

Prices.

The returns of the prices of agricultural produce come down only as late as the end of March. For this reason the full effect of the failure of crops and scarcity in the south and east of the Presidency does not appear. Still, except in Sind, where prices show little change over the whole of the Presidency, there is a marked rise in the prices of agricultural produce. Even in Ahmedábád, where the local harvest was sufficient, prices per maund of eighty pounds rose for millet, *bájri*, from Rs. 1-14-3 to Rs. 2-3-11, and for Indian millet, *jawár*, from Rs. 1-12-3 to Rs. 2-3-4.

In Surat the export demand for millet was on account of the easy sea communication between its ports and the coast of the southern Konkan and Kánára, keener than in northern Gujarát, and though the harvest was good, millet rose from Rs. 2-10-4 to Rs. 3-0-3, and Indian millet from Rs. 2-2-1 to Rs. 2-14-6.

Along the coast districts, though the outturn of rice was in many places somewhat short, it was more than sufficient for local wants. The rise from Rs. 5-1-2 to Rs. 5-6-8 in Thána; from Rs. 6-0-0 to Rs. 6-1-4 in Kolába; from Rs. 3-7-0 to Rs. 4-11-9 in

Ratnágiri; and from Rs. 3-15-4 to Rs. 4-12-5 in Kánára, was probably, almost entirely, due to the special export demand.

As regards the rise of price in the parts of the Presidency suffering from drought and failure of crops, the increase was least marked in Khándesh where millet rose from Rs. 1-11-2 to Rs. 2-5-6, and Indian millet from Rs. 1-5-3 to Rs. 2-0-6. The rise was greatest in Dhárwár, where millet rose from Rs. 1-12-2 to Rs. 3-1-2, and Indian millet from Rs. 1-13-2 to Rs. 3-4-6.

Wages.

The failure of crops and consequent dearness of grain would affect the labour market in two opposite ways. The labourer would require a higher money-rate of wage to support him, and so wages would tend upwards. On the other hand, several influences would tend to depress the wage of unskilled labour. Large bodies of men, generally employed and supported on their own fields, would be out of work, and in many cases be forced to earn their living as labourers. In many of the affected districts, weavers and other skilled workmen, who in the general distress found no buyers for their wares, would also, when their savings became exhausted, be forced to turn their hands to any work they could find. Finally, the employment by Government of large bodies of workmen, at bare subsistence rates, must have tended to reduce the general wage standard. An examination of the wage statement which, however like the price return, comes no later than the end of March 1877, shows, for the unaffected parts of the Presidency, on the whole a slight upward tendency. Over the famine-affected tracts there is, on the whole, a fall, especially in the eastern Deccan and in the southern Márátha districts.

As regards the wage returns, it seems doubtful how far the arrangement for filling them in is the same in the different districts. In one set of districts the extremes seem to have been given; in a second, an average has probably been struck; while in a third, the wages of some special craft appear to have been chosen as representative.

Comparing the different provinces of the Presidency as far as money-rates go, Sind comes first, with an average daily wage for skilled labour of Rs. 1-0-4; the Konkan districts and Kánára come next, with, on an average, 13 annas 3 pies; the Deccan third, with 10 annas 2 pies; the Southern Márátha Country fourth, with 10 annas; and Gujarát last, with 9 annas 4 pies.

As they stand, the daily wage of skilled labour would seem to reach its highest point, Rs. 2 in Kolába, and its lowest, four annas, in Sholápur.

As regards unskilled labour, Thána stands first, with from 2 annas to 7 annas, and Sholápur last, with from 1 anna to 3 annas. Comparing the different provinces, and striking for each province the average of the rates in force in its districts, Sind comes first, with slightly more than 5 annas; the Konkan and Kánára second, with 4 annas; Gujarát third, with 3 annas 9 pies; the Deccan fourth, with 2 annas 8 pies; and the Southern Márátha Country

last, with 2 annas 6 pies. Compared with the previous year, of the Gujarát districts the wages of skilled labour are unchanged in Ahmedábád and Kaira, higher in Surat and Broach, and lower in the Panch Máháls; in the coast districts they are higher in Thána and Ratnágiri, and unchanged in Kolába and Kánára; in the Deccan districts they are higher in Násik, constant in Khándesh and Sátára, and lower in Ahmednagar, Poona, and Sholápur; in all the districts of the Southern Márátha Country there is a marked decline in the rates of skilled labour wage. In Sind, except in Shikárpur where there is a slight rise, the rate is unchanged.

Again, a comparison of the rates of unskilled labour shows in Gujarát a rise in Kaira, Broach, and Surat; no change in Ahmedábád, and a fall in the Panch Máháls; in the Konkan and Kánára districts a rise in Thána and Ratnágiri; no change in Kolába, and a fall in Kánára; in the Deccan a rise in Sátára; no change in Khándesh and Násik, and a fall in Ahmednagar, Poona, and Sholápur; in the Southern Márátha Country a marked fall in all districts, and in Sind no change.

Horticulture.

Ganesh Khind.

The income from the sale of the produce of the botanical gardens at Ganesh Khind, near Poona, during 1876 was Rs. 9,512-1-7 against Rs. 8,418 in the previous year. The total expenditure has been Rs. 12,848. Experiments with the *Wagatea spicata*, a climbing shrub, native to the Konkan, show that its seed-pods contain a high proportion, fifteen per cent, of tannic acid. A satisfactory feature in the working of the garden is the extent to which its drugs, chiefly *taraxacum* and *colocynth*, are in demand. Experiments in the production of Tasar silk were continued. The moths bred freely in confinement, and produced fertile eggs in abundance, and in due course the young caterpillars appeared. But of the number that entered on the worm stage only about five per cent lived to spin cocoons, and these cocoons were decidedly inferior to what may be gathered from trees all over the country. No light has yet been thrown on the cause of failure.

Sáláru.

The expenditure on the Sáláru garden in Sind amounted to Rs. 3,716, and the receipts to Rs. 394. During the year 554 packets of imported, and 875 of acclimatised vegetable seeds; 211 packets of imported, and 2,216 acclimatised flower and tree seeds; 828 fruiting plants; 1,783 flowering plants, including roses, and 312 forest trees and shrubs were distributed. The attempts to introduce the finer varieties of foreign fruits are so far rather discouraging. English vines do not set freely, and the Muscat varieties are found to be shy and feeble growers. European peaches are equally hard to rear. The Royal George and Violette Hative sorts grow into fine trees, but their flowers are weak, and last too far into the hot season to be able to set any fruit. The plum and apricot grow well; but, like the peach, flower too late to give any hope of their yielding fruit.

Bombay.

Within the limits of the Bombay municipality are four public gardens, the Northbrook garden, the Elphinstone Circle garden, the Falkland Road garden, and the Victoria garden. Of these the Victoria garden, restored during the past two years from disorder and decay, is now, with its gaily flowering shrubs and trees, its rich smooth lawns, its bright well-filled borders, and its carefully grouped masses of coloured leaf plants, the favourite resort in Bombay, and one of its chief ornaments. Besides this direct gain, the taste and skill shown in the management of the Victoria gardens have done good service to Bombay. Over the whole island, from the Colaba rocks to the Máhim sands, private industry, learning its lessons in the Victoria gardens, is fast free-

ing itself from the trammels of earthen pots and wooden tubs, and, laying down slopes and plots of turf, designing flower beds and borders, and massing groups of foliage plants, has already changed many a dusty and ragged enclosure into a fresh and trim garden.

Over the whole Presidency two agencies, soldiers' gardens and gardens at railway stations, help to keep alive a taste for flowers. At most military stations the troops are encouraged to spend part of their time in gardening, and during the past year seed to the amount of about Rs. 1,400 has with this object been supplied by Government free of cost. A pride in their charges, and the hope of gaining the prize presented yearly both by the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Companies, induce almost all station-masters to bestow pains on the ornamenting of their stations. This rivalry, now for many years at work, has left almost every railway station in the Presidency rich in well-tended flowers, shrubs, and climbing plants.

Forests.

The total area set apart for forests amounts over the whole Presidency to 5,654 square miles. Of these 3,754¼ square miles are in the Northern, 1,520 square miles in the Southern, and 380 square miles in the Sind division. **Area.**

The following statement shows the financial results of forest operations during the past year :— **Revenue.**

Forest Finances, 1876-77.

Division.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Profits.	
	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	4,33,481	4,49,022	3,19,630	3,02,073	1,13,854	1,46,949
Southern	4,56,513	5,17,067	2,79,591	2,91,116	1,76,922	2,25,951
Sind	3,36,029	2,82,359	2,32,473	1,90,420	1,03,556	91,939
Total ..	12,26,026	12,48,448	8,31,694	7,83,609	3,94,332	4,64,839

It will be observed that the revenue decreased in the Northern and Southern divisions, but increased in Sind. The large decrease in the Southern division, amounting to more than half-a-lakh of rupees, was due to the scarcity and distress in the Southern districts of the Presidency. Almost all classes were forced to economize in the matter of house-building, and, in addition to the decline in the demand, timber-dealers were hampered by the difficulty of obtaining carriage. In Sind the increase of revenue, Rs. 53,670, was due to a special demand for fuel in consequence of the impetus given to the traffic on the river Indus by the grain trade. The expenditure in the Northern division was somewhat greater than last year, while in the Southern it was somewhat less. In Sind, on account of the necessity of employing special establishment to meet the special demand, the expenditure rose by Rs. 42,053. The net profit realized in all the three divisions taken together was Rs. 3,94,332, compared with Rs. 4,64,839 in 1875-76, Rs. 4,13,719 in 1874-75, and Rs. 4,82,229 in 1873-74.

A revised scheme of establishments was introduced in Sind on the 1st April 1876. Under the new system, instead of the three old divisions of Kurrachee, Haidarábád and Shikárpur, four new divisions, Sukkur with 24,059 acres, Naushero with 64,635 acres, Haidarábád with 83,238 acres, and Jerrak with 71,393 acres, have been created. A project for the revision of both controlling and subordinate forest establishments, submitted by the Conservator of Forests, Northern division, has been laid before the Government of India for consideration. **Staff.**

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Forest Act.

The year has passed without the introduction of the special forest legislation so much wanted in the interests of forest conservancy. The Government of India have drafted a Forest Act for general application throughout India. The draft has been circulated and reported on, but has not yet come before the Supreme Council for discussion.

Offences.

The following statement shows the number and the result of prosecutions for forest offences:—

Forest Offences, 1876-77.

Division.	Charges.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Fines in Rupees.
Northern	1,264	970	294	6,297
Southern	215	176	39	2,441
Sind	41	40	1	554
Total ...	1,520	1,186	334	9,292

The success obtained in Sind is remarkable.

Fires.

The Conservator of Forests, Northern division, makes no mention of forest fires. In the Southern division, owing to special care taken in consequence of the extraordinary influx of people into the forests during the famine, forest fires were far less common than usual. Fires were, as usual, frequent and extensive in the Upper Sind forests, and it has been found so impossible to keep them out of the entire forest that for the future it is proposed to confine attention to specially selected blocks, and to protect these by an elaborate system of fire-paths. In the opinion of the Acting Conservator of Forests in Sind the damage done by the fires is so great, and natural reproduction has been so interfered with, that the forests are not capable of meeting the demand of the district for small timber for building purposes.

Demarcation.

In the Northern division, though the employment of so large a number of officers on famine duty has somewhat kept back the work of forest demarcation, considerable progress has been made, principally in the Surat, Khándesh, Thána, and Sátára collectorates. In Surat the survey of the Dáng forests by a party belonging to Gujarát revenue survey department has been extended over ninety square miles, giving 206½ square miles as the total area surveyed in these forests. The district forest officer of Surat was engaged in selecting second class reserves in the Mándvi subdivision; but as the work is still in progress, the area to be reserved has not been finally determined. In Khándesh the selection of forest areas in the Sátpura hills and in the Táloda subdivision was continued. The Borái, a reserve of 17,000 acres in the Nizámpur subdivision, abandoned in the previous year, was reinstated as a first class reserve. In Thána a reserve, containing 7,075 acres of first class and 3,743 acres of second class forest, was selected in Kalyán, and in the Wára subdivision a large block containing 31,793 acres of first class and 6,322 acres of second class reserves. In the Sátára collectorate 93,025 acres of forest land in the spurs of the Sahyádri range have been selected and sanctioned. In Násik Government have sanctioned 567⅓ square miles of re-

serves selected during the preceding year, thus bringing up the total area reserved in that collectorate to 816 square miles. In Ahmednagar 2,602 boundary marks were erected round the reserves sanctioned last year. The forest area of this district aggregates 243 square miles. For Poona 82½ square miles were sanctioned, bringing up the total demarcated area in that collectorate to 357¾ square miles. Altogether 3,754¼ square miles were under reservation in the Northern division on the 31st March 1877. In the Southern division 385 square miles of reserves were selected, which, added to the 1,135 square miles selected in previous years, brings up the total selected area to 1,520 square miles; 495 new boundary marks were also put up during the year, raising to 1,514 the total number of such marks in the division. These marks are built of rough stone, and cost from Rs. 2-10-0 to Rs. 4 and even Rs. 5 each. In Sind the action of the Indus caused a loss of 5,524 acres and a gain of 3,730 acres; that is, a net loss of 1,794 acres. The efforts to save the timber on the eroding banks have been fairly successful. At a cost of Rs. 1,661, timber of an aggregate value of Rs. 6,101 was saved.

Plantations.

In the Northern division the scanty rainfall was unfavourable to plantation works. Seeds did not germinate freely, and of the plants that did come up, many died from want of moisture. Seeds were sown broadcast over more or less extensive areas in the forest reserves of Khándesh, Násik, Thána, Kolába, Poona, Sholápur, and Gujarát. Besides the broadcast sowings, the following plantations were ploughed and sown successfully. In the Thána collectorate thirty acres, in Poona 302¼ acres, in Sholápur 87¾ acres; in Gujarát *bábul* seed was sown on the strips of land running parallel to the B. B. and C. I. railway line, and in Khándesh 10,825 seedlings of teak, nim, and other trees were planted out on the Pátna reserve. In Kolába the Rájewádi teak plantation near Máhád is fully stocked and is doing well, and in Ahmednagar the Hamidpur reserve begun four years ago, and the Shendi reserve begun five years ago, are in a promising condition. The result of broadcast sowings in the Poona forest reserves may now be seen in thousands of teak and other seedlings. In the Southern division a sum of Rs. 10,164 was spent on nurseries and plantations. But so unfavourable was the season that in the Belgaum, Dhárwár, and Kaládgi plantations the year ended with a smaller stock than it began, and in Kánára there was an increase of only 63,000 plants and 21,000 seedlings.

Plantation Results, Southern Division, 1876-77.

District.	Plants on 31st March 1876.	Transplanted during 1876-77.	Total.	Died during 1876-77.	Alive at the end of March 1877.	Casuarinas in nurseries.
Kánára	1,018,485	88,346	1,106,831	25,641	1,081,190	21,000
Belgaum	102,828	11,916	114,744	30,765	83,979	60,000
Dhárwár	113,953	3,529	117,482	14,923	102,549	1,950
Kaládgi	18,000	None.	18,000	10,000	8,000	33,000
Total ..	1,253,266	103,791	1,357,057	81,329	1,275,728	1,15,350

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Though the general results were so unsatisfactory, in a few cases the planting operations in the Southern division were attended with tolerable and even good success. Of 39,300 seedlings transplanted into the Kádra and Murdy teak plantations in Kánára, some 5,500 failed. Thirteen acres of new land were added to the Kárwár casuarina plantation, and successfully stocked with 9,000 plants, while 21,000 seedlings were reared in the nurseries for future use. In the Barchi plantation, in Kánára, 7,254 Australian gum-trees were planted out. Of these all but 141 were, at the close of the year, doing and looking extremely well. In Belgaum bamboos were successfully planted in the Deshmur Gad reserve and along the sides of the Belgaum and Dhárwár road. On the Sulkinkop reserve, in Dhárwár, of 1,991 young mangoes planted out only sixteen failed. In Sind the area under artificial reproduction was 4,267½ acres compared with 3,510 acres in 1875-76. As regards natural reproduction, the system of closed blocks introduced into the three lower divisions of Naushero, Haidarábád, and Jerrak, by which about a third of the entire forest area for a certain term of years enjoys rest from fellings and cattle-grazing, has worked very successfully. In Haidarábád the success was most marked, and large tracts of open land have been converted into dense thickets of promising young growth. In Sukkur or Upper Sind, on account of frost, floods, and fires, natural reproduction is almost impossible.

In Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholápur, to provide work for the destitute and at the same time improve the forest reserves, a sum of Rs. 1,620 was spent in clearing out overgrowths of prickly-pear. In the Southern division Rs. 19,219 were spent on bridges and roads useful for forest purposes, and in the Poona collectorate two miles of the Lanauli and Borkas forest road were made.

Private rights.

The following table shows that the free grants of wood were of considerably greater value than in the previous year :—

Free Grants of Timber, 1876-77.

Division.	Timber Grants.		Increase.
	1875-76.	1876-77.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	10,918	20,686	9,768
Southern	7,292	11,365	4,073
Total ...	18,210	32,051	13,841

Famine work.

Under the orders of Government the forest reserves in all famine-affected districts were freely thrown open as grazing grounds. In Kánára 41,698 and in Belgaum 68,253 head of cattle were admitted into the forests. In both these districts almost all the cattle that arrived in a weak state perished during the cold foggy nights of November and December, but of the stronger thousands were saved. Though allowed to cut and use inferior kinds

of wood for hutting, the people in charge of these animals suffered severely from the cold damp forest air, many died, and but few escaped fever. The officers of the forest department also did good service in collecting and forwarding large stocks of fodder to the famine-affected districts. The Conservator, Northern division, organized a system of pressing hay at the railway stations in the Thána district. Thirteen presses were erected and upwards of 1,700,000 lbs. of hay pressed and despatched to Sholápur. In the Southern division, of about 2,000,000 pounds of fodder collected, more than half was pressed into bales and forwarded to distant parts of the famine area.

Saw mills. The Kánára saw-mill worked without hitch or accident under the native foreman in charge. The mills had to be stopped for a few days in March (1877) from failure of the water-supply. Altogether they were open 294 days in the year, compared with 301 in 1875-76. Logs with a rough measurement of 37,577 cubic feet compared with 42,812 cubic feet were converted into clean timber. The fall in out-turn was due to the decreased demand on account of the famine. The financial results of the year's operations show, compared with the previous year, a decrease in profits of about Rs. 12,000 :—

Kánára Saw Mills, 1875-77.

	1875-76.	1876-77.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value of the year's outturn	71,090	56,163	—14,927
Deduct—			
Total cost of the mills	12,628	12,956	+328
Estimated value of the wood	39,652	36,551	—3,101
Profit ...	18,810	6,656	—12,154

At the same time the stock of clean timber on hand at the close of the year is valued at Rs. 47,390 compared with Rs. 24,990 at its beginning.

General. The result of the second year's departmental collection of myrabolans, *hirda*, Terminalia chebula, in the Kánára district, has been satisfactory. The experiment was made in the same forest as in the previous year, with a net profit of Rs. 1,648 compared with Rs. 1,372 in 1875-76. The system adopted is said to be popular among the forest tribes, who find the Government officers more trustworthy paymasters than the contractors.

The Conservator of Forests, Southern division, notices with great regret the death in January 1877 of Mr. R. B. Oliphant, Assistant Conservator of Forests in Belgaum.

Mines and Quarries.

There is nothing to report upon under this head.

Manufactures.

Mills.

The progress of the cotton manufacturing industry during the first half of the past season will be seen from the following table :—

Cotton Mills, 1875-76 and 1876-77.

	In working order.		Increase (col. 3—col. 2).	Setting up.		Total number in working order or setting up.		Total increase (col. 8—col. 7).	REMARKS.
	1875-76.	At the close of 1876.		1875-76.	At the close of 1876.	1875-76.	At the close of 1876.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mills ..	32	38	6	7	3	39	41	2	Of these six were completed during the latter half of 1876 and appear in col. 4.
Spindles ..	815,103	958,264	143,161	148,880	85,680	963,983	1,043,944	79,961	
Looms ..	7,679	9,291	1,612	1,002	..	8,681	9,291	610	

Thus it will be observed that the advance made in the course of the six months was not inconsiderable. Details regarding the mills working or under erection at the close of 1876 will be found in the Appendix, Part IV., E. 2. No information of a later date is available, except that, during the course of the year 1877, two out of the three mills shown above in column 6 of the table have begun work with 37,200 spindles.

Mills worked by steam for the manufacture of other descriptions of fibre besides cotton are springingup. During the year 1875-76 two silk mills with 200 looms and 1,600 spindles, and a hemp and jute mill were opened in Bombay. The hemp mill began work with 1,808 spindles and ninety-six looms.

Cotton gins.

The following statement shows that during the last two years the number of steam cotton gins has increased by 110 :—

Steam Cotton Gins, 1874-77.

District.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase in 1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase or decrease in 1876-77.
Bombay	...	9	9	11	+ 2
Ahmedábád	352	352	...	383	+31
Surat	477	477	...	477	...
Broach	1,476	1,553	77	1,536	—17
Khándesh	85	85	...	69	—16
Dhárwár	6	10	4	30	+20
Total ...	2,396	2,486	90	2,506	+ 20

The wants of the Broach district appear for the present to have been fully supplied by the large increase of gins in 1875-76. Seventeen gins that became unfit for use during 1876-77 have, from want of ordinary repairs, been allowed to remain idle. In Khándesh only sixty-nine gins were available for work against eighty-five in the preceding year; and even the sixty-nine were not all used, because of the small quantity of cotton offered to be cleaned. In native states some twenty-two steam ginning factories are reported to be at work. Of these fifteen are in the territories of H. H. the Gáekwár, two are at Rájpipla in the Rewa Kánta, and the rest are in different parts of Káttywár.

Presses.

The fluctuation during the last two years in the number of cotton presses, licensed and worked in the districts of this Presidency may thus be shown :—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Half-presses, worked by manual power...	199	172	183
Full-presses, worked by steam power ...	141	134	130

The increase in 1876-77 in the number of half presses was due to an addition of nine in the Ahmedábád and two in the Kaira collectorates. In Bombay the decrease of two in the number of full-presses is probably due to the gradual spread of full-presses in the provinces. In Khándesh the decrease of three was due to the small cotton crop. On the other hand, one new full-press was started at Gadag in the Dhárwár collectorate : that is, for the whole Presidency a net decrease of four in the number of full-presses.

To all but one of the twenty-two ginning factories in native states, cotton presses are attached. Four of these, worked by steam, belong to the factory at Kandla in Bhaunagar. The other twenty factories have half-presses worked by hand. In Cutch, where there are no ginning factories, there are nine full-presses and one half-press all used for pressing hand-ginned cotton.

Boilers.

During the year, in the Presidency town and Kurla, 212 boilers and 179 engines were inspected. Of these four boilers and

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eight engines were condemned, and thirty-three boilers and three engines were repaired or altered at the inspector's request. Two serious cases of engines breaking down are reported to have occurred. The inspector's decision was appealed against in one instance only, when the appellants were successful.

The board of examiners for passing engineers held examinations once a month. There were altogether seventy-eight candidates, of whom twelve were applicants for first class, nineteen for second class, forty for third class, and three for service certificates, besides four for certificates under section 19 of the Steam Boiler Inspection Act V. of 1873. A fair number of candidates, fifty-nine in all, were successful.

The financial condition of the steam boiler inspection fund continues, as will be seen from the following figures, to be unsatisfactory :—

Boiler Inspection-Fund, 1875-77.

	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	5,525	2,416
Receipts—		
Inspection (fees)	6,040	5,470
Examination (fees)	738	671
Special advance from Government	.....	5,000
Total ...	12,303	13,557
Expenditure—		
Inspection	8,713	10,247
Examination	1,173	900
Closing balance..	2,416	2,410

Thus in both years there was a deficit under each of the heads of inspection and examination. The receipts under these heads taken together fell short of the expenditure by Rs. 3,108 in 1875-76, and by a still larger sum, Rs. 5,006, in 1876-77 : so that, had it not been for the large balance with which the former year started and the loan which Government found it necessary to make during the course of the latter year, the fund would have been insolvent. Such a state of things is obviously undesirable, and Government are considering the means to remedy it.

Trade.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

(1).—Port of Bombay.

Value.

The total value of the trade of the year is fifty-five crores and eighty-two lakhs of rupees, or 55¾ million pounds sterling. This is in excess by eight crores and thirty-eight lakhs of rupees, or nearly 8⅗ million pounds sterling of the corresponding total in 1875-76. It is also greater than that of 1874-75 by seven crores and forty-one lakhs of rupees, or 7½ million pounds sterling.

The following table shows the value of the trade in Government stores and treasure, and of private treasure and merchandise for the past three years :—

Bombay Trade, 1874-77.

Imports, Exports, and Re-exports.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government stores	43,22,635	51,12,935	61,81,260
Do. treasure	81,62,977	15,12,500	24,30,517
Private treasure	5,79,14,378	5,20,33,342	12,14,25,305
Private merchandise	41,37,06,324	41,57,37,252	42,81,90,119
Total ...	48,41,06,314	47,43,96,029	55,82,27,201

The value of the private trade may be classified as follows :—

Private Trade, 1874-77.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Re-exports.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75 ..	15,14,92,281	22,76,55,024	3,45,59,019	41,37,06,324
1875-76	17,09,64,244	20,74,03,215	3,73,69,793	41,57,37,252
1876-77	16,60,80,009	22,38,84,906	3,82,25,204	42,81,90,119

It will thus be seen that the value of the private trade has increased by one crore and twenty-four-and-a-half lakhs during the year under report, compared with the previous year, and one crore and 44⅘ lakhs, compared with 1874-75.

The following table shows the distribution of the trade of Bombay in 1875-76 and 1876-77 between foreign ports, native Indian ports, and ports in other Presidencies :—

Distribution of Bombay Trade, 1875-77.

	Foreign Ports.		British Ports in other Presidencies.		Native Indian Ports.		Total.
	1		2		3		4
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise	Treasure.	Merchandise	Treasure.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ..	12,74,15,075	8,29,61,582	2,62,87,377	14,232	1,23,77,557	2,15,788	24,92,71,611
Exports ..	20,62,33,791	....	1,46,75,334	..	29,75,781	..	22,38,84,906
Re-exports .	1,79,15,807	3,25,06,758	1,69,04,014	42,97,004	34,05,383	14,29,941	7,64,58,907
1875-76.							
Imports ..	13,47,24,382	3,59,90,576	2,45,87,277	23,750	1,16,52,585	4,19,693	20,73,98,263
Exports ..	19,71,47,477	....	75,51,813	..	27,03,925	..	20,74,03,215
Re-exports .	1,64,61,409	1,07,89,119	1,75,25,248	35,49,220	33,83,136	12,60,984	5,29,69,116

Imports.

Private imports other than treasure show, compared with the preceding year 1875-76, a decrease of rupees 48⅘ lakhs. This decrease is chiefly owing to the decline of nearly fifty lakhs in the imports of sugar from Mauritius; of more than thirty-one lakhs in the imports of silk, and of nearly twelve lakhs in the imports of tea from China, and of about 7¼ lakhs in the imports of woollen piece-goods from Europe. Decrease in other less important items has swelled this amount to one crore-and-a-half, against which there is, however, a considerable set-off in increased importations of cotton twist, piece-goods, and coal from Europe, and oils and spices from the Madras Presidency. Railway plant and rolling stock have increased this year by upwards of ten lakhs, so that the net decrease remains at about forty-nine lakhs. Considering the famine-stricken state of so large a part of the area generally supplied from the Bombay market, it would not have been wonderful had the decrease in foreign trade been much larger. This would probably have been the case but for a sudden fall in prices of Manchester goods, during the second quarter of the year, which induced larger indents from this market. Exchange, just about this time, luckily turned a little in favour of buyers, so that a margin of profit was left, which tempted to further and larger indents, resulting, it is said, in losses.

Decreased Imports.—The decrease is principally perceptible in the following articles :—

Apparel.—This item shows a decrease of Rs. 4,97,331, and is chiefly in the importation from the United Kingdom, which last year was exceptionally large.

1874-75 ...	Rs.	21,47,693
1875-76 ...	,,	23,11,688
1876-77 ...	,,	18,14,357

1874-75 ...	Rs. 1,62,430
1875-76 ...	,, 1,82,028
1876-77 ...	,, 1,79,574

Clocks and Watches.—Show a decrease in value of Rs. 2,454 with an increase in number, showing that cheap watches are largely imported.

Chemical Products and Drugs and Medicines.—Both these items together show a decrease of Rs. 60,666. This is owing principally to the less importation of salammonia and quinine from the United Kingdom.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 16,66,066
1875-76 ,,	,, 17,61,391
1876-77 ...	,, 17,00,725

Dyeing and Colouring Materials.—In cochineal alone there is a decrease of Rs. 3,75,133. The imports of sapanwood and gallnuts have also fallen off. Aniline dyes, however, exhibit an increase.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 17,06,221
1875-76 ...	,, 17,44,529
1876-77 ...	,, 13,91,720

Fireworks.—Large imports during the last year have diminished the imports this year, and hence a decrease of Rs. 1,99,185.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 3,51,744
1875-76 ...	,, 3,90,950
1876-77 ...	,, 1,91,765

Glass.—The decrease in this item of Rs. 3,99,142 is chiefly in the importation of beads and bangles, which is attributable to less consumption owing to the famine.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 15,63,918
1875-76 ...	,, 16,05,407
1876-77 ...	,, 12,06,265

Gums and Resins.—Collectively show a decrease of Rs. 61,510. The chief decrease is in the importation of resin—upwards of Rs. 40,000 from the United States—and in gum arabic about Rs. 58,000 from Arabia. On the other hand, gum, copal, and olibanum show an increase of upwards of Rs. 66,000.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 7,93,016
1875-76 ...	,, 6,82,604
1876-77 ...	,, 6,21,094

Hardware and Cutlery.—The trade this year was nearly the same as that of last year, the difference being only Rs. 15,898 on a total importations of upwards of eighteen lakhs.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 12,70,089
1875-76 ...	,, 18,62,381
1876-77 ...	,, 18,46,483

Hides and Skins.—The decrease is wholly in raw skins from the Arabian states.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 3,49,797
1875-76 ...	,, 5,31,187
1876-77 ...	,, 4,62,051

Leather.—The importation this year, although it shows a decrease of Rs. 37,278, compared with that of the last year, is still above the average of the past five years.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 3,30,118
1875-76 ...	,, 4,14,102
1876-77 ...	,, 3,76,824

Liquors: Ale, Beer, Porter, Spirits and Wines.—Spirits and wines show a falling off of 32,617 and 29,154 gallons, respectively; whilst ale, beer, and porter show an increase of 18,359 gallons.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 32,61,452
1875-76 ...	,, 41,77,343
1876-77 ...	,, 38,23,077

Machinery and Millworks.—This item, which showed a continued increase from 1871-72 to 1875-76, has this year fallen off by Rs. 26,09,277, indicating a decline in local requirements.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 51,97,025
1875-76 ...	,, 74,21,652
1876-77 ...	,, 48,12,375

Metals.—With the exception of copper, steel, and spelter, show a considerable falling off. In copper there has been an increase of Rs. 9,36,436, which may be attributed to the fall in prices in

1874-75 ...	Rs. 86,17,746
1875-76 ...	,, 1,36,95,639
1876-77 ...	,, 1,33,77,444

the English market during the second quarter of the official year. The re-exports have also been greater than last year. The increase in steel, which amounts to Rs. 1,83,634, is chiefly in German steel, and the imports having exceeded the demand, the market is said to be glutted. Spelter, the price of which gradually fell in the home market throughout the year, shows an increase of Rs. 43,543, which is caused by the fall of prices in England. Yellow metal shows a decrease of Rs. 5,69,187, which is owing to less demand on account of the famine in the interior. Iron shows an increase of 9,117 cwts. with a decrease in value of Rs. 2,81,154, which is attributable to fall of prices both here and in the English market. Quicksilver, the imports of which had last year very much exceeded the demand, shows this year a decrease of Rs. 4,00,948. The fall of prices in England, from £15 to £10, noted last year, have further fallen off from £10 at the commencement to £7½ at the close of the year. Tin also shows a decrease of Rs. 97,305.

1874-75 ...	Rs.	5,48,257
1875-76 ...	,,	8,76,741
1876-77 ...	,,	4,92,026

Paints and Colours.—This item shows a decrease of Rs. 3,84,715, as compared with the imports of last year, which were exceptionally large.

1874-75 ...	Rs.	14,52,025
1875-76 ...	,,	12,29,755
1876-77 ...	,,	11,25,104

Paper and Paste-board.—In the importation of this article there has been a decrease of Rs. 1,04,651 over that of the last year, which is wholly in the importation of inferior kinds of paper and paste-board. Local manufactures are interfering in this respect, especially as regards packing paper and boards for twist.

1874-75 ...	Rs.	77,23,606
1875-76 ...	,,	59,98,858
1876-77 ...	,,	38,38,922

Silk: Raw.—Shows a decrease of Rs. 21,59,936 with a decrease in quantity of 903,282 pounds. The decrease is chiefly in the Punjum and other kinds of superior China silk. Prices rose considerably, owing to a brisk demand in China from the European markets consequent on the failure of the crop in Italy. Chaharam and Cochin China, however, show an increase, upwards of Rs. 1¼ lakhs being brought into this market to replace other kinds of the high-priced China silk, which, owing to their heavy cost, proved unremunerative.

1874-75 ...	Rs.	31,71,961
1875-76 ...	,,	32,09,890
1876-77 ...	,,	21,92,425

Silk: Piece Goods.—Show a decrease of Rs. 10,17,465 with a decrease in quantity of 2,265,607 yards. This is chiefly in the imports from China, where the high ruling prices of silk caused a corresponding rise in the manufactures. In the year 1875-76, 4,441,083 yards represented a value of Rs. 32,09,890; while this year 2,175,476 yards are valued at Rs. 21,92,425. The imports this year would probably have still further fallen off, had it not been for some Chinese merchants having established themselves here this year and imported goods on their own account. As previously reported during the past two years, the trade in manufactured silk has been forced, and the market thereby overstocked, and this, coupled with the fact that the local mills produced large quantities of inferior kinds, accounts for the decrease.

Sugar and Sugar-candy, including other Saccharine Produce.—The decrease of Rs. 49,33,211 is chiefly in the imports of sugar from Mauritius, where the crop is said to have been more favourable than the preceding year. The heavy demand, however, in that market from the United Kingdom raised prices so high as to check importations here. Bombay received only about 8,000 tons against 24,000 tons last year, though the outturn of the crop of 1875-76 was only 87,000 to 92,000 for 1876-77. The United Kingdom took this year 41,950 tons against 28,132 tons last year.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 70,60,506
1875-76 ...	,, 1,06,88,486
1876-77 ...	,, 57,55,275

Tea.—The glut in the market, owing to large imports during the preceding year, is the cause of the decrease of this year.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 10,69,396
1875-76 ...	,, 21,15,930
1876-77 ...	,, 8,72,847

Umbrellas.—The decrease of Rs. 75,445 is owing to the overstocked state of the market during the preceding year.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 3,01,558
1875-76 ...	,, 4,81,620
1876-77 ...	,, 4,06,175

Woollen Piece-Goods.—The imports this year show a decrease of Rs. 7,24,985 compared with the preceding year, but they are nearly the same with the average of the past five years.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 20,48,731
1875-76 ...	,, 29,73,030
1876-77 ...	,, 22,48,045

Against these items of decrease the following articles show an increase :—

Arms and Ammunition.—Though this item shows an increase, on the whole, of Rs. 23,818, there is a decrease in the importation of fire-arms to the extent of more than Rs. 3,000, and in that of common gunpowder upwards of Rs. 13,000. Gunpowder (sporting), bird shot and other articles, comprising this head, show an increase.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 3,13,635
1875-76 ...	,, 2,72,935
1876-77 ...	,, 2,96,753

Building and Engineering Materials.—Show an increase of Rs. 79,454, which is mostly in the importation of asphalt, cement, and bricks from the United Kingdom.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 2,68,062
1875-76 ...	,, 1,66,436
1876-77 ...	,, 2,45,890

Coal.—There is an enormous increase of Rs. 23,94,557 in the importation of this article, being over fifty per cent in excess of the last year, which is attributable to the fact of increased consumption on the railways to meet famine demands, increased use of machinery, and to speculations resulting from apprehensions of war and consequent rise in freight.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 45,34,821
1875-76 ...	,, 42,66,038
1876-77 ...	,, 66,60,595

Cotton : Twist and Yarn.—The net increase in this item is Rs. 3,87,584. In water No. 30 alone there is an increase of upwards of seven lakhs, the low prices at which it was laid down driving local production out of the market. The higher numbers of mule twist also show an increase, there being as yet no local competition, which, on the other hand, accounts for the decrease in the lower numbers. Turkey red shows an increase of upwards of 1½ lakhs, while orange and other colours have fallen off.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 78,02,755
1875-76 ...	,, 61,27,531
1876-77 ...	,, 65,15,115

Cotton Piece-Goods.—There has been a considerable increase of Rs. 23,50,008. In grey piece-goods there is an increase of nearly rupees eighteen lakhs, chiefly in shirtings and the finer descriptions of T-cloth, and in white or bleached upwards of rupees five lakhs, almost wholly in shirtings and jaconets. Handkerchiefs also show an increase of about one-lakh-and-a-half. The low rates in the Manchester market during the second quarter of the official year led, as already explained, to large indents from Bombay. The markets of Delhi, Cawnpoor, Agra, and Amritsar were supplied this year to a large extent with piece-goods and twist from Bombay.

1874-75 .	Rs. 4,29,04,676
1875-76 .	,, 4,65,24,227
1876-77 .	,, 4,68,74,235

Earthen-ware and Porcelain.—There is an increase of Rs. 94,010. The market became overstocked, and there have been large re-exports, particularly to Persia.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 2,77,500
1875-76 ...	,, 3,13,753
1876-77 ...	,, 4,07,763

Ivory and Ivory-ware.—This item shows an increase of Rs. 1,43,341 in value, with a decrease in quantity of 25,185 pounds. The imports from the eastern coast of Africa and Aden have fallen off considerably, owing to a brisk demand in the English market, to which direct shipments were made. The imports from the United Kingdom have increased. The increase in value is also attributable to high rates ruling in the market during the year.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 12,71,525
1875-76 ...	,, 23,96,776
1876-77 ...	,, 25,40,117

Jewellery.—Shows an increase of Rs. 2,51,220, which is chiefly in the importation of pearls from Muscat and Persia.

1874-75 ..	Rs. 17,44,153
1875-76 ...	,, 14,53,158
1876-77 ...	,, 17,04,378

Matches, Lucifer and other.—This article continues in great demand, there being an increase of Rs. 35,226 over and above the importation of the last year.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 2,28,456
1875-76 ...	,, 3,07,000
1876-77 ...	,, 3,42,226

Oils.—There is an increase of 203,791 gallons, with an increase of Rs. 5,46,616. The increase is due to greater importations of vegetable oil. There has, however, been a decrease in the importations of kerosine oil, the price of which rose over seventy-five per cent.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 14,95,811
1875-76 ...	,, 12,74,295
1876-77 ...	,, 18,20,911

Provisions.—The net increase is of Rs. 1,59,452. Almonds and raisins from Persia have increased by nearly 2½ lakhs, whilst wet dates from Bassorah have fallen off to the extent of upwards of two lakhs.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 50,03,752
1875-76 ...	,, 57,12,709
1876-77 ...	,, 58,72,161

Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.—Shows an increase of Rs. 10,65,629. This item is subject year by year to great fluctuations.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 5,90,872
1875-76 ...	,, 2,58,752
1876-77 ...	,, 13,24,381

Spices.—This item, which comprises a number of articles, shows an increase, on the whole, of Rs. 5,93,620, chiefly in pepper, cloves, and betel-nuts.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 19,83,579
1875-76 ...	,, 35,79,520
1876-77 ...	,, 41,73,140

Tobacco.—Shows an increase of Rs. 78,803 over last year. The market is now overstocked. It is said the manufacture of Gujarát tobacco, which is of superior quality, is likely to be tried shortly.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 2,42,835
1875-76 ...	,, 2,69,094
1876-77 ...	,, 3,47,897

Wool : Raw.—The whole increase of Rs. 1,19,579 is from Kurracheo.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 33,46,765
1875-76 ...	,, 41,71,124
1876-77 ...	,, 42,90,703

Exports.

Private export trade shows an increase of rupees one crore and 64⅝ lakhs, compared with the preceding year 1875-76.

The increase in the exports of Indian produce is in almost all the principal items, but is mainly due to the increased exports of opium, cotton twist and yarn, grain and pulse. In cotton, the chief article of export, there is however a decrease of Rs. 40,56,990.

The increase is perceptible in the following items :—

Coffee.—The increase of Rs. 3,67,981 over the preceding year is chiefly in exports to France and the United Kingdom, where the market was favourable. Persia has also taken nearly double the quantity of last year.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 4,00,047
1875-76 ...	,, 5,65,922
1876-77 ...	,, 9,33,903

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—The increase of Rs. 33,44,934, with an increase in quantity of 68,227,857 lbs. over and above that of the last year, is chiefly in exports to Hongkong and Japan, which seem to have been overdone. The steady increase in this trade shows how widely the cotton goods of the Bombay mills have spread. The mills are nevertheless said to have large stocks in hand, partly at least due to the pressure of the famine.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 36,76,789
1875-76 ...	,, 51,03,428
1876-77 ...	,, 84,48,362

Cotton Piece-Goods.—The increase of Rs. 10,36,626 is in the exports of grey piece-goods to Aden and the eastern coast of Africa.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 24,77,955
1875-76 ...	,, 31,58,327
1876-77 ...	,, 41,94,953

Grain and Pulse.—The increase of 862,409 cwts. is almost wholly in the exports of wheat to the United Kingdom and France. It is scarcely possible to reconcile such a state of things with the prevalence of a serious famine and consequent high prices ruling on the spot. But the demand for bread stuffs in the United Kingdom, owing to short crop on the Continent and to the anticipation of war, which would stop the supplies from the Black Sea, has been so great as to add seventy-five per cent to the export of grain in spite of the high prices here caused by the

1874-75 ...	Rs. 65,09,909
1875-76 ...	,, 68,77,999
1876-77 ...	1,06,97,300

famine. Had it not been for the block on the railways, which prevented wheat from getting to Bombay, shipments would have been much larger.

Hides and Skins.—The increase of Rs. 5,11,647 over last year is to be attributed to the loss of cattle in the famine-affected districts and to the favourable prices in the English market.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 10,66,957
1875-76 ...	„ 23,43,449
1876-77 ...	„ 28,55,099

Opium.—Shows an increase of 7,966½ chests, with an increase in value of Rs. 1,13,27,428, compared with the past year, and is considerably above the average of the last five years. The year under report has recovered the decrease of the previous one, being of about the same value as 1874-75. It is difficult to understand how the trade is carried on, considering that prices, it is said, are not, and for some years past have not, been remunerative, except it is, as a means of payment, for the value of imports.

1874-75...	Rs. 6,42,47,810
1875-76...	„ 5,29,65,972
1876-77...	„ 6,42,93,400

Wool : Raw.—Has an increase of 812,053 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 3,42,835 in value, which is wholly to the United Kingdom.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 61,58,127
1875-76 ...	„ 69,76,874
1876-77 ...	„ 73,19,709

Wool, Manufactures of : Shawls.—Show an increase of Rs. 3,79,993, which is chiefly in the exports to the United Kingdom, France, and Persia. There was an excess of Cashmere and Delhi shawls of inferior qualities at the half-yearly public sales at London in June 1876. At the sales in December the Cashmere shawls were in limited quantities, but other descriptions of shawls were greatly in excess. These large supplies have tended to a decline in prices generally.

1874-75 ...	Rs. 10,69,074
1875-76 ...	„ 12,58,275
1876-77 ...	„ 16,38,268

As a set-off against these items of increase, the following articles show a decrease :—

Cotton, Raw.—The trade in this staple was nearly the same as last year, there being only an increase in quantity of 23,713 cwts., but a decrease in value of Rs. 40,56,990, which is due to a slight decline in prices. The values registered during the preceding year give an average of Rs. 27½ per cwt.; while that of the year under report was Rs. 26¼. The increase in quantity is entirely in exports to the other Presidencies. There has been a decrease, however, in the exports to foreign ports, owing to the unfavourable crop. The consumption of the local mills is increasing, and is estimated to be about 150,000 to 200,000 bales annually.

1874-75...	Rs. 12,64,18,324
1875-76...	„ 9,94,56,138
1876-77...	„ 9,53,99,148

Seeds.—There is a decrease of 316,549 cwts., representing a fall in value of Rs. 13,06,456. The exports of linseed to the United Kingdom alone show a falling off of 730,268 cwts., with a value of Rs. 40,57,509, as also to the United

1874-75...	Rs. 60,41,771
1875-76...	„ 1,75,98,326
1876-77...	„ 1,62,91,870

States to the extent of 160,729 cwts., of the value of Rs. 8,86,630; whereas the exports to Belgium and France have exceeded those of last year by 207,592 cwts., value Rs. 11,57,227, and 509,179 cwts., value Rs. 29,05,977, respectively. Egypt and Italy show also an increase. Rape-seed shows a falling off to the United Kingdom, but a rise to Belgium and France. Teel-seed shows a falling off to all the ports to which it is usually sent. Other sorts also show a decrease.

Re-exports.

The value of the re-export trade of the year under review shows an increase of Rs. 8½ lakhs over the preceding year. The increase is principally apparent in the value of re-exports of cotton piece-goods, ivory, gums, jewellery, metals, provisions, raw silk, raw wool, and woollen piece-goods. As a set-off there is, however, a decrease in sugar, sugar-candy, and tea.

General.

Cotton.

Statement D. 8—Part IV. of the statistical returns shows the exports of raw cotton from the whole of India in the year under report. The quantity exported is 45½ lakhs of cwts., or 510 millions of pounds weight. The export of cotton from the chief port of Bombay in 1876-77 is detailed in statement D. 9 of the statistical returns. It will be seen that the export was 35$\frac{7}{10}$ lakhs cwts., or nearly 400 millions pounds, which is less by two millions pounds than that of the preceding year. The exports to principal places from Bombay were as mentioned below :—

United Kingdom	2,057,846 cwts.
Austria	377,091 ,,
France	666,438 ,,
Italy	286,084 ,,
Russia	28,094 ,,
Other countries	155,367 ,,

The cotton exports to Austria, France and Italy are greater, and to the United Kingdom, Russia, and other countries are less than in 1875-76.

Treasure.

The transactions in treasure are shown in the following statement :—

Treasure Transactions, 1874-77.

	1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.		
	Imports.	Re-exports.	Total.	Imports.	Re-exports.	Total.	Imports.	Re-exports.	Total.
	1			2			3		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold	1,25,90,906	26,92,588	1,52,93,494	98,19,702	22,17,176	1,20,36,878	1,04,92,190	1,22,41,841	2,27,34,031
Silver	3,47,03,483	79,18,401	4,26,21,884	2,66,14,317	1,33,82,147	3,99,96,464	7,26,99,412	2,59,91,862	9,86,91,274
Total ..	4,73,03,389	1,06,10,989	5,79,14,378	3,64,34,019	1,55,99,323	5,20,33,342	8,31,91,602	3,82,33,703	12,14,25,305

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

There has been, on the whole, compared with the previous year, an increase, as per margin, in imports both of gold and silver. In the exports there has been an extraordinary increase. In gold the exports exceeded the imports by Rs. 17,49,651, a reversal of the flow of trade which has hitherto been to India, and not from it.

Gold ...	Rs.	1,06,97,153
Silver ...	,,	5,86,94,810

In 1875-76 the exports of gold to the United Kingdom, which exceeded the imports by eleven lakhs, amounted only to sixteen lakhs; while this year the imports being thirty-nine lakhs, the exports have reached the large sum of 117 lakhs. The whole of this large exportation, with the exception of the trifling amount of three lakhs to France and other countries, was to the United Kingdom, to which it found its way in the form of exchange remittances. One curious feature of the transactions of the year is the keenness with which the Natives sold their gold in August, September, and October, at the time when exchange reached its lowest point, and their eagerness to rebuy gold immediately exchange rose, as was the case in the beginning of this year. As regards silver, the total exports for 1875-76 were 133 lakhs against total imports of 266 lakhs. In this year the exports amounted to $2\frac{3}{5}$ crores against $7\frac{1}{4}$ crores of import. The exports to China and Ceylon greatly exceeded those of last year. It may be noted that of the imports of this year the United Kingdom has contributed nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ crores and Italy upwards of one crore. The difference of the amount of the imports in the year 1876-77, compared with that of 1875-76, is apparently accounted for by the fluctuations in England of sterling exchange.

Balance.

Exports of Government stores and private merchandise exhibit an excess value of nine crores and eight lakhs of rupees, or $9\frac{1}{10}$ millions pounds sterling over the value of imports of Government stores and private merchandise during the year under report. The following table shows for the last seven years the excess in value of exports, together with the excess in the imports over exports of treasure as a set-off, and the net result:—

Exports and Imports, 1870-76.

Year.	Excess Value of Exports and Re-exports over Imports, Treasure excepted.	Excess Value of Imports over Re-exports for Treasure only.	Net excess Value of Exports over Imports.
	£	£	£
1870-71 ...	$11\frac{1}{4}$ millions.	2 millions.	$9\frac{1}{4}$ millions.
1871-72 ...	$11\frac{3}{4}$,,	$5\frac{1}{2}$,,	$6\frac{1}{4}$,,
1872-73 ...	8 ,,	$1\frac{1}{2}$,,	$6\frac{3}{4}$,,
1873-74 ...	8 ,,	$2\frac{1}{4}$,,	$5\frac{7}{8}$,,
1874-75 ...	$10\frac{3}{5}$,,	$3\frac{3}{5}$,,	7 ,,
1875-76 ...	$6\frac{19}{20}$,,	$2\frac{1}{10}$,,	$4\frac{17}{20}$,,
1876-77 ...	$9\frac{1}{10}$,,	$4\frac{1}{4}$,,	$4\frac{4}{5}$,,

Distribution.

The following table shows, for the different countries trading with Bombay, the value of exports and imports :—

Distribution of Export and Import Trade, 1876-77.

Country.	Exports.	Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	7,80,23,443	9,83,47,903
France	2,66,68,844	20,54,057
Italy	80,47,484	15,84,095
Other countries in Europe	1,58,69,968	8,90,320
Eastern coast of Africa	7,18,767	25,01,233
Mauritius	2,37,793	24,84,757
Other countries in Africa	13,65,943	4,08,133
United States	1,10,322	6,09,474
Aden	18,93,525	11,31,290
Arabia	19,33,357	23,80,629
China	6,85,41,297	85,75,515
Persia	12,32,988	33,90,736
Straits Settlements	5,46,156	13,35,206
Turkey in Asia	3,73,594	10,41,064
Other countries in Asia	6,48,702	5,77,351
Australia	21,608	1,03,312
Total ...	20,62,33,791	12,74,15,075
British ports in other Presidencies	1,46,75,334	2,62,87,377
Native Indian ports	29,75,781	1,23,77,557
Grand Total ...	22,38,84,906	16,60,80,009

It will be seen that the exports to France, Italy, Aden, China, and other countries in Europe, Africa, and Asia, exceed in value the imports from those places; whereas the imports from the United Kingdom, the Eastern Coast of Africa, Mauritius, United States, Arabia, Persia, Straits Settlements, Turkey in Asia, and Australia, exceed the exports. In regard to Native Indian ports and British ports in other Presidencies, imports are quadruple and double the exports respectively.

Value.

Imports... Rs.	16,60,80,009
Exports... ,,	22,38,84,906
Total... Rs.	38,99,64,915

The imports and exports, exclusive of treasure, during the year under report, were as noted in the margin. The value of exports is in the ratio of rupees $6\frac{3}{4}$ to rupees five of imports :—

Value of Trade, 1849-50, 1876-77.

Year.	Value of Trade, exclusive of Treasure.
1	2
1st period average from 1849-50 to 1853-54	$13\frac{1}{8}$ millions.
2nd ,, ,, 1854-55 to 1858-59	$19\frac{1}{8}$,,
3rd ,, ,, 1859-60 to 1863-64	38 ,,
4th ,, ,, 1864-65 to 1868-69	$49\frac{1}{2}$,,
5th ,, ,, 1869-70 to 1873-74	$41\frac{1}{4}$,,
In 1874-75	$41\frac{4}{5}$,,
In 1875-76	$37\frac{4}{5}$,,
In 1876-77	39 ,,

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

It will be noticed from the above statement that the total value of the imports and exports, exclusive of treasure, shows an augmentation in the trade, compared with the results of 1875-76, and the average of the third quinquennial period from 1859-60 to 1863-64, though it is less than the results of 1874-75 and the averages of the fourth and fifth quinquennial periods, and double and treble of the averages of the second and first quinquennial periods, respectively.

Quantity.

The following table shows in 100,000 pounds the fluctuations in the quantity of the principal items of import and export :—

Quantity of Trade, 1849-50, 1876-77.

	Imports from Foreign External Ports.							Exports of Indian Produce to Foreign External Ports.								
	Twist.	Spirits.	Wines.	Metals.	Silk.	Sugar.	Tea.	Cotton.	Twist.	Grain.	Hides.	Opium.	Oils.	Seeds.	Spices.	Wool.
1	2							3								
	Lbs.	Gals.	Gals.	Cwt.	Lbs.	Cwt.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cwt.	No.	Chests.	Gals.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Lbs.
1. 1849-50 to 1853-54	59 9/10	1	9/10	3 3/8	11	2 3/8	6 1/2	1,776 1/8	1/4	1 1/2	...	1/4	1	1 9/10	...	49
2. 1854-55 to 1858-59	62 1/10	1 4/10	1 1/4	3 1/8	12 3/8	1 1/2	15 1/8	2,183 1/2	3/10	3 9/10	...	3/10	8	16 9/10	...	131 3/8
3. 1859-60 to 1863-64	67 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	7 9/10	14	1 3/8	14 1/4	3,574 3/8	1 1/2	2 1/10	...	3/8	2 9/10	17 1/7	...	173 9/10
4. 1864-65 to 1868-69	61 3/4	2	1 3/8	7 9/10	15 3/8	3 9/10	13 1/2	4,246 1/4	8 9/10	1 7/10	...	1/8	1/4	2 9/10	1/10	157 1/8
5. 1869-70 to 1873-74	79 3/8	2	1 7/10	6 3/8	19 1/4	4 1/8	12	4,124 3/8	16 3/4	4 3/8	14 1/8	3/8	1 9/10	3	1/4	164 3/8
1874-75	87 1/8	1 1/2	1 3/8	8 1/10	21 3/8	3 3/4	10 1/2	5,014 1/2	27 9/10	10 1/8	10 1/2	1/8	2 1/10	10 3/4	1/2	149 1/2
1875-76	72 9/10	2 1/8	1 7/10	11	21 3/8	5 9/10	20 9/10	4,020 1/2	61	12 1/16	17 1/8	3/8	4 1/8	31	1/8	162
1876-77	81 1/4	1 3/8	1 3/8	11 1/4	11 3/8	2 3/8	8 9/10	3,999 3/8	78 1/4	15 1/16	20	1/2	1 3/4	27 1/8	1/4	170

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that during the year under report the quantity imported and exported of all the principal articles therein mentioned, except spirits, wines, silk, sugar, and tea under imports, and cotton, oils, and seeds under exports, is in excess of the previous year. Imports of twist and metals, and exports of all articles, except cotton, wool, and oils, in 1876-77 exceed those of the past five quinquennial periods. They are also, with the exception of twist under imports, in excess of 1874-75.

There has been a marked decrease in the imports of silk, sugar, and tea. The quantity of silk imported in 1876-77 is less than the averages of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th periods, though a little in excess of the average of the 1st period. It is nearly one-half less as compared with 1874-75 and 1875-76. Imports of sugar this year, though larger than the averages of the 2nd and 3rd periods, are equal to the average of the 1st period. They are, however, less than the averages of the 4th and 5th periods, and 1874-75

and 1875-76. The quantity of tea imported in the year under review is less than in 1874-75 and the averages of all the periods, except the 1st, and shows a falling off by 2½ times as compared with 1875-76. Spirits and wines show an improvement in 1876-77, compared with the average results of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd periods, though a decline when contrasted with the results of the 4th and 5th periods, and of 1874-75 and 1875-76. Cotton exports in the year under report are less than the averages of the 4th and 5th periods, and exports of oils are in excess of the averages of the 1st and 4th periods.

Summary.

The aggregate value of the trade of the whole Presidency, exclusive of Sind, under import, export including re-exports, and coasting, is summarised in the following table :—

Summary of the Total Sea-borne Trade of the Bombay Presidency exclusive of Sind, 1875-77.

		1875-76.	1876-77.	Result.	
		Total.	Total.	Increase in 1876-77.	Decrease in 1876-77.
		1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.					
Foreign Trade	Private trade ...	13,48,10,856	12,74,68,044	.....	73,42,812
	Govt. stores ...	47,17,589	56,35,925	9,18,336	.....
	Private treasure.	3,59,90,576	8,29,61,582	4,69,71,006	.....
	Govt. treasure ...	.....	17	17	.....
	Total Rs. ...	17,55,19,021	21,60,65,568	4,78,89,359	73,42,812
Coasting Trade. British ports in other Presidencies ...	Private trade ...	2,60,30,673	2,86,86,036	26,55,363	.....
	Govt. stores ...	910	20,960	20,050	.....
	Private treasure.	49,061	31,435	.....	17,626
	Govt treasure ...	.....	8,00,000	8,00,000	.....
Coasting Trade. British ports within the Presidency .	Private trade ...	6,59,13,907	6,72,24,611	13,10,704	.....
	Govt. stores ...	.....	2,76,331	2,76,331	.....
	Private treasure.	27,33,015	31,36,338	4,03,323	.....
	Govt. treasure ...	.....	27,47,432	27,47,432	.....
Coasting Trade. Indian Ports Native...	Private trade ...	1,22,49,259	1,33,15,701	10,66,442	.....
	Govt. stores ...	.....	50	50	.....
	Private treasure.	4,30,883	2,23,573	.....	2,07,310
	Total Rs. ...	10,74,07,708	11,64,62,467	92,79,695	2,24,936
Total of Foreign and Coastng Trade.	Private trade ...	23,90,04,695	23,66,94,392	.....	23,10,303
	Govt. stores ...	47,18,499	59,33,266	12,14,767	.....
	Private treasure.	3,92,03,535	8,63,52,928	4,71,49,393	.....
	Govt. treasure ...	.....	35,47,449	35,47,449	.....
	Grand Total Imports Rs. ...	2,82,926,729	33,25,28,035	5,19,11,609	23,10,303

		1875-76.	1876-77.	Result.	
		Total.	Total.	Increase in 1876-77.	Decrease in 1876-77.
		1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
EXPORTS, INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS.					
Foreign Trade	Private trade ...	21,66,44,365	22,41,63,947	75,19,582	.....
	Govt. stores ...	1,09,470	91,574	.....	17,896
	Private treasure	1,07,89,119	3,25,06,758	2,17,17,639	.....
	Govt. treasure...	7,90,000	8,24,000	3,400	.....
	Total Rs. ...	22,83,32,954	25,75,86,279	2,92,71,221	17,896
Coasting Trade. British ports in other Presidencies.	Private trade ...	2,84,56,550	3,54,73,496	70,16,946	.....
	Govt. stores ...	2,84,885	4,04,873	1,19,988	.....
	Private treasure	35,82,240	43,91,202	8,08,962	.....
	Govt. treasure...	7,22,500	16,06,500	8,84,000	.....
Coasting Trade. British ports within the Presidency.	Private trade ...	5,93,30,438	6,36,45,280	43,14,842	.....
	Govt. stores ...	.....	3,19,522	3,19,522	.....
	Private treasure	56,13,213	64,66,974	8,53,761	.....
	Govt. treasure...	.....	17,98,495	17,98,495	.....
Coasting Trade. Indian ports Native.	Private trade ...	75,97,291	76,98,864	1,01,573	.....
	Govt stores ...	791	28,688	27,897	.....
	Private treasure	12,60,984	14,32,441	1,71,457	.....
	Total Rs. ...	10,68,48,892	12,32,66,335	1,64,17,443	.....
Total of Foreign and Coasting Trade	Private trade ...	31,20,28,644	33,09,81,587	1,89,52,943	.....
	Govt stores ...	3,95,146	8,44,657	4,49,511	.....
	Private treasure	2,12,45,556	4,47,97,375	2,35,51,819	.....
	Govt. treasure...	15,12,500	42,28,995	27,16,495	.....
	Grand Total Exports Rs. ...	3,35,181,846	38,08,52,614	4,56,70,768	.....
Total of Imports and Exports..	Private trade ...	55,10,33,339	56,76,75,979	1,66,42,640	.....
	Govt. stores ...	51,13,645	67,77,923	16,64,278	.....
	Private treasure	6,04,49,091	13,11,50,303	7,07,01,212	.....
	Govt. treasure...	15,12,500	77,76,444	62,63,944	.....
	Grand Total Rs. ...	61,81,08,575	71,33,80,649	9,52,72,074	.....

It will be seen from the above table that, inclusive of Government stores and private and Government treasure, the total value of the import and export trade is in excess of that of 1875-76 by nine-and-a-half crores of rupees. Private trade shows, chiefly in exports, an increase of $1\frac{3}{5}$ crores. Imports from foreign ports exhibit a decrease of Rs. $73\frac{2}{5}$ lakhs. There has been, however, an increase in the imports from British ports in other Presidencies, from British ports within the Presidency, and from native Indian ports of $26\frac{1}{2}$, $13\frac{1}{10}$, and $10\frac{3}{5}$ lakhs, respectively, so that the net decrease in the imports of foreign and coasting trade together amounts to Rs. $23\frac{1}{10}$ lakhs. The exports, including re-exports to foreign ports, are in excess of those of 1875-76 by $75\frac{1}{5}$ lakhs, and those to British ports in other Presidencies, British ports within the Presidency, and native Indian ports show a rise of $70\frac{1}{6}$, $43\frac{1}{7}$, and one lakh, respectively. That is, the value of the total exports of foreign and coasting trade together shows an improvement over those of the last year by $1\frac{9}{10}$ crores of rupees.

There has been an increase in the total value of imports and exports of Government stores of $16\frac{3}{5}$ lakhs, 12 lakhs in imports and $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in exports. An increase is also apparent in the imports from, and exports to, foreign ports of private treasure of $4\frac{7}{10}$ and $2\frac{1}{5}$ crores, respectively. Private treasure imported coastwise from British ports within the Presidency exhibits a small increase of four lakhs only. There has also been an increase in private treasure exported coastwise from British ports in other Presidencies, British ports within the Presidency, and Indian ports not British, of Rs. $8\frac{1}{10}$, $8\frac{1}{2}$, and $1\frac{7}{10}$ lakhs, respectively. The increase of $62\frac{3}{5}$ lakhs in the total imports and exports of Government treasure is nominal, as the registry under this head for the year 1875-76 was imperfect.

The customs duty under imports and exports, as per trade statistics in the year under review, realized at the port of Bombay and the continental ports, is as noted in the margin, and shows, compared with last year, a decrease of Rs. 9,16,637. The fall is, of imports, under the heads of apparel, hardware, wine, metal, silk, sugar, manufactures of wool, and "all other articles," and of exorts, husked rice "and all other articles".

Import duty	Rs. 55,77,075
Export ,, ,,	1,12,034
Total	Rs. 56,89,109

Shipping.

Shipping.

The following table compares with those of 1875-76 the arrivals and departures of the vessels which carried the trade of the port of Bombay during 1876-77:—

Shipping in Bombay, 1875-76 and 1876-77.

		1875-76.		1876-77.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Arrivals.					
From foreign ports ...	Sailing ...	526	229,535	564	271,759
	Steam ...	325	380,289	339	403,574
From British ports in other Presidencies.	Sailing ...	1,496	142,031	1,581	153,983
	Steam ...	130	121,444	153	130,458
From British ports within the Presidency.	Sailing ...	32,159	494,860	41,723	637,709
	Steam ...	47	10,857	525	28,254
From Native Indian ports.	Sailing ..	5,387	136,178	6,093	149,165
	Steam ...	79	20,535	54	15,457
Total...	Sailing ...	39,568	1,002,604	49,961	1,212,616
	Steam ...	581	533,125	801	577,743
Departures.					
To foreign ports	Sailing ...	434	168,650	433	176,390
	Steam ...	333	399,329	312	378,878
To British ports in other Presidencies.	Sailing ...	1,538	200,633	1,482	240,223
	Steam ...	136	119,782	175	155,219
To British ports within the Presidency.	Sailing ...	33,610	534,740	34,519	559,848
	Steam ...	56	11,895	254	27,533
To Native Indian ports ...	Sailing ...	4,756	120,189	4,992	116,378
	Steam ...	69	20,705	56	16,550
Total...	Sailing ...	40,338	1,024,212	41,426	1,092,839
	Steam ...	594	551,711	797	578,180

This shows, compared with the previous year, a general increase under every head in the number of vessels entered at and cleared from the port of Bombay. On the other hand, there is a fall in the number of steam vessels trading from and to native Indian ports and to foreign ports. Decrease is also apparent in the sailing vessels to British ports in other Presidencies. An increase of 236 sailing vessels to native Indian ports is visible, but their burden shows a decrease of 3,811 tons. There has also been an increase in the number and tonnage of sailing vessels and steamers entered and cleared from the port of Bombay to the extent shown below:—

	Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Arrivals	10,393	210,012	220	44,618
Departures	1,088	68,627	203	26,469

The number of sailing vessels entered at Bombay shows a marked increase, chiefly in the vessels from British ports within the Presidency (9,564).

At Bombay and the continental ports, under vessels entered, there is, in steamers, a rise of eighteen in number and of 30,287 in tonnage; and in sailing ships a rise of thirty-five in number and of 39,172 in tonnage. Under vessels cleared there is, in steamers, a fall of twenty-five in number and of 24,009 in tonnage; and in sailing ships a rise of eleven in number and 8,586 in tonnage.

At the same ports there has been a decrease of four in the number and of 7,002 in the tonnage of steam vessels entering in ballast, and an increase of nine in the number and of 3,876 in the tonnage of sailing vessels on the same account. The departures of steam and sailing vessels in ballast, though the same in number as last year, show a difference in their tonnage of 415 tons decrease and nine tons increase, respectively. An increase is apparent to the extent mentioned below in the vessels, and their tonnage entered and cleared coastwise with cargoes:—

	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
From and to British ports in other Presidencies ...	669	49,658	190	6,417
Do do. within the Presidency	13,449	1,94,128	3,980	1,01,594
Do. Native Indian ports ...	1,091	16,654	...	...

The vessels cleared to native Indian ports show, however, a decrease in number by 115 and in burden by 9,022 tons. The marked increase in the arrivals and departures of vessels from and to British ports within the Presidency is principally due to greater importations of grain to meet the demands of the famine districts.

	Vessels	Tonnage.
Entered...	65	18,953
Cleared ...	339	83,598
Entered...	772	71,460
Cleared ...	574	15,318

The number of vessels entered and cleared in ballast from and to British Indian ports in other Presidencies exhibits an increase, while those from and to British ports within the Presidency shows a decrease.

Compared with last year in the number of vessels entered from native Indian ports there has been a decrease by 211 and in burden an increase of 4,863 tons. The vessels cleared to the same ports show an increase, both in the number by 649 and in the burden by 1,154 tons. Funds.

(2).—CONTINENTAL PORTS.

The continental ports are divided into two groups : the Northern, including the thirty-two ports between Gogo and the Bassein creek, and the Southern, embracing the fifty-one ports between Bassein and Bhatkal in north Kánára. The port dues of 1876-77 amounted to Rs. 73,985, or more than in 1875-76 by Rs. 2,392. The total expenditure from the port fund amounted to Rs. 45,734, or less by Rs. 591 than in the previous year. Owing chiefly to the heavy expenses of the port of Kárwár and of maintaining the Imperial light-houses of Vingorla and Kárwár, the financial position of these funds is not altogether satisfactory. A report has been submitted to Government on the subject. The matter is still under consideration. The light-houses, buoys, and beacons in the charge of the department have been efficiently maintained during the year under report.

About 95,854 vessels were entered inwards at the different ports during the year, and about 95,765 cleared outwards from them. The declared value of the trade carried by these vessels was Rs. 8,31,64,711. The following table shows the total value of the export and import, trade for each division for the years 1872-73, 1873-74, 1874-751875-76, and 1876-77 :—

Continental Ports, 1872-77.

Year.	Northern Division.		Southern Division.		Total.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73..	86,85,249	1,14,79,467	2,56,71,220	4,05,03,511	3,43,56,469	5,19,82,978
1873-74..	54,85,491	1,37,01,049	2,07,23,007	4,70,66,547	2,62,08,498	6,07,67,596
1874-75..	57,93,662	1,58,63,359	1,84,22,491	3,53,16,915	2,42,16,153	5,11,80,274
1875-76..	68,03,437	1,20,15,993	2,10,12,564	4,03,25,548	2,78,16,001	5,23,41,541
Total ..	2,67,67,839	5,30,59,868	8,58,29,282	16,32,12,521	11,25,97,121	21,62,72,389
Average	66,91,959	1,32,64,967	2,14,57,320	4,08,03,130	2,81,49,280	5,40,68,097
1876-77.. ..	68,80,307	1,42,84,315	2,64,74,303	3,55,16,786	3,33,63,610	4,98,01,101
Decrease	....	....	....	52,86,344	....	42,66,998
Increase	1,97,348	10,19,348	50,16,983	....	52,14,330	....

(3).—Sind Ports.

Private trade. The rise which took place in 1875-76 in the total value of the private sea-borne trade of the province of Sind, and which was noticed in the last report, has, on the whole, been maintained. Exclusive of Government stores and treasure, the total imports and exports were valued at Rs. 4,65,79,352 in 1876-77, compared with Rs. 4,63,74,063 in 1875-76 and Rs. 3,63,35,491 in 1874-75. The proportion of foreign and coasting trade, respectively, to these total values is shown by the figures marginally noted, from which a slight fall in the foreign, and a corresponding rise in the coasting, trade is this year perceptible. Including the imports and exports of Government stores and treasure, the total value of the trade of the province for the two years 1875-77 is shown in the following statement :—

	Foreign trade.	Coasting trade.
1874-75	37·79 p. c.	62·21 p. c.
1875-76	44·54 „	55·46 „
1876-77	42·68 „	57·32 „

Sind Sea-borne Trade, 1875-77.

		1875-76.	1876-77.	Result.	
		Total.	Total.	Increase in 1876-77.	Decrease in 1876-77.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.					
Foreign trade ..	Private trade ..	34,56,600	32,33,231	...	2,23,369
	Government ..	29,17,400	36,64,994	7,47,594	...
	Total ..	63,74,000	68,98,225	5,24,225	...
Coasting trade. British Indian ports not in Sind.	Private trade ..	1,53,70,705	1,52,77,960	...	92,745
	Government ..	8,96,000	33,54,235	24,58,235	...
British Sind ports.	Private trade ..	11,84,968	7,88,232	...	3,96,736
Indian ports not British.	Private trade ..	1,01,406	1,36,390	34,984	...
	Total ..	1,75,53,079	1,95,56,817	20,03,738	...
Total of foreign and coasting trade.	Private trade ..	2,01,13,679	1,94,35,813	...	6,77,866
	Government ..	38,13,400	70,19,229	32,05,829	...
	Grand total imports ..	2,39,27,079	2,64,55,042	25,27,963	...
EXPORTS.					
Foreign trade ..	Private trade ..	1,71,98,884	1,66,48,737	...	5,50,147
	Government ..	1,05,489	81,498	...	23,991
	Total ..	1,73,04,373	1,67,30,235	...	5,74,138
Coasting trade. British Indian ports not in Sind.	Private trade ..	67,59,908	88,94,110	21,34,202	...
	Government ..	3,20,227	64,847	...	2,55,380
British Sind ports	Private trade ..	11,42,629	7,29,263	...	4,13,366
Indian ports not British.	Private trade ..	11,58,963	8,71,429	...	2,87,534
	Total .	93,84,727	1,05,59,649	11,77,922	...
Total of foreign and coasting trade	Private trade ..	2,62,60,384	2,71,43,539	8,83,155	...
	Government ..	4,25,716	1,46,345	...	2,79,371
	Grand total exports ..	2,66,86,100	2,72,89,884	6,03,784	...
Total of imports and exports.	Private trade ..	4,63,74,063	4,65,79,352	2,05,289	...
	Government ..	42,39,116	71,65,574	29,26,458	...
	Grand total ..	5,06,13,179	5,37,44,926	31,31,747	...

Government trade.

It will be observed that the Government imports during 1876-77 were greater than in the preceding year by some thirty-two lakhs of rupees. This was due partly to larger imports of materials for the Indus valley state railway from the United Kingdom, but mainly to an increase in the amount of treasure received from Bombay; on the other hand, the exports on behalf of Government show a decrease of 2¾ lakhs, which is accounted for by the fact that in 1875-76 state railway stores and machinery of the value of Rs. 2,55,987 were re-exported to Bombay, Madras, and Rangoon, whereas none were re-exported in 1876-77.

Imports.

Turning to private trade, it will be seen that, on the whole, the value of the imports fell by Rs. 6,77,866. Distinguishing merchandise from treasure, the details of this figure are thus shown :—

Private Merchandise and Treasure imported into Sind, 1875-77.

Wherefrom.	1875-76.		1876-77.		Difference.	
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign ports	34,30,67[illegible]	25,926	32,04,621	28,610	− 2,26,053	+ 2,684
British Indian ports except Sind	1,49,35,925	4,34,780	1,46,29,587	6,48,373	− 3,06,338	+ 2,13,593
Indian ports not British ...	70,275	31,131	1,03,256	33,134	+ 32,981	+ 2,003
Total imports from ports without the province...	1,84,36,874	4,91,837	1,79,37,464	7,10,117	− 4,99,410	+ 2,18,280
British ports in Sind ...	11,80,668	4,300	6,81,282	1,06,950	− 4,99,386	+ 1,02,650
Total imports ...	1,96,17,542	4,96,137	1,86,18,746	8,17,067	− 9,98,796	+ 3,20,930
					−6,77,866	

The imports of merchandise therefore decreased by nearly ten lakhs. One-half of the decrease was in diminished imports from British ports within the province, explained by the circumstance that, to meet an unusual demand from foreign countries and from the famine districts of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, larger quantities of seeds and grain were brought into Kurrachee by rail than by boats from Keti Bandar. The fall of 2¼ lakhs in the value of the merchandise imported from foreign ports was mainly due to diminished receipts of cotton goods from the United Kingdom, and of dates from Persian Gulf ports, round about which the yield of this commodity was not so plentiful in 1876-77 as in the preceding year. The imports from British Indian ports other than Sind come chiefly from Bombay. These imports, mostly of foreign produce, show a diminution in value of more than three lakhs of rupees, chiefly under the head of sugar. Less imports from Mauritius to Bombay is the reason assigned for this decrease. Among minor fluctuations in the imports from British Indian ports is a decrease of nearly a lakh of rupees in grain, noticeable chiefly because it was due to no rice at all having been imported from Calcutta during the year under report, owing to the great demand for that article in the famine districts of Bombay and Madras.

An import trade, chiefly in paper, glass, and toys, has, for the first time, been opened with Belgium. The imports of cotton piece-goods of country manufacture are now on the increase, as will be seen from the figures subjoined :—

Cotton Piece-goods imported into Sind, 1872-77.

Years.	Foreign manufacture.	Country manufacture.
1872-73	70,80,233	9,07,826
1873-74	62,80,062	8,86,337
1874-75	64,46,847	8,06,253
1875-76	75,32,543	10,97,135
1876-77	70,87,290	15,20,076

The imports in malt liquor have been very rapidly declining since 1873-74, though no such tendency is discoverable with regard to wines and spirits. This is probably due to the increasing appreciation in which the breweries of Northern India are coming to be held. The import trade in raw wool, carried on mostly with Persia and the Mekran coast, is becoming brisker every year, as appears from the following figures :—

	Raw wool imported in lbs.	Value, Rs.
1872-73...	310,382 ...	80,861
1873-74...	439,311 ...	85,411
1874-75...	668,544 ...	1,35,871
1875-76...	728,238 ...	1,42,238
1876-77...	1,093,580 ...	2,55,101

The wool imported is for re-export to Europe.

Export.

The private exports of the year exceeded those of 1875-76 by Rs. 8,83,155. Of this amount, as the following table shows, Rs. 7,08,231 represent the increase in merchandise, and Rs. 1,74,924 the increase in treasure.

Private Merchandise and Treasure exported from Sind, 1875-77.

Whereto.	1875-76.		1876-77.		Difference.	
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign ports	1,70,67,178	1,31,706	1,64,60,787	1,87,950	− 6,06,391	+ 56,244
British Indian ports other than Sind	67,52,908	7,000	88,67,610	26,500	+21,14,702	+ 19,500
Indian ports not British	11,57,343	1,620	8,69,729	1,700	− 2,87,614	+ 80
Total exports to ports without the province	2,49,77,429	1,40,326	2,61,98,126	2,16,150	+12,20,697	+ 75,824
British Sind ports	11,39,429	3,200	6,26,963	1,02,300	− 5,12,466	+ 99,100
Total Exports..	2,61,16,858	1,43,526	2,68,25,089	3,18,450	+ 7,08,231	+ 1,74,924
					+ 8,83,155	

The decrease of six lakhs in the value of the merchandise exported to foreign countries may roughly be explained by saying that the increase in the exports of teel or gingelly seeds to France

and of wheat to France and other parts of Europe was more than counterbalanced by diminished exports of rape seed to France and the United Kingdom, of raw cotton to Europe and China, and of raw wool to the United Kingdom. The very large increase of over twenty-one lakhs in the exports to British Indian ports other than Sind was due to the transmission of great quantities of rice and millet to the famine districts of Bombay and Madras. The decrease of more than 2¾ lakhs in the exports to Indian ports not British is chiefly traceable to smaller quantities of grain having been sent to Cutch and Káttywár. It is evident that the extraordinary demand in the famine districts diverted the course of grain, especially that of the cheaper sorts, from its usual channels; for the quantities exported to the Mauritius, Reunion, Arabia, and Persia diminished, as well as those to Cutch and Káttywár. The fall in the exports to British Sind ports corresponds, as nearly as can be expected, with the decrease in the imports into these ports, and is explainable on the same grounds as the other.

The result of the impetus given to the grain trade by the increased demand from Europe for wheat, and to a still greater extent by the famine in Southern India, is seen in the fact that the exports under grain and pulse are the largest on record during the last ten years in quantity, though not in value :—

Export of Grain and Pulse from Sind, 1867-77.

Year.	Wheat.		Other sorts of Grain and Pulse.		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
1867-68 ...	106,390	4,37,144	1,007,005	35,51,416	1,113,395	39,88,560
1868-69 ...	57,341	3,12,127	549,104	18,35,965	606,445	21,48,092
1869-70 ..	31,075	1,34,709	310,164	11,56,212	341,239	12,90,921
1870-71 ...	14,805	68,623	166,634	5,91,088	181,439	6,59,711
1871-72 ...	185,066	7,31,312	989,099	33,07,007	1,174,165	40,38,319
1872-73 ...	233,775	10,07,894	1,064,854	31,43,474	1,298,629	41,51,368
1873-74 ...	806,308	39,06,826	466,901	12,54,182	1,273,209	51,61,008
1874-75 ...	144,130	6,24,288	438,979	13,05,331	583,109	19,29,619
1875-76 ...	315,604	13,26,831	582,814	16,52,710	898,418	29,79,541
1876-77 ..	495,568	21,06,882	832,027	27,48,656	1,327,595	48,55,538

The exports of raw cotton and of dyeing and colouring materials appear, on the whole, to have declined during the last eight years :—

Export of Raw Cotton and Dyeing and Colouring Materials from Sind, 1869-77.

Year.	Raw Cotton.		Dyeing and Colouring Materials.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
1869-70	192,854	75,19,180	Figures not	available.
1870-71	218,923	83,01,551		
1871-72	192,325	62,66,055	11,538	13,84,781
1872-73	133,180	43,71,244	8,801	9,83,752
1873-74	124,057	38,19,305	9,300	9,62,970
1874-75	118,178	35,80,947	4,747	5,45,617
1875-76	179,245	50,31,991	5,847	7,49,091
1876-77	139,335	39,02,411	4,693	6,29,959

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

On the other hand, the export trade in raw wool has decidedly improved during the last ten years, though not so much in quantity as in value, the total quantity exported in 1876-77 having been 19,686,890 lbs., value Rs. 71,99,245, against 11,377,771 lbs. in 1867-68, value Rs. 35,26,033.

Suez Canal.

The trade through the Suez Canal shows, on the whole, a small increase in value :—

		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Grand Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76..	Private... ...	20,83,492	1,06,58,386	1,27,41,878	1,43,61,527
	Government ...	16,19,649	...	16,19,649	
1876-77..	Private... ...	18,40,305	1,18,40,720	1,36,81,025	1,44,40,768
	Government ...	7,58,993	750	7,59,743	

Shipping.

The description, number, and tonnage of vessels, entered and cleared at ports in Sind during 1875-76 and 1876-77, were as follows :—

Vessels entered and cleared at Ports in Sind, 1875-77.

	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steamers ...	209	141,069	213	139,257	210	143,085	210	135,347
Sailing vessels...	2,867	143,848	2,521	135,870	2,872	135,271	2,554	140,774
Total ...	3,076	284,917	2,734	275,127	3,082	278,356	2,764	276,121
Difference ...	..	...	342	9,790	...	...	—318	—2,235

The number and tonnage of vessels, entered and cleared, *viâ* the Suez Canal, has continued steadily to increase since 1871-72. The increase during the year under report will be seen from the subjoined figures:—

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1875-76.	18	17,495	45	46,009
1876-77.	28	29,413	49	51,888

Further particulars regarding Sind trade and shipping will be found in the Statements [Nos. 1 to 7-D—Trade—Part IV] at the end of the report.

ADEN.

The following is a summary of the total value of the external trade of the port of Aden, excluding Government stores and treasure :—

Imports.

Imports by sea ...	... Rs.	1,47,43,133	
„ by land	... „	19,55,845	
„ treasure	... „	21,04,601	
			Rs. 1,88,03,579

Exports.

Exports by sea ...	... Rs.	1,01,58,312	
„ by land	... „	8,74,476	
„ treasure	... „	23,15,196	
			Rs. 1,33,47,984

Transhipments.

Merchandise ...	... Rs.	1,21,14,017	
Treasure ...	... „	47,97,270	
			Rs. 1,69,11,287
	Grand Total	...	4,90,62,850

That is a total value of nearly five millions sterling. The following statement shows the entire trade of the settlement for the past five years, exclusive of Government stores and treasure, and of the transhipment trade :—

Aden Trade, 1872-77.

Year.	Imports by Sea and Land.	Exports by Sea and Land.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	1,40,71,024	83,40,876	2,24,11,900
1873-74	1,75,93,187	1,08,49,571	2,84,42,758
1874-75	2,05,08,381	1,27,83,655	3,32,92,036
1875-76	2,00,82,070	1,44,78,565	3,45,60,635
1876-77	1,88,03,579	1,33,47,984	3,21,51,563
Total average for five years...	1,82,11,648	1,19,60,130	3,01,71,778

This table shows that, though, compared with the previous year, there is a decline in the value, both of imports and exports, the totals are still in excess of the average for the last five years.

Excluding Government stores and treasure, but including private treasure, the value of the sea import trade during the year amounted to Rs. 1,68,47,734, exhibiting a decrease of Rs. 12,88,781. The following statement shows the total value of merchandise and treasure imported from some of the principal countries trading with Aden during the years 1875-76 and 1876-77 :— **Sea imports.**

Aden Imports, 1876-77.

Countries.	Total Import Value, 1875-76.	Total Import Value, 1876-77.	1876-77. Increase.	1876-77. Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	42,33,876	38,82,227	....	3,51,649
Austria	2,63,599	3,54,260	90,661	....
France	1,77,693	2,40,354	62,661	....
Italy	93,152	39,641	....	53,511
Other countries in Europe	33,064	32,286	....	778
Do. do. Africa	....	2,200	2,200	....
East coast of Africa	12,15,533	14,84,244	2,68,711	1,268
Abyssinia	5,05,269	3,78,396	....	1,26,873
Zanzibar	19,68,055	13,23,731	....	6,44,324
Egypt	7,01,395	6,02,691	....	98,704
Mauritius	1,24,637	45,288	....	79,349
United States	3,22,763	2,01,635	....	1,21,128
Arabia	33,97,147	34,48,535	51,388	....
Hongkong	15,021	13,753	....	1,268
Persia	5,23,809	5,54,550	30,741	....
Straits Settlements	3,35,539	2,94,564	....	40,975
Other countries in Asia	10,294	4,330	....	5,964
Bombay	34,69,826	32,41,553	....	2,28,273
Calcutta	3,57,769	4,89,497	1,31,728	....
Kurrachee	6,330	2,115	....	4,215
Madras	4,050	2,590	....	1,460
Malabar	1,18,726	99,514	....	19,212
Cutch	2,58,968	1,09,780	....	1,49,188
Total ..	1,81,36,515	1,68,47,734	6,38,090	19,26,871

The following table shows, for the principal articles of import, their increase or decrease in quantity, compared with the previous year :—

Name.		Quantity. 1875-76.	Quantity. 1876-77.	1876-77. Quantity. Increase.	1876-77. Quantity. Decrease.
Animals .. Sheep	No.	63,262	79,742	16,480	....
Animals .. Cattle	,,	1,104	1,896	792	....
Coals	Tons.	94,041	104,161½	10,120½	....
Coffee, clean	Cwt.	52,016¼	49,768¾	....	2,278¼
Cotton .. Raw	,,	4,157	1,197	....	2,960
Cotton .. Twist	Lbs.	1,261,307	1,119,373	....	141,934
Cotton .. Piece-goods	Yds.	15,247,775	15,583,889	336,114	....
Cotton .. Do.	Prs.	270,286	292,664	22,378	....
Cotton .. Do.	Doz.	7,316	8,524	1,208	.. ..
Cotton .. Do.	No.	3,330	3,332	2	
Cotton .. Do.	Cwt.	394	266	....	128
Feathers	Lbs.	5,411¼	5,576	165¾	....
Fruits and vegetables (wet dates) ..	Cwt.	80,200	88,971	8,771	....
Grains and pulse	,,	121,659	145,547	2,388	....
Gums and resins	,,	12,896	16,525½	3,629¼	....
Hides	No.	108,174	52,326	....	55,848
Hides	& Cwt.	6,777	3,971	....	2,806
Skins	No.	291,212	300,491	9,279	....
Skins	& Cwt.	3,479	3,972	493	....
Ivory	Lbs.	251,075	129,347	....	121,728
Liquors	Gal.	38,610	39,624	1,014	....
Metals .. Wrought	Cwt.	9,601	12,531	2,930	....
Metals .. Unwrought	,,	1,344	2,280	936	....
Provisions and oil-man stores ..	,,	22,116	17,577	....	4,539
Seeds	,,	16,059	14,918	....	1,141
Shells and mother-o'-pearl	,,	4,003	1,629	....	2,374
Silks .. Raw	Lbs.	68,102	39,664	....	28,438
Silks .. Piece-goods	Yds.	117,705	107,184	....	10,521
Silks .. Do.	Prs.	7,258	6,266	....	992
Silks .. Do.	Doz.	885	675	....	210
Spices	Cwt.	19,014	23,131	4,117	....
Sugar	,,	20,223	16,589	....	3,634
Tobacco	,,	3,849,235	4,325,568	476,333	....
Treasure, private	,,	....	....	....	....

Sea exports.

The total value of the sea export trade, exclusive of Government stores and treasure, but inclusive of private treasure, was Rs. 1,24,73,508 during 1876-77, showing a decrease of Rs. 9,79,150 compared with the preceding year. The following comparative statement shows the value of the export trade to different countries in both years :—

Aden Export Trade, 1875-77.

	Export Value, 1875-76.	Export Value, 1876-77.	1876-77.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	24,85,779	16,47,943	....	8,37,836
Austria	6,57,199	7,02,252	45,053	....
France	14,80,641	14,88,545	7,904	....
Holland	17,500	7,700	....	9,800
Italy	39,425	59,421	19,996	....
Other countries in Europe	5,961	33,031	27,070	....
Abyssinia	5,37,562	5,94,750	57,188	....
East coast of Africa	11,13,112	11,71,519	58,407	....
Zanzibar	9,49,496	9,74,581	25,085	....
Egypt	2,45,007	3,38,729	93,722	....
Mauritius	38,567	46,283	7,716	....
United States of America	3,93,922	4,80,552	86,630	....
Arabia and Muskat	34,01,507	31,77,162	....	2,24,345
Ceylon	....	50	50	....
China (Hongkong)	....	9,439	9,439	....
Japan	1,234	3,150	1,916	....
Java	952	3,064	2,112	....
Persia	50,411	84,469	34,058	....
Straits Settlements	85,068	87,291	2,223	....
Bombay	19,10,487	15,32,946	....	3,77,541
Calcutta	8,296	4,543	....	3,753
Madras	....	1,860	1,860	....
Cutch	50,532	23,981	....	26,551
Kurrachee	....	247	247	....
Total ..	1,31,72,658	1,24,73,508	4,80,676	14,79,826

The following table shows, for the different articles exported, their value compared with the previous year :—

Aden Exports, 1875-77.

		Quantity.		1876-77.	
		1875-76.	1876-77.	Quantity.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
Coffee, clean	Cwt.	56,897¼	47,113⅛	....	9,784⅛
Do. berries	,,	12,076¼	14,636⅝	2,560⅝	....
Cotton, raw	,,	2,287¼	1,422	....	865¼
Do. twist	Lbs.	406,221	260,527	....	145,694
Do. piece-goods	Yds.	11,421,685	12,942,667	1,520,982	....
Do. do.	Prs.	159,708	164,991	5,283	....
Do do.	Doz.	2,291½	2,113½	....	178
Do. do.	No.	....	4,527	4,527	....
Do. do.	Cwt.	43¼	164¼	120¾	....
Feathers do.	Lbs.	5,622¾	6,435½	812	....
Fruits and vegetables (wet dates) ..	Cwt.	48,342	44,819	....	3,523
Grain and pulse	,,	99,741	89,666	....	10,074
Gum and resin	,,	12,380	17,695	5,314	....
Hides	No.	84,298	68,936	....	15,362
Do.	Cwt.	6,206½	6,090½	....	116
Skins	No.	359,783	410,493	50,710	....
Do.	Cwt.	4,698	5,680	982	....
Ivory	Lbs.	251,848	122,283	....	129,565
Metals, wrought	Cwt.	3,797¾	3,602¾	....	195⅛
,, unwrought	,,	893¾	1,019⅝	125⅛	....
Provisions and oil-man stores	,,	6,099½	7,065¾	966½	....
Seeds	,,	5,241⅝	3,894	....	1,347⅝
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	,,	3,057¾	1,993¼	....	1,064
Silk, raw	Lbs.	30,297	10,996	....	19,301
Do. piece-goods	Yds.	54,712	46,380	....	8,332
Do. do.	Pairs.	4,994	2,974½	....	2,019
Do. do.	Doz.	340	187	....	153
Spices	Cwt.	13,511	14,275½	764½	....
Sugar	,,	10,044	7,876⅝	....	2,167⅞
Tobacco, manufactured and unmanufactured	Lbs.	1,758,370	2,305,694	547,324	....
Treasure	,,	....	....	....	....

The principal articles of merchandise transhipped are arms and ammunition, cotton piece-goods, twist, beads, wines, provisions, fruits, drugs, ivory, gum, metals, hides, tobacco, sugar, machinery, matches, soap, grain, watches, spices, silk piece-goods, seeds, earthen-ware, shells, dyeing materials, and treasure. From the detailed returns it appears that goods to the value of about Rs. 1,21,14,017, and treasure estimated at nearly Rs. 50,00,000, have been transhipped. It is believed that, were the actual value of the transhipment trade accurately known, it would be found to fall but little short of Rs. 2,00,00,000.

Shipping.

Shipping.

The total number and tonnage of merchant vessels entering and leaving the port of Aden during 1875-76 and 1876-77 was as follows :—

Aden Shipping, 1875-77.

		1875-76.		1876-77.		Increase or Decrease, 1876-77	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Entered	Steam	839	1,084,756	816	1,102,445	—23	+ 17,689
	Sailing	46	38,424	40	37,134	— 6	— 1,290
	Country craft	1,066	53,340	1,040	46,470	—26	— 6,870
	Total	1,951	1,176,520	1,896	1,186,049	—55	+ 9,529
Cleared	Steam	838	1,083,813	816	1,102,199	—22	+ 18,386
	Sailing	44	36,178	39	37,255	— 5	+ 1,077
	Country craft	1,004	52,238	962	43,294	—42	— 8,944
	Total	1,886	1,172,229	1,817	1,182,748	—69	+ 10,915

Of the 816 steamers fifty-two brought coals, 412 brought or took either cargo or passengers and also coals, 314 called for coals only, twenty-seven put in for telegrams and letters, one arrived to wait orders, two came in for bills of health, one put in to land a pilot, and one came to repair damages. Of the forty sailing vessels seventeen brought coals, nineteen arrived with other cargo, and four called for bills of health. Comparing 1875-76 with 1876-77, it appears that there has been a decrease of twenty-three in the number, but an increase of 17,689 in the tonnage of steamers, and a decrease of six in the number and 1,290 in the tonnage of the sailing vessels. Twenty-six fewer native craft entered the port.

Subjoined is a statement showing the number and nationality of trading steam and sailing vessels that called at Aden during the past five years :—

Aden Shipping, 1872-77.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
British	494	521	538	604	589
British Indian	34	32	18	22	15
Austrian	24	23	21	30	35
American	3	2	4	2	3
Belgian	...	2	1	...	1
Danish	3	2	5	13	13
Dutch	6	22	31	29	33
French	71	72	71	73	75
German	9	10	13	14	10
Italian	30	31	38	39	34
Norwegian	1	5	9	12	8
Portuguese	1	...	...	...	...
Russian	8	7	5	14	6
Spanish	7	18	22	20	23
Swedish	2	2	7	7	3
Arab	4	...	...	1	...
Turkish	5	5	6	5	8
Other nations	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	702	755	789	885	856

Inland trade.

The produce of the highlands of Yemen is brought into Aden by camels, large caravans of which arrive daily from the interior, and after a few days' rest again take their way home with return loads of suitable commodities. During 1876-77, 256,305 camels entered Aden against 275,844 in 1875-76. The following statement shows what they brought :—

Aden Inland Trade, 1875-77.

Article.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Remarks.
Coffee	6,738	8,047	
Fruit and vegetables	8,984	9,669	
Fodder	61,503	64,638	
Grain and pulse	24,782	19,820	
Water	79,970	68,383	
Wood and charcoal	86,944	78,682	
Miscellaneous	6,923	7,156	
Total ..	275,844	256,395	
	22,987	21,366	
	775	702	

Routes.

Besides the fruit, vegetables, wood, fodder, and water which arrive from the Akrabi, Abdali, and Fadhli districts, articles of commerce reach Aden by several other routes through the territories of tribes more or less subsidized by the British Government. Starting from the westward there is, first, the Mafâlis route, by which the produce of the districts near Mocha and Hagariya is carried eastward through the territories of the Athwari, Dubaini, Rajai, Akrabi, and Abdali tribes into Aden. Coffee berries, grain and pulse, fruit, vegetables, and kat, are the principal articles imported by this route. The next, the Amoor route, takes its name from a

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

sub-tribe of the Haushabi, who levy dues independently of those collected by the chief of that tribe. Caravans start from the neighbourhood of Taizz, pass into the territories of the Amri, and thence to Al-Ghail, where they join the Madrajah or Mawriya routes hereafter described. Coffee berries, coffee clean, wax, ghee, bastard saffron, grain, fruit, and kat, are the principal articles carried. Branching off from the last-mentioned route, at the borders of the Haushabi district, caravans occasionally turn southward through the Subaihi country. But the Madrajah route, as this track is called from a town of that name in the Makhdumi territory, is not much used, owing to the risk of attack from the predatory Subaihi tribes, whom no subsidizing seems to tempt into peaceful habits. The Mawiyah route, so called from a town of that name in Turkish territory, passes through the Haushabi and Abdali districts into Aden. The produce of Udain, Iibla, and Ibb, consisting of coffee clean, coffee berries, wax, ghee, bastard saffron, grain, fruit, kat, and hides, is carried by this route. The Zhali route, named after a town in the Amiri country, passes southward through the territories of the Amir, Alawi, Haushabi, and Abdali, tribes. Coffee berries, coffee clean, mats, ghee, bastard saffron, grain, fruit, and madder, from the districts round Sanna and the north, are brought by this road. The last route is called Abyian from the portion of the Fadhli district through which it passes. The produce of the Yaffai country, coffee berries, madder, wax, honey, and grain, arrive by this route.

Among imports the only articles which show a decrease are grain, water, and wood. The first is due to the large imports by sea; the second may be attributed to the fact that a considerable quantity of water, equal to at least fifty camel-loads, is now brought over daily in boats from the opposite side of the harbour for sale at Steamer Point; and the falling off in the quantity of wood imported is accounted for by the restriction recently placed on the import of green wood for fuel. The value of the land import trade was estimated at Rs. 19,55,845, exhibiting an increase of upwards of Rs. 1,000 over that of the preceding year. The land export trade was declared to value Rs. 8,74,476, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,31,431, compared with 1875-76. Raw cotton and twist, raw silk and tobacco, are the articles which exhibit a decrease in export.

The following statement shows the value of the land import and export trade during the past five years:—

Aden Land Trade, 1872-73-1876-77.

Year.	Import.	Export.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1872-73	12,62,076	5,94,546	
1873-74	14,37,697	8,14,241	
1874-75	17,60,393	9,63,201	
1875-76	19,45,555	10,05,907	
1876-77	19,55,845	8,74,476	
Average of five years...	16,72,313	8,50,474	

Public Works.

Accounts.

Exclusive of establishment the grant for the public works of the Bombay Presidency amounted in round numbers to nearly Rs. 101 lakhs, against which an outlay of Rs. 90¼ lakhs was incurred, showing a saving of 10¾ lakhs, of which more than 1¾ lakhs lapsed from Imperial Ordinary, one lakh from Agricultural, a similar amount from Provincial, over 1¼ lakhs from Contributions, and nearly 5½ lakhs from Local Funds. The lapse of over 1¾ lakhs under the head of Imperial Ordinary is chiefly due to restrictions on expenditure ordered by the Government of India, and also to certain works at Aden, Ahmednagar, Bombay, Jacobábad, Kirkee, Poona, and Sátára not having been executed to the extent of the provision sanctioned for them. Of the saving of a lakh under irrigation, nearly half-a-lakh is on repairs, and the remainder on works and tools and plant. There is also a saving of half-a-lakh under establishment, which is due to the charge under this head having been distributed over works undertaken for famine relief, debited, under orders of the Government of India, to a suspense head. The lapse of one lakh, under the head of Provincial, is due to short outlay on works, nearly one-quarter lakh on civil buildings, and nearly half-a-lakh on communications. The saving of Rs. 2,67,585 under establishment is due to a charge of twenty-five per cent having been made on outlay on works and repairs incurred by officers of the public works department on account of famine relief, which, as stated above, has been debited to a suspense account until its final adjustment. The expenditure on works executed from contributions has been over 2½ lakhs, the greater part of which has been included under Provincial. The principal items are the university library and clock tower, Rs. 48,016; Bombay Fort Christian school, Rs. 17,890; additions to Girgaum church, Rs. 9,758; bridge at Udna Khári, Surat collectorate, Rs. 11,409; and masonry bridges at Udgaon and Kolhápur, Rs 1,05,531.

Of the saving of 5¾ lakhs from local funds, three-quarters of a lakh is under civil buildings and school houses; Rs. 1,98,544 under communications; a similar amount under miscellaneous public improvements; and a lakh under repairs. The short outlay has resulted in a saving of one-quarter lakh on establishment.

The expenditure debitable to local loans and forest department has been as under:—

Local loans...	Works	Rs.	1,76,071
	Establishment	"	128
		Rs.	1,76,199
	Deduct – Establishment overcharged in 1875-76.	"	22,172
		Rs.	1,54,027
	Forest department	"	19,145
		Rs.	1,73,172

The total expenditure, inclusive of establishment, during the year has been as follows :—

Imperial	Rs.	40,28,096
Provincial	"	31,55,126
Contributions	"	8,93,985
Local funds	"	28,44,635
Local loans	"	1,73,172
	Rs.	1,10,95,014

The cost of establishment has been Rs. 18,72,882, which gives a percentage of 20·30 on the outlay in India of Rs. 92,22,132; but if Rs. 10,791, the expenditure in England on account of Imperial Ordinary, be added to the outlay in India, it gives a percentage of 20·28. In addition to the above, the expenditure incurred by the public works department during the year, on account of famine relief, and debited to the new suspense account, "famine relief," amounted to Rs. 33,97,204, as under :—

	Accounted for in the Buildings and Roads Branches.	Accounted for in the Irrigation Branch.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	21,62,233	3,73,569	25,35,802
Repairs	1,44,188	8,875	1,53,063
Establishment	3,46,729	55,592	4,02,321
Tools and plant	2,23,595	82,423	3,06,018
Total ...	28,76,745	5,20,459	33,97,204

Military Buildings.

The chief military and marine works completed during the past year were :—In Bombay, pending the decision of Government as to the action to be taken on Colonel Sir W. Jervois's recommendations, the works connected with the permanent defences have been at a standstill. The six seven-inch breech-loading rifled guns, which were dismounted in 1870, were remounted at Cross Island at a cost of Rs. 1,839. The Kolába Point battery has been adapted for the reception of three nine-inch rifled muzzle-loading guns at a cost of Rs. 969. Iron racers for eight nine-inch rifled muzzle-loading guns have been laid at the Oyster Rock battery at a cost of Rs. 1,404, and at the Middle Ground battery

for two nine-inch rifled muzzle-loading guns for Rs. 270. Lightning conductors have been provided at the several batteries at a cost of Rs. 830. At Kolába, quarters for twenty-eight married men of the Royal Artillery have been completed at a cost of Rs. 78,685. The six semi-permanent barracks and their subsidiary buildings, also for the Royal Artillery, have been finished at a cost of Rs. 2,07,598; additions and alterations have been effected at the town barracks and a new stable built. A new pumping engine boiler-house and store-room are in process of construction at Her Majesty's dock-yard.

At Poona the military prison has been completed, the roads near the Ghorpuri barracks repaired, and the drainage of the Sadar Bazaar improved.

At Kirkee additions have been made to the small arms factory, and a second set of retorts and other improvements introduced into the gunpowder factory.

At Ahmedábád three barracks, two for Royal Artillery and one for Infantry, have been completed, and progress made with two additional barracks and three blocks of family quarters for Royal Artillery. An artillery barrack has been converted into a temporary hospital and a lock hospital constructed.

At Ahmednagar the Sháhápur reservoir has been renewed and a rifle range constructed.

At Belgaum, parts of the scarp wall of the fort have been rebuilt, and a plunge-bath completed.

In Sind the Kurrachee FitzClarence barracks were added to and improved, and at Jacobábad a guard-room was built, accommodation provided for a battery of Native Artillery, and a new ward added to the hospital.

At Aden ten nine-inch guns were placed in position; a hospital built for the Aden Troop, and the water-supply at Camp and Steamer Point improved.

Civil Buildings.

Civil.

Mámlatdár's offices have been completed at Jhálod in the Panch Máháls; at Bárdoli in Surat; at Sháhápur and Máhim in Thána; at Máhád in Kolába; at Pachora and Sindkhera in Khándesh; at Yeola in Násik; at Athni and Gokák in Belgaum; and at Siddápur in Kánára. These buildings vary in expenditure from Rs. 43,365 to Rs. 11,708; their average cost is about Rs. 22,000.

A substantial stone post office has been built at Kolhápur for Rs. 3,388. At Bombay and Bhusáwal in Khándesh progress was made with the telegraph signallers' quarters.

In Bombay, with the exception of the roof, the new High and small cause court were nearly completed; subordinate judges' courts have been finished at Dholka in Ahmedábád; at Godhra in the Panch Máháls; at Panwel in Thána; at Deogarh in Ratnágiri; at Bhusáwal in Khándesh; at Muddebihál in Kaládgi; and at Kumpta in Kánára. In Sind, court-houses have been completed

at Kotri and Mehar in the Shikárpur district. Police lines have been completed in the following districts:—Ahmedábád, Kaira, Surat, Thána, Ratnágiri, and Sátára. At Bhusáwal, in Khándesh, a subsidiary jail has been nearly completed, and at Thána and the central jail at Yeroda, near Poona, steady progress has been made.

Medical. At Bombay the work of adapting the large barrack and other buildings in Fort George for a general hospital for Europeans has been begun. The changes include alterations and additions to the barrack and officers' quarters to adapt them for male and female wards and for offices, erection of infectious diseases and delirium tremens wards; servants' quarters; raising the low ground and adapting the mess-house as quarters for the resident surgeon. The estimated cost is Rs. 1,59,866. Dispensaries are in progress at Borsad in Kaira, at Sháhápur in Thána, and at Muddebihál in Kaládgi.

Ecclesiastical. In Bombay the additions to the Girgaum church were completed, furniture was provided for the Roman Catholic chapel at Kirkee, and progress made with a church at Sukkur in Sind. In

Educational. Bombay progress has been made with the new Elphinstone high school, the school of art, the university library and clock tower, the Fort Christian school, and the Scottish orphanage at Máhim. School-houses have been built at Náriad, Sársa, Rás, Surusamal, Wásad, Khanibolaj, Shera, Heranj and Mehlaj, in Kaira; at Bhadeli in Surat, at Goregaon, Thána, Nárel, and Panwel, in Thána; at Bhosa and Supa, in Sholápur; at Vittah, in Sátára; at Ilkál, Bágewári, Guledgud, Almella, Kakhándi, Jalwad, Mutgi, Tumbgi, Yergal, and Sarwar, in Kaládgi; and at Nargund, Kundvah, Hibsur, Yergapur, Kalkiri, and Sirur in Dhárwár.

Miscellaneous At Bombay the annealing furnace and chimney in Her Majesty's mint was rebuilt; some out-buildings connected with the new Secretariat completed, and additions and alterations made to the old Secretariat buildings. In Bombay a ride and foot-path along the sea-face of the Back-bay reclamation were completed, and a main drain dug to the south of the Marine Lines. Exclusive of relief-works, most of which at the close of the year were still under construction, in Kaira eight wells and five reservoirs; in Tháná a dam at Mátherán; in Násik water-works for the town of Yeola; in Sátára a well at Shirala; in Koláhpur water-works at Inchalkaranji, Kágal, and Jámkhandi; in Belgaum two wells and one reservoir, and two wells in Kaládgi were completed out of local and municipal funds.

Harbour. In Bombay progress was made with the work of reclaiming the ground for rounding off the angle near the Sonápur drain in Back-bay. In Surat a masonry wall was built in front of the Dutch wharf. In Ratnágiri a boat, with red light, has been moored at the entrance of the Málwán harbour, and the position of the light on the beach altered. At Kurrachee a new light and light-tower were begun. The break-water suffered but little damage from the stormy season, and required almost no repairs. The dredging of the entrance channel was continued throughout the year, and no accumulation of silt took place. At Aden an ornamental iron shed was built over the saluting battery.

ROADS.

In Ahmedábád, besides improvements to the Delhi-gate and Kankerej lake roads near the city, a road has been made at Sánand connecting the town and the railway station. In Kaira roads between Wásad and Borsad, between Kaira and Wásna, between Wásna and Naika, between Wásna and the Sabarmati river, and from Dákor to Rukhiál, with a total length of twenty-eight miles, have been completed. In the Panch Máháls the Godhra-Dohád road, forty-three miles in length, has been completed. In Broach the Ankleswar-Hánsot, and in Surat the Chickhli-Bilimora, roads have been metalled. In Thána roads from Gagodha Khind to Kámpuli and from Kolimb to Murbád, a section of the Kalián-Málsej Ghát road, have been finished. In Ratnágiri a road from the Kumbhárli Ghát to Chiplun is completed. In the Deccan and Southern Mártha districts, in connection with the famine, road-works have been in progress on a very large scale. In Khándesh roads were constructed from Sáuda to the Gatta railway station and from Páchora to the Titur river; relief labour was also employed on the Dhulia-Pimpalner, the Songir-Nandurbár, the Tápti-Yáwal, and the Tápti-Bhusáwal roads. In Násik four miles of the Násik-Trimbak road were metalled, and thirty miles of a line of road between Sinnar and Ghoti were improved; four miles between Yeola and Niphád, five from Deshmáni to Vinchur, and nine from Vinchur to Niphád, twenty-five miles from Niphád to Deopur, were nearly completed. Relief-labour was also employed on the Násik, Dindori, and Kulwán road, on the Bhowarbári-Vinchur and the Bhowarbári-Sáttána road, on a line from Yeola to the Nizám's frontier and on the Kherwári-Sinnar road. The total length of road-way metalled and completed or nearly completed was seventy-five miles. The total expenditure on these and on other partially completed road-works was Rs. 2,30,075. In Ahmednagar sixty-five miles of the Káshti-Khárda road, three miles from Bári to Washeli, and twenty-five and three-quarter miles on the Dicksal railway feeder road, or a total length of nearly seventy-four miles, have been metalled and completed, or nearly completed. Relief-labour was also employed on the Dhond, the Násik, and the Sirur and the Loni-Bári roads. In Poona twelve-and-a-half miles of the Khed-Pábal road, fourteen-and-a-half from Indápur to the Nira river, nineteen miles from Bárámati to Moregaon, and six miles from Sáswad to Párgaon, or about fifty-two miles in all, have been completed, or nearly completed. Relief-labour has also been employed in improving the Poona and Pimpri Ghát, the Khed and Bhimáshankar, and the Anna and Málsej Ghát roads. In Sholápur twenty miles from Bársi to Yedsi, forty-one miles from Pandharpur to Jánoni, forty-three miles from Jehur to Pandharpur, forty-two miles from Sholápur to Bársi, and twenty miles from Akluj to Kolgaon, or 166 miles in all, have been converted, or nearly converted, from tracts into metalled and made roads. Labour has also been employed in improving the road between the Sina and Bhima rivers.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

ROADS.

In Sátára the Fitzgerald Ghát road was completed; four sections of the mail road were metalled, six miles of the road from Karád to Tásgaon have been metalled, and the Karád-Naguz, the Sátára-Pátan, and Shirgaon hill roads improved. In Kolhápur a number of small roads were constructed. In Kaládgi work was carried on along 108 miles of the Sholápur-Hubli and 103 miles of the Belári roads. Fifteen miles of the Indi-Horti road and thirty miles between Bágalkot to Hungund were also metalled. The total length of road, under construction or repair, was 256 miles. In Dhárwár sixteen miles from Dambal to Hesrur, forty-six miles from Hubli to Konnur, nine miles from Samasgi to Hawanur, two miles from Rattihalli to Baragabbi, and twenty-six miles from Ron to Nawalgund, or a total length of ninety-nine miles, have been completed, or nearly completed. Besides on these lines labour has been employed on the Poona-Harihar, the Belári-Kárwár, the Pála-Bádámi, the Sáwanur-Bánkapur, and other lines of communication. In Belgaum improvements have been made along the Belgaum-Linganmat, the Belgaum-Kaládgi, Bailhongal-Saundati, the Gotur and Tásgaon, the Murgundi-Telsang, the Yergati, Yádwád, Yebárhati and Nágnur, the Arbhári-Nárgund, Sankeshwar-Lokápur, and other roads. In Kánára four miles of the Haliyál-Linganmat, six miles of the Haliyál-Yellápur, and about nine miles of the Wádi Ghát bullock track, or nineteen miles in all, were improved.

Bridges.

During the year sixteen bridges and river-crossings were completed. In Ahmedábád a bridge and a stone causeway; a bridge in Broach, two in Surat, two in Dhárwár, and three in Kánára. In Sind there were six, four of them in Kurrachee and two in Jacobabad. Of these bridges the chief was the Hope iron bridge across the Tápti at Surat. Before the 1st June 1876 the whole thirty-six columns were braced with wrought-iron lattice bracings and filled with lime concrete. At the same time three spans, one on the Surat side and two on the Ránder side, were built and got into position. The works were closed from 15th June till 15th October for the monsoon. While the bridge was in this incomplete state, the quality of the work was severely tested by a flood on the 5th, 6th, and 7th September 1876, which rose to within one foot of the highest flood ever known. The result was satisfactory; for, although immense masses of brushwood were heaped against some of the piers, no vibration was observed, nor, after the subsidence of the flood, could any damage be detected. In December the iron work of a complete span was lost by the sinking, in the Red sea, of the steam-ship *Zealot*. Great delay took place in procuring a duplicate of the lost span, which did not arrive in Bombay till the end of March 1877. In spite of this delay, the bridge was formally declared open for traffic on the 1st of May 1877. The total cost of this work has been Rs. 7,29,121. Altogether thirteen rest-houses have been completed; of these one is in Kaira, three in Thána, one in Kolhápur, one in Belgaum, four in Kaládgi, two in Dhárwár, and one in Shikárpur in Sind.

RAILWAYS.

Projected.

A survey of the line from Dhond to Ahmednagar and Manmád, begun in the monsoon of 1876, was stopped in December of that year. In January 1877 it was decided to put the earthwork between Dhond and Ahmednagar in hand for the employment of famine labour, and the Government of India having during that and the following months placed a number of engineers at the disposal of the Bombay Government, the surveys were begun with vigour, and, at the same time, the earthwork was started on the Dhond and Ahmednagar section. Since the close of the year the earthwork has also been begun between Ahmednagar and Manmád. The surveys of the entire line will be completed before the monsoon, and it is hoped that the line will be open for goods traffic before the close of March 1878.

As work was wanted for the employment of famine labour in the Belári district, and as it was deemed desirable to be prepared with work for labour gangs in the Dhárwár district also, a staff of engineers was placed by the Government of India at the disposal of the Bombay Government for the purpose of picking up and staking the line from Hubli to Belári, surveyed by Mr. Shaw's party in 1870-73. Under the orders of the Government of Madras the earthwork has been begun between Belári and the Madras frontier at the Tungabaddra, but it has not been found necessary to employ labour on the Dhárwár section.

The Bombay Baroda and Central India railway company surveyed a line from Páli to Godhra in extension of the Dákor branch, and the project is before the Government of India for consideration.

The Western Rájputána railway from Ahmedábád through Pálanpur to Ajmir has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, but has not yet been begun.

Completed.

The only addition during the year to the length of open line under the control of the Bombay Government, was the extension of the Dákor branch to Páli on the Mahi, a distance of fourteen miles.

The total length of line now open is 1,748¾ miles. Of these 1,728¾ miles, 1,273 of the Great Indian Peninsula railway, and 12¼ of the Mopáni branch, 389 of the Bombay Baroda and Central India railway, 32½ of the Dákor branch in eastern Gujarát, and twenty-two of the Pátri state railway, in the north-west of the same province, are on the broad gauge. The remaining twenty miles, His Highness the Gáekwár's Miagám and Dabhoi branch of the Bombay Baroda and Central India railway, are on the narrow gauge 2′ 6″.

The state lines worked by the Great Indian Peninsula railway had a total length of 153½ miles. Of this 121 miles belonged to the Nizám's state railway, nineteen from the Wardha to Hinganghát, eight from Jalamb to Rangaon, and five-and-a-half from Budnera to Amráoti.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

RAILWAYS.

The Wardha valley line will be opened to the town of Hinganghát on the further side of the river Warna about the middle of June, and to Warora most likely early in 1878.

The Narbada bridge over the Holkar state railway was tested and passed on the 26th September 1876, and was opened by His Highness Holkar, with much ceremony, on the 5th October following. The hilly section will, if a troublesome tunnel in basalt formation can be got through, be ready before the close of 1877, and there will then be uninterrupted communication between Khandwa and Ujein.

Engineering.

The following are the principal engineering works on the Great Indian Peninsula railway :—

The platform walls of the Bori Bandar passenger terminus were got in. But, as the plot of ground occupied by the washermen's quarters is not yet available, the progress made with the other works has been inconsiderable.

A design for the terminal buildings and general offices, prepared by Mr. Stevens, C.E., Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency, has been approved by the Board of Directors, and the estimate for carrying it out will shortly be submitted for sanction. The work of lowering the line between the Mazagon overbridge and Byculla, the necessity for which has long been recognized, was carried out. The new workshops at Parell made considerable progress, and two blocks of mechanics' quarters were nearly completed, as well as walls, lodges, and other minor works.

Owing to the great and unexpected rush of traffic which set in in the month of November and continued throughout the rest of the year, it was found necessary to open several additional crossing stations on the single line between Lanauli and Raichur, between Bhusáwal and Jabalpur, and on the Nágpur branch, and also extra stations for block-working on the double line in the Konkan and between Igatpuri and Bhusáwal. For the same reason it was arranged to bring into use the third or block-signalling wire, the erection of which was completed by the Government Telegraph department during the year between Bhusáwal and Jabalpur and Lanauli and Raichur, and to utilize it for train signalling. During the monsoon of 1876 the recurrence of a slip on the Bhor Ghát along the side-cutting between Nos. 24 and 25 tunnels led to its being decided to flatten away the entire slope between these tunnels, and the work, estimated to cost Rs. 3,80,955, was let by contract in January 1877.

On the Bombay Baroda and Central India railway the new bridge over the Sábarmati was completed. In consequence of the destruction, by the flood of the 5th September, of twenty-five spans at the south end of the Narbada crossing, a temporary low-level bridge, with inclines at either end, connecting it with the uninjured portions of the main bridge on the north and with the top of the embanked approach on the south, was constructed across the gap on the up-stream side of the site of the fallen piers, and was opened for traffic on the 30th October. The first two piers of the temporary bridge, in length about 1,600 feet, reckoning from the

southern bank, were formed of cribs of sleepers filled with stone; the rest of teak piles 16″ square driven from 10′ to 12′ into the bed of the river. The gradient of the north incline was one in twenty-three, and its length about 600 feet. It started from No. 32 pier of the main bridge, and was formed of the ordinary 60′ girders laid to the requisite slope; being carried on the two up-stream piles of the line forming the original piers, which were cut down to the required height. The south incline, which was formed along the side of the embankment, had a gradient of one in fifty, and was about 1,200 feet in length. A traffic heavier than that of any previous season was worked with safety over these inclines and temporary bridge until the month of April 1877, on which date a temporary high-level bridge, on the site of the twenty-six spans washed away, was ready for traffic. This second temporary bridge was erected on iron pile piers on the standard design.

It was finally decided by the London board, with the sanction of the Secretary of State and after consulting Sir J. Hawkshaw, to build a new bridge across the Narbada river about 100 feet above the site of the existing bridge. This bridge, designed by Sir J. Hawkshaw, is to consist of twenty-five spans measuring 187½ feet from centre to centre of piers, which latter consist of two iron cylinders. The cylinders are to be fourteen feet diameter below and ten feet above ground, having an intermediate tapering joint. The cylinders, 115 feet in depth, are to be built in sections, and the lowest section is to be of wrought, and the upper sections of one inch cast-iron; the whole to be filled with Portland cement concrete. The girders are to be of a lattice pattern. The supply of the iron work on contract has been arranged for, and the work of erection is to be undertaken departmentally, or by contract let in India.

Several piles of the Mahi bridge, which were supposed not to be securely grounded, were screwed deeper. The final design for this bridge is still under consideration. Sir J. Hawkshaw has recommended the erection of a new bridge on the same design as that to be followed at the Narbada. The new wharf and siding at Bhaindar were commenced. An overbridge was constructed at Bandora station, and several minor works and improvements carried out at other points along the line. The extension of the Dákor branch from Dabhoi to Páli over the bridge in the direction of Godhra, was opened for traffic as far as Hangari on the 9th December 1876, and to Páli on the 29th January 1877.

Miscellaneous.

The Bombay Baroda and Central India railway telegraph has been finally transferred to Government, and the block system was introduced on the single line between Andári and Ahmedábád, a distance of 295 miles. A modified block system was also introduced along fifteen miles of the double line between Andári and Kolába. The extra wire for the block system on the Great Indian Peninsula railway between Bhusáwal and Jabalpur and Lanauli and Raichur was made over to the company by the Government Telegraph department, and brought into temporary use for line messages during press of traffic.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

RAILWAYS.

Coal supply.

The supply of coal from the Mopáni mines considerably decreased during the year, and only amounted to 10,218 tons. This was partly due to changes in the management. A good deal of Bengal coal, 11,896 tons, was used at Jabalpur, and was found satisfactory. About 3,651 tons were also obtained from Warora; but a new arrangement has now been made, by which the Great Indian Peninsula railway agree to take, to the close of the current official year, 2,000 tons a month at the rate of Rs. 10 per ton. These mines are unfortunately situated as regards the run of the traffic, so that empty wagons have to be sent up-country to fetch the coal, whereas empty wagons are always available in Bombay to carry English coal inland. This, coupled with the fact that the results are inferior to those obtained from English coal, must considerably circumscribe the extent to which Warora coal can be used on the Great Indian Peninsula railway. The subject is one of great importance, as the consumption of English coal in 1876-77 was 120,487, and of country coal 23,841 tons.

Accidents.

The only serious accident to passenger trains was the down Jabalpur mail train running into a light engine standing on the line between Bori Bandar and Byculla. Owing to press of work, employment of new drivers, and to breaking of wagon-axles due to the heavy grain traffic, accidents to goods trains have been frequent. The following were the most noticeable. Two goods trains met between Pamalwári and Jeur, but, owing to the prompt action of a native overseer who saw the two trains approaching each other in opposite directions, fortunately without any serious consequence. A collision between two goods trains at Karjat, in which a driver and native fireman were killed and two firemen injured. A goods train at Kalyán ran past the danger signal and into another goods train standing in the station; a guard was killed; the engine and much rolling stock were damaged. A collision at Kurla between two goods trains, in which a Pársi guard was killed. It it hoped that the introduction of the absolute block system of working will prevent a recurrence of any accidents of this class. On the Bombay Baroda and Central India railway the axle of a carriage in the down mail train broke, and threw part of the train off the line.

Floods.

The principal flood damages on the Great Indian Peninsula railway during the monsoon of 1876 were at mile 348 between Khandwa and Dongargaon, at mile 450 on the Nágpur branch, and in the Konkan in several places, especially just beyond the Thána viaduct. A heavy rainfall, a flush in the river, and a high tide and storm from the west, flooded the Bombay Baroda and Central India railway line near Verár. Unprecedented heavy rain fell about Surat on the 29th August, and damaged the line in several places. Between Amroli and Sion a goods train got off the line, but, except to rolling stock, no damage occurred. On the 6th September twenty-five spans at the south end of the Narbada bridge were swept away and a bridge inspector drowned by a heavy flood, thirty-three feet in height.

State railways.

New agreements have been entered into with the Great Indian Peninsula railway for working the Nizám's line and the Berar branches. For working the Nizám's line the Great Indian Penin-

sula railway receive sixty-two per cent of the gross revenue. For the Berar branch the company's share is on a sliding scale, the proportion varying with the gross receipts. A new agreement for the Wardha valley line is under consideration.

Establishment.

In February 1877 Mr. H. LeMesurier, who had been agent to the Great Indian Peninsula railway since 1869, resigned in order to take up an appointment on the board of administration of public works in Egypt. In July Mr. G. A. Barnett, the auditor of the company's accounts, was appointed his successor.

Delhi Assemblage.

In spite of the strain thrown by the famine on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, the service of the special trains for distinguished visitors to the Delhi Assemblage was satisfactorily performed.

Famine traffic.

The enormous grain traffic for the famine districts, coupled with the large and increasing export of seeds and wheat from Bombay overtaxed the carrying power of the Great Indian Peninsula railway. The chief want was the insufficient supply of engines. To remedy this, forty new locomotives have been ordered from England, and a large number of drivers have been obtained. Additional crossing stations have been put in, and additional telegraph facilities for ensuring safe working provided. But in spite of this, and of the most strenuous efforts on the part of the railway staff, the railway has, from the causes above mentioned, proved unequal to the demands that have been made upon it, and traders and the public have in consequence been exposed to much inconvenience.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 1876-77.

Receipts.

The gross receipts for the official year were Rs. 2,67,95,112 and the expenditure Rs. 1,23,57,974, leaving profits amounting to Rs. 1,44,37,138.

For purposes of comparison the figures for the calendar year will, as usual, be taken. A comparison of the returns for the last two calendar years shows an increase from Rs. 2,15,24,577 to Rs. 2,45,35,413 in receipts; and in expenditure from Rs. 1,01,75,860 to Rs. 1,16,77,891, or an advance in net earnings from Rs. 1,13,48,717 to Rs. 1,28,57,522, or as shown, with some slight deductions in the final statement of profits, from Rs. 1,12,85,617 to Rs. 1,26,52,538.

The receipts and expenditure of the second half of 1876 are not, as in previous periods, due to the Great Indian Peninsula line proper. The accounts for this period included, under an arrangement pressed for by the company and sanctioned by Government, the transactions of the state railways worked by the company. Again, the net profits shown in the above statement are those arrived at by the method prescribed by the Government of India, but are not the actual profits claimed by the railway company, and admitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State. The actual profits claimed by the company are less than those shown above in 1875 by Rs. 2,071, and in 1876 by Rs. 65,834. The difference is due to certain sums which the company objected to receive; because, although actually paid into the treasury in the period, they were the outstandings of previous half-years, and unduly enhanced surplus profits. The rules for arriving at the

half-yearly profits have thus been considerably altered, and the profits are calculated upon the earnings of the half year, and not upon the payments into the treasury.

The gross receipts of 1876 show an increase over those of 1875 of Rs. 30,10,836; of this, not quite two lakhs is due to coaching traffic, about 27⅓ lakhs to goods, and the remainder to miscellaneous earnings.

Coaching.

The following statement shows that the increase in coaching traffic is almost entirely due to the great advance in the fourth class returns :—

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Coaching Traffic, 1875 and 1876.

Class.	1875.	1876.
	Rs.	Rs.
First class	4,07,425	4,24,847
Second "	5,77,947	6,22,890
Third "	16,72,164	12,33,683
Fourth "	16,83,772	23,04,666
Season tickets	11,444	11,441
Miscellaneous	8,67,584	8,19,532
Total...	52,20,336	54,17,059

The coaching earnings of 1875 were favourably affected by the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Those of 1876 owe about three-and-a-half lakhs of rupees to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

Several important changes in the rates of fares were introduced during the past year. The special *ghát* charge was abolished, and the mileage charge for personal luggage reduced from three to two pies per head. First and second class passengers return tickets were made available for two months, and passengers were allowed to break a journey one day for every one hundred miles. For third class passengers the local mileage rates were reduced from three to two-and-a-half pies.

The coaching traffic interchanged with other lines showed an increase for each line, as appears from the following table :—

Coaching Traffic between the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and other Lines, 1875 and 1876.

Railway.	1875. G. I. P. Proportion of Receipts.		1876. G. I. P. Proportion of Receipts.		Remarks.
	From	To	From	To	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	3,601	2,633	4,579	2,436	781
Madras	73,748	45,824	1,28,966	48,052	57,446
East India and others ...	2,37,516	2,11,739	2,18,234	4,38,829	2,07,808
Holkar state	19,326	17,432	19,041	20,195	2,478
Total...	3,34,191	2,77,628	3,70,820	5,09,512	2,68,513
Rs....	6,11,819		8,80,332		

The saving to Government in 1876 in the carriage of troops, military baggage, and horses at reduced rates amounted to over 3½ lakhs of rupees, besides which nearly Rs. 20,000 were saved in the carriage of stores, and all mails were carried free, except when a special train was run with the inward overland mail to overtake the ordinary mail train. For this a charge of Rs. 3 per mile is paid by the Postal department.

Goods.

The goods traffic may be sub-divided and compared as under :—

	1875.	1876.
	Rs.	Rs.
General merchandise	1,55,45,417	1,82,48,855
Military stores and railway materials ...	2,43,355	2,41,690
Live-stock and miscellaneous	1,13,048	1,49,241
	1,59,01,820	1,86,39,786

The principal articles from the carriage of which increased earnings resulted in 1876 are as follows :—

Increase in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Goods Traffic, 1875-76.

Articles.	1875.	1876.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bagging	1,58,612	2,02,506
Commissariat stores	1,90,436	2,00,843
Dye woods and roots	1,29,098	1,29,924
Food-grains	23,89,689	58,28,695
Ghee	1,32,918	1,53,779
Green fruits and vegetables	1,84,649	1,86,105
Ground-nuts	43,495	1,05,637
Hides and horns	1,80,146	3,01,761
Linseed	16,38,138	19,36,596
Opium	3,21,824	3,79,267
Salt	10,52,670	11,61,143
Spice	62,080	1,30,395
Sugar and molasses	4,23,446	4,66,628

Much of the increase in food-grains is the result of the scarcity in the Deccan and Madras Presidency ; but a considerable share is due to increased exports to Europe. These would have been far larger, had the railway company possessed the means of bringing from up-country, with less delay, all the grain that was offered. Exports will probably increase considerably in the future. The rates for grain were reduced on the 1st September 1875 to 5½ pies per ton-mile from the Jabalpur line and six pies from the Nágpur branch. Hides and horns, linseed and spice seeds, all show an increase.

The following is a list of the principal articles on which the earnings fell in 1876 :—

Decrease in the G. I. P. Railway's Goods Traffic, 1875-77.

Articles.	1875.	1876.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cocoanuts...	3,05,749	2,64,488
Cotton	36,36,249	28,76,840
Dry fruits...	3,88,994	3,56,292
Firewood	80,536	68,262
Grocery	3,25,992	3,24,552
Metals and hardware	4,24,258	3,43,212
Oil	2,35,065	1,79,647
Piece-goods	7,23,114	7,07,228
Railway materials	3,81,318	2,23,723
Silk	38,446	27,537
Spices	74,338	72,805
Stones	30,294	15,118
Teel seed	3,93,784	2,54,110
Timber	3,70,165	1,23,989
Tobacco	62,704	49,878
Wine, spirits, and beer	1,33,768	1,10,896

The fall in the receipts from cotton was due to failure of the 1875-76 crop, and occurred in the early part of 1876. There was an improvement in the latter part of the year. The fall in *til*, Sesamum Indicum, seed is very marked, and arose from the same cause. Although the rate for its conveyance was reduced in the second half of 1875, not half the quantity carried in that period was carried in the second half of 1876. Some items of decrease are caused by the famine, which has, in many ways, affected the ordinary traffic. The goods traffic, interchanged with other lines, increased considerably, as shown below :—

Railway.	Increase.
	Rs.
With East India railway	18,31,832
„ Madras „	3,16,902
„ Bombay Baroda and Central India railway ...	67,040
„ Holkar state railway	1,30,091
Total Increase...	23,45,865

There was a reduction in the receipts from the conveyance of military stores and railway materials, but fluctuations in these items are caused by circumstances not connected with the railway. The receipts from the conveyance of live stock increased. This was greatly due to the removal of cattle from the famine districts to places where fodder was less scarce; a special rate of 2½ annas per truck per mile was charged for this traffic from stations between Gulburga and Poona in the direction of Bombay.

The miscellaneous earnings were somewhat increased by the charges for haulage from Raichur to Jabalpur of some engines and wagons sold by the South Indian railway to Government

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Expenses.

The expenditure chargeable to revenue, including that due to working (less maintaining) the state railway during the second half of 1876, exceeded that of 1875 by fifteen lakhs of rupees. The following show the details under the chief heads of increase:—

G. I. P. Railway's Increased Expenditure, 1875-77.

Expenses.	1875.	1876.
	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance of way works and stations ...	17,31,739	18,31,145
Locomotive expenses...	40,44,402	47,49,679
Carriage and wagon expenses	14,45,077	18,36,331
Traffic expenses	19,38,561	17,01,606
General charges	9,74,053	9,81,375
Special and miscellaneous expenditure ...	42,028	5,77,755
Total ...	1,01,75,860	1,16,77,891

Maintenance.

From the above the maintenance expenditure appears to have increased by about a lakh of rupees. Against this it is to be noted that the debits to the reserve funds were about ¾ of a lakh less in 1876 than in 1875. The expenditure of 1876 also included the cost (about Rs. 45,000) of some work undertaken in anticipation of actual requirements to afford relief to the famine-stricken. The expenditure of 1875 included a sum of Rs. 1,30,000, adjusted in that period, but on account of old expenditure; and it was also increased by the renewals carried out in connection with the insertion of the eighth sleeper under each twenty-four feet rail. This latter disturbing cause has also added to the expenditure of 1876, which has been further unduly increased by expenditure on repairs and alterations to the Dápoli, Bhima, and Kála Márchan viaducts; replanking certain bridges, and adding wing-walls to others, flattening the slopes on the Bhor incline at places where slips have at different times occurred; rebuilding locomotive and engineers' houses at Bhosáwal, and permanent way inspectors' houses at Jeur and Dádné. Including the Mopáni and Kámpuli branches, the expenditure per mile of open line maintained by revenue was Rs. 2,174 in 1876 against Rs. 2,156 in 1875.

Locomotive.

Compared with 1875, locomotive expenses increased by seven lakhs of rupees. These and the following expenses were all more or less affected by changes in the company's mode of accounting. In the second half of 1876 the state railway expenses were included in full, and in the first half, the charges for supervision of these lines were credited as miscellaneous receipts, instead of being deducted from these charges as before. The locomotive expenses of 1876 include the cost of three new passenger engines drawn out of stores during the year to replace others which were broken up; also the cost of two boilers, and an amount of duplicate gear. There was a considerable saving in fuel, the prices of English coal falling from Rs. 23-8-0 to Rs. 19-14-0 a ton. The increase in carriage expenses is chiefly due to the renewals of vehicles.

Traffic.

The decrease in traffic expenses is only nominal, as more than two lakhs of rupees have been transferred from traffic expenses to "special and miscellaneous expenditure."

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The large increase of special and miscellaneous expenditure is nearly wholly accounted for by changes in the book-keeping arrangements.

Profits.

The net earnings of 1876 exceeded those of 1875 by over fifteen lakhs of rupees, and were also in excess of the amount required for the payment of the guaranteed interest, had such been payable on the year. Under the rules for its half-yearly payment, however, there was a surplus of Rs. 13,72,535 in the first half of the year, and a deficiency of Rs. 9,95,462 in the second half. Deducting from this latter the moiety of the former received by Government, the net loss to the state on the year's working became Rs. 3,09,195. This may be considered more than covered by the saving in state work done by the railway.

Capital.

The capital expenditure during the official year 1876-77 rose to Rs. 26,59,085. The following are the principal works on which capital expenditure was incurred:—

	Rs.
Parel locomotive shops	...2,90,626
Erection of extra telegraph wire	... 84,982
Bori Bandar passenger station	... 83,654
Additional sleeper under each twenty-four feet rail	... 28,275
Igatpuri running shed and carriage accommodation	... 25,241
Reconstruction of bridges and viaducts ...	... 24,012
Khandwa locomotive and traffic accommodation	... 16,110
Lanauli reservoir	... 8,254

The capital expenditure will continue to be heavy in the current and next few years owing to the carrying out of works, many of which are already sanctioned, necessary for the completion of the line, and to enable it the better to cope with the growing traffic.

Nizám's State Railway.

This railway was worked throughout the year by the Great Indian Peninsula railway company. Under the new agreement the company receive 62 per cent of the gross earnings, the line, as heretofore, being maintained at the expense of His Highness the Nizám, by the public works department, Haidarábád. The Government of India have pressed for the maintenance, at least experimentally for one year, being undertaken by the Great Indian Peninsula railway.

Results.

The new working agreement had effect from the 1st January 1876; and the result to His Highness the Nizám for the year 1876 will be apparent from the following statement:—

Nizám's State Railway, 1876-77.

Expenses.	Amount.			Earnings.	Amount.		
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
For first half of 1876 ...	1,41,842	12	8	By net traffic earnings for the first half-year of 1876	2,28,778	11	1
„ second do. ...	2,18,622	14	6				
To balance, being profits.	2,20,945	9	5	By traffic earnings for second half of 1876 ...	3,52,632	9	6
	5,81,411	4	7		5,81,411	4	7

From this nominal profit of Rs. 2,20,945-9-5 a further sum of Rs. 1,49,140-12-1, for the maintenance charges, has to be deducted, leaving as net profit to the Nizám Rs. 71,804-13-4, or about 0·62 per cent on the total capital expended.

Cost.

The following statement shows the actual cost of working the Nizám's state line for the calendar year 1876, and the payment received by the company :—

Work done by G. I. P. Company.	Amount.	Payment to G. I. P. Company.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
To locomotive expenses ...	1,54,061	By 62 per cent of total receipts	3,60,466
,, carriage and wagon expenses	72,853		
,, traffic expenses	75,908		
,, general charges	40,171		
,, balance, being profit acknowledged by the company	17,473		
	3,60,466		3,60,466

The total profit to the Great Indian Peninsula railway company on the year's working is here shown at Rs. 17,473. But this does not represent their whole profits, for the preceding figures include under expenses an allowance for percentage for supervision and accounts due to this state railway, calculated on the open mileage of the total length worked by the Great Indian Peninsula railway. This estimated charge amounts to some Rs. 30,000 per half-year, and is much in excess of the amount by which the company's fixed charges for supervising establishments have actually been increased by their undertaking to work the Nizám's state railway.

Receipts.

The average weekly earnings for the year were Rs. 11,187, being an increase of Rs. 337 per week all round on those for 1875. The earnings for 1875 were abnormally swelled by the visit to India of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The average weekly receipts ranged from Rs. 7,185 in May 1876 to Rs. 26,287 in December 1876; the latter being about the time that the movements to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi affected the passenger traffic, while the famine was having its effect upon the goods earnings.

The coaching returns show, compared with 1875, a falling off in the number of passengers from 265,460 to 215,803, and in receipts from Rs. 2,74,208 to Rs. 2,53,282. The goods returns, on the other hand, show an increase from 37,464 tons yielding Rs. 2,20,407 to 59,440 tons yielding Rs. 3,27,043. The fall in coaching was almost entirely in the carrying of third class passengers. The rise in goods is due to the famine demand for food-grains.

Berár Railways.

Working.

A change has taken place in the arrangement under which the Berar short branch railways are worked by the Great Indian Peninsula company. Beginning with the second half of 1876,

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agreements came into effect based on the annual receipts of the calendar year. The amount to be received by the Great Indian Peninsula railway for working is fixed on a sliding scale of percentages to be determined on the annual earnings up to 30th June. But, however low the receipts may fall, the company are not to receive less than Rs. 15,000 a year in the case of the Khámgaon, and Rs. 20,000 in the case of the Amráoti state railways.

It may be roughly estimated, on the information at present available, that payments to be finally made to the Great Indian Peninsula railway for the year ending 30th June 1877 will be for the Khámgaon state railway Rs. 18,822, and for the Amráoti state railway Rs. 29,740.

Khámgaon State Railway.

The Khámgaon state railway was open for traffic throughout the first half of the year, and for thirty-two days in the second half, from 1st to 15th July, and 15th to 31st December 1876. The period during which this branch was worked in 1876 exceeds by ten days that for 1875; but, for purposes of comparison, they are taken as the same. The following table compares the receipts of the two last years:—

Khámgaon Railway Receipts, 1875-77.

Receipts.	1875.	1876.	1876. More.	1876. Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching traffic	1,646	1,473	...	173
Goods	38,442	30,656	...	7,786
Sundries...	125	92	...	33
Total ...	40,213	32,221	...	7,992

The revenue of the past year compares poorly with that of 1875; but it must be borne in mind that the train-mileage run for traffic in 1876 was less by 320 miles than that for 1875, and that two special goods trains were run during the close season of 1875. At the average receipt per train mile for 1876, 320 train miles would earn Rs. 2,880; a set-off against this would be the earnings for ten days' extra traffic in 1876 as compared with 1875, but the total amount was only Rs. 225.

Amráoti State Railway.

Compared with 1875 the returns for the Amráoti state railway show an advance from Rs. 57,968 to Rs. 69,080, or an increase of Rs. 11,112. The whole of the advance is under the head of goods.

Goods.

The weight of the principal commodities carried over the Khámgaon and Amráoti state railways during the year are given below. Comparison cannot be made with 1875, as the statistical

tables, from which the information has been gathered, were not prepared for the whole of that year :—

Khámgaon and Amráoti Railways Goods Traffic, 1876.

Goods.	1876.	
	Khamgaon Railway.	Amráoti Railway.
	Tons.	Tons.
Bagging	207	534
Cotton	13,405	10,768
Food-grains...	3,762	11,039
Linseed	433	2,862
Metals	302	385
Salt	1,376	3,768
Sugar and molasses	198	593
Sesamum, *til* seed	104	.....
Dried fruits...	.....	1,426
Cocoanuts	.....	866
Grocery	.....	664
Timber	.....	328

Wardha Valley State Railway.

The Wardha valley state railway continued to be worked by the Great Indian Peninsula railway company during the year 1876. It was open for traffic from the 1st January to 3rd June inclusive, and from the 5th to the 31st December. The agreement under which this branch was worked by the Great Indian Peninsula railway remained unaltered. But the Government of India desire that it should be changed, and a new agreement is now under consideration. This will probably take much the shape of the arrangements recently sanctioned for working the Berár lines. Since Warora coal has been supplied for the working of this branch, the company's charge per train mile run has been reduced five annas. The open mileage remained the same, and the way and works were maintained by the public works department Central Provinces.

A comparison of the result of the two years' working shows a fall in earnings of Rs. 5,737, and in working the line a loss to the state of Rs. 3,699 against Rs. 2,108 in 1875. The diminished earnings were almost entirely in the goods traffic. This decline was due to the general dullness of trade. At the same time, the want of improvement in the coal traffic was disappointing. At the beginning of the present year (1877) the examiner of public works accounts considered it doubtful whether any great improvement from this source would be apparent before the opening of the entire line on the completion of the large bridges now in progress. Since then the prospects of the railway in respect of the carriage of coal have been greatly improved. Definite arrangements have now been made, under which the Great Indian Peninsula railway company are to receive coal up to a limit of 2,000 tons monthly; and the Government of India accepted the company's offer of Rs. 5 a ton, provided that, after the end of 1877, the company take annually not

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less than 40,000 tons. If this arrangement be carried out in its integrity, it secures to this line an annual special traffic amounting to 40,000 tons, or more than double the weight of the whole goods traffic of 1876. Already the earnings of the current half-year exhibit an increase of over sixty-five per cent, compared with the first half of 1876 :—

Wardha Valley State Railway, 1875-77.

Expenses.	1875.	1876.	Earnings.	1875.	1876.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance	8,974	6,910	Coaching	4,313	3,478
Working charges ...	18,660	15,442	Goods	24,436	17,313
Interest	3,639	3,184	Telegraph	230	60
Balance	...	...	Sundries	336	986
			Balance	1,958	3,699
Total ...	31,273	25,536	Total ...	31,273	25,536

The balance at the debit of stock fell from Rs. 92,35,136 on the 1st April 1876 to Rs. 69,65,707 on the 31st March 1877, which reduction was again in large measure due to sales to Government.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

	Rs.
The gross earnings for the official year were ...	70,47,476
And the working expenses	36,63,801
Leaving the net receipts at	33,83,675

Taking for comparison the calendar years, the results for the two past seasons are as follows :—

Baroda Railway, 1875-76 and 1876-77.

Head.	1875.	1876.	Increase in 1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings	67,72,292	63,86,784	3,85,508
,, expenses	37,11,564	34,75,021	2,36,543
Net earnings ...	30,60,728	29,11,763	1,48,965

Earnings.

During the year 1876 Government paid as guaranteed interest a sum of Rs. 42,17,973. Against this the company has earned Rs. 30,60,728, leaving a deficit for the year of Rs. 11,57,245, compared with Rs. 13,18,420 in 1875. The increase of Rs. 3,85,508 in earnings is due to advances of Rs. 4,71,572 and Rs. 64,691 in the receipts from goods traffic and sundries respectively, against a decrease of Rs. 1,50,755 in coaching traffic. As regards coaching traffic the receipts from first and second class passengers and from miscellaneous sources, such as passengers' luggage, carriages, horses, dogs, and parcels, have declined. On the other hand, there have been slight improvements in the third class passenger traffic, and in the receipts on account of season tickets of all classes.

The fluctuations will be seen from the following comparison :—

Baroda Railway Passenger Traffic, 1875 and 1876.

	1876.	1875.	Increase in 1876.	Decrease in 1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First class passengers ...	57,039	84,025	.....	26,986
Second ,, ,, ...	1,25,922	1,50,948	.....	25,026
Third ,, ,, ...	19,46,975	19,29,384	17,591	.....
Season tickets ...	43,183	36,908	6,275	.....
Miscellaneous ...	1,67,204	2,89,813	.....	1,22,609
Total ...	23,40,323	24,91,078	23,866	1,74,621
Net decrease in 1876...			.....	1,50,755

The fall in receipts from first and second class passengers is due to the special movement in 1875 in connection with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit. Compared with 1874 the returns show little variety. First class passengers have risen from 54,400 to 57,039, and second class fallen from 128,891 to 125,922. The improvement, Rs. 17,591, in the earnings from third class passengers may be set down chiefly to the opening of the Dákor branch. It should also be noted, in connection with these figures, that the ordinary local third class mileage fare on the Wadhwán extension was, during the last four months of 1876, reduced from 3 to 2½ pies. As in past years the receipts from season tickets are due almost exclusively to Bombay suburban traffic. The returns for 1876 show an advance of Rs. 6,275 over those of 1875, and of Rs. 9,299 over those of 1874. The number of season tickets of all classes issued during 1876 was 6,208, against 5,270 in 1875, and 4,669 in 1874. These numbers, calculated in the way prescribed by the Government of India, may be taken to represent 653,360 single journey passengers in 1876, against 550,560 in 1875 and 573,480 in 1874. The chief improvement in the season ticket traffic has occurred in the third class, in which the number of tickets issued rose from 3,137 in 1874 to 3,722 in 1875 and 4,510 in 1876. The second class also shows a small improvement from year to year. But the traffic in the first has remained nearly stationary during the past three years.

Exclusive of season ticket-holders the Bombay suburban passenger traffic shows, compared with that of 1875, a small decrease, 7,706 passengers less having been carried, resulting in a loss of Rs. 1,250. Compared with 1874 the numbers still show an increase of 251,923, and the earnings of Rs. 18,640. The benefits conferred by the company's local passenger train service are so great that no permanent decline in this class of traffic need be feared. The decrease in 1876 is probably entirely due to the exceptionally large number of passengers who used the line in 1875 to witness the festivities in honour of the Prince's visit. The decrease in miscellaneous coaching earnings during 1876 occurs

principally in the receipts for passengers' luggage, and for carriages, horses, and dogs.

Goods.

The following figures show that the increase of Rs. 4,71,572 in the goods traffic is made up from all the main heads :—

Baroda Railway Goods Traffic, 1875 and 1876.

	1876.	1875.	Increase in 1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General merchandize	39,72,861	35,71,501	4,01,360
Military stores and railway materials ...	1,14,278	46,198	68,080
Miscellaneous	1,30,422	1,28,289	2,133
Total ...	42,17,561	37,45,988	4,71,573

The actual increase is, however, considerably greater, as the total for 1875 included a sum of Rs. 1,39,834 on account of carting agency receipts. Deducting this sum, the actual increase amounts to Rs. 6,04,181, or nearly seventeen per cent. It is noteworthy that for the first time during the second halves of several years past, the up, or Bombay-wards, goods traffic of the second half of 1876 exceeded the down. This is ascribed to a falling off generally in the down traffic, and to increase in the quantity of grain brought to Bombay for delivery at the Great Indian Peninsula railway stations in the famine districts.

The following statements show the principal variations in the earnings from the goods traffic of the two years :—

Baroda Railway Increase in 1876.

Article.	1876.	1875.	Increase in 1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bagging	34,204	29,642	4,562
Cocoanuts	40,775	36,286	4,489
Colour	42,386	40,609	1,777
Commissáriat stores	48,708	36,698	12,010
Cotton	9,62,795	9,13,672	49,123
Cotton seeds	35,873	33,052	2,821
Food-grains...	4,04,346	2,46,321	1,58,025
Grass	21,243	18,260	2,983
Green fruits and vegetables	73,647	63,907	9,740
Molasses, *jágri*	2,82,422	2,37,145	45,277
Metals	1,24,650	1,09,780	14,870
Oil	26,252	14,997	11,255
Salt	2,44,167	2,19,508	24,659
Seeds	3,56,527	3,02,275	54,252
Timber	1,72,846	66,716	1,06,130
Wool	69,261	59,800	9,461

The principal items of increase are food-grains, molasses, seeds, and timber. The improvement in food-grains, molasses, and seeds is to be attributed entirely to the special famine demand. The increase in timber is due to the damage to Ahmedábád house pro-

perty caused by the September (1876) floods in the Sábarmati river. The improvement in cotton, salt, and other articles, is the result of general development of trade. As regards salt, the increase of Rs. 24,659 occurs in the transactions of the two half-years combined.

Baroda Railway Decrease in 1876.

Article.	1875.	1876.	Decrease in 1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dry fruits	70,268	67,950	2,318
Furniture and luggage	74,454	65,723	8,731
Ghee	24,909	13,421	11,488
Maurah flowers	1,06,881	78,561	28,320
Opium	80,081	62,369	17,712
Piece-goods	2,22,710	2,10,670	12,040
Stone...	20,683	15,698	4,985
Sugar	1,43,226	1,17,630	25,596
Tobacco	80,523	63,394	17,129

No explanation of the decrease under these heads is offered. But, as they are almost all articles of luxury, the fall in the Bombay demand may, at least partly, be traced to the less amount of money available for their purchase, owing to the increased cost of the necessaries of life.

The goods traffic interchanged with the Great Indian Peninsula railway and other lines shows a larger increase than usual. This advance is due mainly to the export of grain from Gujarát to the famine-affected districts. In ordinary seasons Gujarát imports grain, but in the second half of 1876 the Baroda railway received Rs. 64,934 more than in 1875 on grain handed over to the Great Indian Peninsula railway, while they received Rs. 16,527 less than in 1875 on grain received from that line. There were also large demands for salt, not only along that line, but at stations on the East Indian and other railways. The increase in this branch of traffic will be seen from the following figures, showing the quantities interchanged for the three past years :—

Interchanged Traffic, 1874-76.

Article.	1874.	1875.	1876.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Cocoanuts	386	370	1,229
Colours	321	546	677
Grain	6,874	6,897	11,474
Molasses	718	2,310	3,945
Salt	20,408	19,937	23,868
Sundries	2,257	2,390	2,541

The increase of Rs. 68,080 in the receipts during 1876 over those of 1875 for the conveyance of railway materials is mainly due to the construction of the Rukhyal and Páli extensions of the

Dákor branch. These were in full progress, and were nearly completed during 1876.

Charges.

The gross working expenses for the years 1875 and 1876 show a total increase of Rs. 2,36,543. The following are the details under each of the main heads:—

Baroda Railway Expenditure, 1875 and 1876.

Heads.	1876.	1875.	Increase in 1876.	Decrease in 1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance	12,52,512	8,87,761	3,64,751	....
Locomotive expenses	10,26,259	11,11,105	....	84,846
Carriage and wagon expenses	3,08,861	2,63,064	45,797	.....
Traffic do.	5,77,988	6,66,366	....	88,378
General charges	4,84,721	5,07,454	....	22,733
Steam boat service	4,558	....	5,458	....
Miscellaneous..	56,665	39,271	17,394	....
Total ..	37,11,564	34,75,021	4,32,500	1,95,957
Net increase in 1876..			2,36,543	....

The increase of Rs. 3,64,751 in the outlay on account of engineering maintenance is chiefly due to the restoration of the Sábarmati and Narbada bridges; the former of these was entirely destroyed at the end of 1875, and the latter partially in September 1876. Deducting these special charges, there remains an increase of Rs. 55,777 due to ordinary maintenance outlay. The saving of Rs. 84,846, under locomotive charges, is entirely due to a saving in the price of fuel. The increase of Rs. 45,797, under carriage and wagon expenses, is caused mainly by special debits on account of wagons actually condemned and written off the rolling stock lists. The saving of Rs. 88,378, under the head of traffic, has been effected mainly by the abolition of the carting agency arrangements. The net saving of Rs. 22,733, under general charges, represents a decrease of Rs. 29,029 under rents of buildings and land, Rs. 7,684 in agent's office, and Rs. 4,900 in home board expenditure, aggregating Rs. 41,613, against an increase of Rs. 19,062 in the amount paid to Government for rent, maintenance, and inspection of the telegraph line, which was purchased from the company in April 1876.

The declared net profits of the year 1876, based on the Government principle of calculation, amounted to Rs. 29,82,484 against Rs. 29,16,956 in 1875, showing an increase in 1876 of Rs. 65,528 after deducting certain items, amounting to Rs. 70,320, disallowed by the examiner. These are larger than the net profits in any previous year. The surplus profits divisible equally between Government and the company for the first halves of the preceding three years have been Rs. 2,21,918 in 1876, Rs. 64,738 in 1875, and Rs. 51,527 in 1874. Surplus profits were earned only once previously, in the first half of 1872, and amounted to Rs. 63,965. The total amount earned on this account is, therefore, Rs. 4,02,148, of which a moiety, or Rs. 2,01,074, has been paid to the company.

The total capital expenditure of all kinds, incurred from advances received from Government during the official year 1876-77, amounted to Rs. 15,64,540, of which Rs. 4,17,686 were spent on engineering, construction, and establishments; Rs. 10,30,837 on the purchase of stores; and Rs. 1,16,017 on law charges and miscellaneous payments; the latter sum included Rs. 18,671, cash balance in hand on 31st March 1877. The principal works on which the engineering outlay was incurred were the following:—

	Rs.
Pâli extension	2,04,737
Sâbarmati bridge	1,04,834
Cotton sheds, Kolâba	14,471
Bassein bridge...	19,515
Cooperage over-bridge	10,379
Store shed, Parell	9,716
Rukhyal extension	9,906
Fencing Dâkor branch	9,657

Of the amount expended on the purchase of stores, Rs. 3,42,084 were for fuel, Rs. 1,32,706 for teak timber, and Rs. 1,85,896 and Rs. 1,37,728 for engineering and locomotive stores, respectively. The balance of stock in hand fell from Rs. 41,32,859 on 31st March 1876 to Rs. 36,24,562 on 31st March 1877. The balance on the same date in 1875 was Rs. 47,11,576, so that, in the two years ended with March 1877, a reduction of nearly Rs. eleven lakhs has been effected.

Dhabhoi and Meagâm Railway.

Compared with 1875, the working of the Dhabhoi and Meagâm branch shows in 1876 an increased revenue of Rs. 2,469. **Results.**

The general results are as follows:—

Dhabhoi Railway, 1875 and 1876.

	1876.	1875.	Increase in 1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings	39,776	34,302	5,474
Gross expenses	29,970	26,965	3,005
Net earnings ...	9,806	7,337	2,469

The capital cost of the present line, excluding expenditure on the previously existing tramway, was Rs. 3,73,400. The net return per annum, according to the above figures, has, therefore, been 2·62 per cent in 1876 against 1·97 per cent in 1875. Judging from the working of the line for the current year (1877), as far as returns have been received, this improvement may be expected to continue.

The total number of passengers carried during 1876 was 86,451, and in 1875 it was 68,308; there has thus been an improvement of 18,143, or at the rate of 26 per cent. The earnings under this head show a corresponding advance of 25 per cent, from Rs. 15,912 in 1875 to Rs. 19,905 in 1876. **Earnings.**

RAILWAYS.

The following table shows the earnings from the principal commodities carried during the last two years :—

Dhabhoi Railway Goods Traffic, 1875 and 1876.

	1876.	1875.	Increase in 1876.	Decrease in 1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton	3,477	2,230	1,247	...
Cotton-seeds	515	81	434	...
Firewood	548	932	...	384
Grain	4,697	2,701	1,996	...
Metals	345	327	18	...
Maurah flowers	4,448	5,733	...	1,285
Piece-goods	272	319	...	47
Salt	1,306	1,221	85	...
Seeds	1,029	993	36	...
Sundries...	463	206	257	...
Timber	314	389	...	75

One of the principal objects for which the line was constructed was the development of the trade in maurah flowers, on which, it was thought, the line would have mainly to depend for its goods traffic. It is to be regretted, therefore, that the receipts from this article show a falling off, compared with 1875, in which year there was also a serious decrease compared with 1874. On the other hand, the increase in grain and cotton is noteworthy; the former, independently of special famine demands in 1876, having steadily improved since the line was opened. The increase in cotton is caused by the construction, at small cost, of a station and siding at Naláh, intended specially for its accommodation. This item of traffic is likely to give favourable returns in future.

Charges.

The working expenses show an increase from Rs. 26,965 to Rs. 29,971. The variations under each main head will be seen from the following figures :—

Dhabhoi Railway Charges, 1875 and 1876.

Heads.	1876.	1875.	Increase in 1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance of way and works ...	6,435	6,030	405
Locomotive expenses	8,640	8,526	114
Carriage and wagon expenses	3,287	2,213	1,074
Traffic expenses	7,191	6,271	920
General charges	4,418	3,925	493
Total ...	29,971	26,965	3,006
		Increase, 1876 ...	3,006

The increase in way and works is the result of the construction of the station and siding at Naláh. The comparatively large outlay for 1876, under carriage and wagon expenses, may be set

down to increased age of the stock, and to the fact that the outlay under this head in 1875 was abnormally low in consequence of the stock having been put into efficient repair just previously. Traffic expenses for 1876, as in the case of engineering maintenance, contain a special debit on account of the equipment of the station, which was more legitimately a charge against capital. The prospects of this line have been improving steadily since its opening to traffic; and, on completion of the contemplated extensions from Dhabhoi to Chándod and Bahadhpur, there are good grounds for hoping that still more favourable results will be attained.

CANALS.

Indus.

There are no navigable canals in the Presidency; but, following the practice of former years, an account may here be given of the departments under the conservator and registrar, river Indus. The financial results of these departments are thus shown :—

River Indus Navigation, 1875-77.

Department.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Profit (*p*) or Loss (*l*).	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	Difference.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Difference.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Conservancy and registry ..	29,700	37,335	+7,635	39,673	38,253	—1,420	9,973*l*	918*l*
Sea pilotage	1,167	966	— 201	2,376	2,224	— 152	1,209*l*	1 258*l*
River pilotage	10,294	11,846	+1,552	10,432	10,273	—159	138*l*	1,573*p*
Ferry	18,000	22,920	+4,920	11,945	15,098	+3,153	6,055*p*	7,822*p*
Total ..	59,161	73,067	+13,906	64,426	65,848	+1,422	5,265*l*	7,219*p*

The large increase in the receipts of the conservancy and registry department is mainly due to increased collections of fees for the registration of boats. During the year 4,655 boats, with a burden of 1,733,687 maunds, were registered against 4,110 boats, with a burden of 1,358,300 maunds, in 1875-76. This increase was due to two causes : large quantities of grain were brought down the river for exportation, and a great amount of Government railway plant was sent up the river in native boats by the Sind Panjáb and Delhi railway company. The increase in the receipts of the river pilotage department was chiefly on account of the grant from the Indus steam flotilla having been raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 from 1st July 1876. The right of collecting the receipts on account of the ferry boat is always farmed, and fetched this year Rs. 4,920 more than in 1875-76. The increase in the expenditure against the conservancy and ferry departments is due principally to the cost of certain fuel used in 1875-76 not having been adjusted in that year's accounts, but in those of 1876-77. On the whole the operations of the year resulted in a small surplus of Rs. 7,219 against, in 1875-76, a deficit of Rs. 5,265

The engines of the ferry boat were overhauled during the year, and the boat itself repaired. The steam-ship *Assyria*, which is employed on conservancy duties, also underwent large repairs, and was employed from the middle of October 1876 till the close of the official year (31st March 1877) in removing obstructions from the navigable channels of the river. During this time sixty-three snags, five wrecks, and other smaller obtructions were removed at an expenditure of 678 lbs. of gunpowder. Several changes have been introduced during the year in the working of the river pilotage department, of which the most important is the employment of hired, instead of Government, boats for the pilots. The old system of keeping Government boats was a continual source of expense, as it entailed heavy charges on account of repairs, oiling, equipments, and the like. Now each boat, ready equipped and manned, costs only Rs. 12 a month.

TELEGRAPH.

Bombay.

The length of the telegraph lines, that is, the number of miles of posts in the Bombay Presidency, was, on the 31st March 1876, 2,455·14 miles, of which 1,760·35 were departmental and 694·79 were railway. The length of the wires was 8,104·56 miles, of which 6,172·54 were departmental and 1,932·02 were railway.

The following offices were opened or closed during the year :—

Office opened.	Date.	Office closed.	Date.
Junágarh	22nd August 1876	Wadhwán. ...	12th November 1876.

There are twenty-six offices in the division, which are classified as follows :—

Bombay Telegraph Offices, 1876-77.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Bombay. Deoláli (during the trooping season). Ganeshkhind. Málábár Point. Parel. (Open during stay of H. E. the Governor.)	Ahmedábád. Bhaunagar. Broach (during cotton season). Byculla. Dholera. Haidarábád. Secunderabad. Shahabad. Surat.	Ahmednagar. Baroda. Bolarum. Broach (except during the cotton season). Deoláli (during the non-trooping season). Dhoraji. Dhulia. Junághar. Limri. Máhábleshwar. Málligaum. Mátherán. Násik. Rájkot. Sátára.

Sind.

During the year under report a telegraph line was constructed along the Bombay Baroda and Central India railway from Anand to Páli, a distance of thirty-two miles; also from Dhoraji to Junághar in Káttywár, a distance of fifteen miles.

The telegraph line extends from Kurrachee to Bunnoo, from Haidarábád to Umerkot and from Kotri to Multán. During the year an entirely new line was completed from Kotri to Multán (507 miles) along the Indus Valley state railway, and a diversion of seventy-eight miles, to the south, made between Haidarábád and Umerkot to clear the country inundated by floods from the Nára river. The total length of line is now 1,465 miles with 3,429 miles of wire and ten signal offices, exclusive of those used only for railway purposes. Last year the totals were 915 miles of line with 1,749 miles of wire and nine offices; improvements have also been made to the spans across the Indus at Kotri and Sukkur to en-

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TELEGRAPH.

able the largest boats to pass under the wires at the highest floods. The only new office in the department, opened during the year, is Bháwalpur, and that is guaranteed by the Bháwalpur state. There were several interruptions during the year caused by floods and by the breaking of the Indus and Nára spans, but repairs were made in good time, and Kurrachee was never entirely cut off from Calcutta or Bombay. A line of 200 miles from Jacobabad to Queta was also constructed during the year, and opened to the public in May 1877; but this is not included in the Sind division.

Indo-European Telegraph.

The traffic operations of the Indo-European telegraph department show, for the past year, 45,205 messages despatched and 883,913 words transmitted. The receipts to the Government of India for the transit of messages between Kurrachee, Bushire, and Fao, amounted to Rs. 5,83,185. The total value of messages computed from Kurrachee to destinations westward, and from Fao and Bushire eastward, amounted to Rs. 14,68,916-8-0. Financially, the above bears an unfavourable comparison with the traffic transactions of the previous year; but when the extraordinary increase received in 1875-76 from the total interruption of the Suez route, from 16th November 1875 to the 2nd February 1876, has been allowed for, the result will be approximately the same, and in comparing the traffic of the past year with that of 1874-75 it will be seen that the word tariff produced Rs. 5,83,185 from 45,205 messages; whereas in the latter year Rs. 5,89,035 were realized from 36,931 messages at the ten-word message rate. It is evident that the system of telegraphing in code words, or in an abbreviated form, has become more general under the word tariff, as, up to this date, the net value of the traffic has not increased in the same proportion as the number of messages despatched, and messages containing from three to ten words are now 35 per cent of the total traffic. Nor has the year under review been favourable to the development of traffic. The disturbed state of politics, the general depression of trade, and the depreciation of silver, have all acted as a check to commercial transactions, and consequently to telegraphic correspondence; and as these difficulties have had to be contended with during the first complete year of the introduction of the word tariff, they have, to a very great extent, prevented the realization of the beneficial results which were anticipated from the change. Of the total number of messages despatched, 1,496 were Government messages and 1,806 passed to and from India and the far east *viâ* the Amor route. Of the total communications conveyed by the Indo-European route, the Persian line carried 91·81 per cent, and the Turkish 8·19 per cent. Again, the total business passing to and from Europe, America, India, China, and Australia, was divided between the Indo-European route and the eastern route by the Suez canal as follows:—

	Viâ. Indo-European.	*Viâ.* Suez.
Messages to and from India, Europe, and America ...	32·77	45·12
Do. do. China, Australia, and Europe ...	3·09	19·02
Total percentage carried...	35·86	64·14

that is, the Suez line carried 12·35 per cent of the Indian traffic and 15·93 per cent of the far east traffic, or a total of 28·28 per cent above that conveyed by the Indo-European route. Of the traffic passing *viâ* Suez, thirty per cent is to and from the far east; and by this route it is only eleven per cent. The proportion of the Indian traffic conveyed by the two routes is forty per cent by the Indo-European and sixty per cent by the Suez line. So great a difference in favour of the latter as twenty per cent shows remarkably the increased working speed of this line *viâ* Teheran, and its comparative freedom from interruptions. Considerable improvement will be found in the general thorough working and in the speed with which messages have been conveyed over this section during the year. The average rate from England to Kurrachee *viâ* Teheran is only fifty-five minutes; whilst that to Calcutta is ninety-five minutes as compared with 103 minutes the speed *viâ* Suez. Again the average rate over the section from Fao and Bushire to Kurrachee is twenty-two minutes against fifty of the previous year. The following comparative tables for the past five years will show how very satisfactory this progress has been:—

Yearly average mean rate of transmission of messages between the United Kingdom and India (Kurrachee) viâ Teheran—

	To India.	To Europe.	
1872-73 ...	3 hours 30 mins.	7 hours 49 mins.	
1873-74 ...	3 „ 53 „	4 „ 15 „	
1874-75 ...	2 „ 8 „	2 „ 32 „	
1875-76 ...	4 „ 8 „	2 „ 30 „	Including time of transmission during break of Suez route.
1876-77 ...	0 „ 55 „	1 „ 29 „	

The average rate of transmission of messages from the United Kingdom to Calcutta—

	Viâ Teheran.	Viâ Suez.
1872-73	5 hours 10 minutes.	4 hours 38 minutes.
1873-74	4 „ 36 „	4 „ 33 „
1874-75	2 „ 50 „	2 „ 53 „
1875-76	2 „ 24 „	2 „ 17 „
1876-77	1 „ 35 „	1 „ 43 „

The average rate messages were carried over the lines of this section at Kurrachee—

	From Fao.	From Bushire.	
1872-73 ...	46 mins.	41 mins.	
1873-74 ...	40 „	44 „	
1874-75 ...	31 „	29 „	
1875-76 ...	49 „	52 „	Pressure of work from November to February caused high mean.
1876-77 ...	27 „	22 „	Section from Jask to Bushire was interrupted for twelve days in January for repairs.

Through communication with Europe was reported interrupted during the year for a total period of twelve days thirteen hours *viâ* Teheran, and thirty days, seven hours *viâ* Turkey. The former shows a slight decrease, and the latter an increase of five days, compared with the previous year.

The cable and land-line sections of the department have worked well, and, with the exception of total stoppages to the extent of thirty days on the former and fourteen days on the latter, they have been constantly available for the despatch of traffic. The

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two sections have never been simultaneously interrupted, and through communication has always been maintained. The progress made during the past year, in the more accurate transmission of the traffic over the section, is also satisfactory, and, compared with that of the previous year, is as follows :—

	1876-77.	1875-76.
Percentage of messages containing errors of a serious or of a trivial character.... ...	13·02	23·81
Percentage of messages transmitted correctly and free from error	86·98	76·19

During the past year eighty-eight complaints of delay, errors, and non-delivery of messages were received from the adjoining administrations. Of thirty-eight forwarded from India, twenty-nine referred to Europe, and nine to the Amoor route; of fifty received from Europe, twenty-three were transferred to India, and twenty-seven to the far east.

POST OFFICE.

Finance.

The proposals made during the year for modifications of the postal establishments in the Bombay Presidency had the following financial results :—

Postal Charges, 1876-77.

	Increase.			Decrease.			Net Increase.			Net Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Revision of office establishment	738	0	0	235	0	0	503	0	0	.....		
Revision of road establishment	1,856	0	0	1,446	0	0	410	0	0	.....		
Opening and closing of carriage and horse post lines	458	0	0	774	0	0	.....			316	0	0
Camel establishment..	96	0	0	12	0	0	84	0	0	.....		
Office rent	124	12	0	32	8	0	92	4	0	.....		
Contingencies... ...	48	0	0	10	0	0	38	0	0	.....		
Gratuity for delivery of letters	30	0	0	27	0	0	3	0	0	.....		
Delivery peons ...	224	2	0	43	0	0	181	2	0	.....		
Rural messengers ...	155	0	0	420	0	0	.....			265	0	0
Packers	78	0	0	18	0	0	60	0	0	.....		
Miscellaneous servants	13	0	0	.....			13	0	0	.....		
Oil allowance ...	38	0	0	10	0	0	28	0	0	.....		
Railway mail-guards...	24	0	0	.....			24	0	0	.....		
Boat charges	45	0	0	16	0	0	29	0	0	.....		
Carpenter for overland parcel office... ...	25	0	0	.....			25	0	0	.....		
Apprentices	20	0	0	20	0	0	.....			.....		
Translating French and German documents in Bombay	30	0	0	.....			30	0	0	.....		
Two gas-lights, Bombay Post Office ...	20	0	0	.....			20	0	0	.....		
Total ...	4,022	14	0	3,063	8	0	1,540	6	0	581	0	0
				Net Increase ...			959	6	0	.....		

Next to seeing that offices work properly and to endeavouring to prevent or trace the thefts of articles passing through the post, the principal subject of interest is the extension of postal facilities to the public and the development of correspondence. The results of the attempts to extend postal facilities have been almost uniformly satisfactory. It is from rural districts, where the numerous village schools are turning out hosts of lads able to read and write, that the principal improvement is now to be looked for. Almost through the whole Presidency postal facilities are eagerly taken advantage of. In several cases where the value of the correspondence to and from a village was below Rs. 2 a month, by employing a special messenger the correspondence has at once risen to Rs. 8 or Rs. 10. The people themselves often petition to have their villages better and more frequently served, and show

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how improvements can be made. The attempt to make use of school-masters as deputy post-masters has answered well. The work is light, and, while cheaper than any other arrangement, the addition of Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 is an important help to a village school-master's pay. During the year fifty-eight fresh post offices were opened and five were closed, leaving a balance of increase of fifty-three offices, and raising the total number of post offices in the Presidency to 541 against 448 in the preceding year and 469 in the year before. Of these post offices forty were under school-masters, of which eighteen were new ones, and two were transferred from deputy post-masters to school-masters.

Messengers.

Concurrently with the increase of post offices the number of rural messengers has been largely added to. The number of new ones entertained on the Imperial list was no less than 120, against which must be set a reduction of forty-eight, consequent on the opening of post offices and the like. The net increase was, therefore, seventy-two. Of these twenty-one were formerly district rural messengers, and their places were filled by other district rural messengers, whose numbers were augmented by an addition of ten to their strength during the year. Thus the total increase of rural messengers was eighty-two, bringing up the total number of rural messengers, Imperial and district, in the Presidency to 858.

Two hundred and two new letter boxes were placed in, and sixty-six removed from, the division named below during the year under report, or a balance of increase of 136 boxes.

Mails.

The following abstract shows the modes of conveying the mail along the different Imperial post lines :—

Conveyance of Mails, 1876-77.

Year.	Railway total mileage.	Mail cart horse or camel post total mileage.	Runners or boat line total mileage.	Sea total mileage.	Total mileage.
1875-76 ...	1,719¼	952	5,337½	3,234	11,242¾
1876-77 ...	1,733	945	5,701¾	3,234	11,613¾
Increase ...	13¾	.....	364¼	.....	371
Decrease ...	.....	7	.....	.....	.....

The district post in this Presidency is almost entirely confined to rural messengers and the supervising establishments of the sub-inspectors. During the year one district post office at Talewadi, and two district post lines, one between Khánápur and Talewadi in the Belgaum collectorate, and the other between Mundgod and Pala in the Kánára collectorate, were opened. The total number of district post offices and lines in existence at the close of the year were as follows :—

Post Offices.

Talewadi, in the Belgaum collectorate.
Jámbughora, in the Rewa Kánta.

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Postal Lines.

Khánápur to Talewadi, 24 miles, in the Belgaum collectorate.
Halol to Jambughora, 25 miles, in the Káira and Rewa Kánta.
Yellápur to Mundgod, 25 miles, } in the Kánára collectorate.
Mundgod to Pala, 12 miles, }
Dhárwár to Haliyal, 21 miles, in the Dhárwár collectorate.

At the close of the year 1875-76 there were 415 letter boxes and 520 district rural messengers; the number at the close of the year under report was 416 letter boxes and 530 rural messengers, or an advance of one and ten, respectively.

District post.

The following abstract shows the result of the working of the district post :—

District Post, 1875-77.

	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Covers sent for delivery.	933,583	933,840	257	.....	0·02
Covers received back ...	49,284	51,700	2,416	.....	4·9
Received for despatch...	262,132	264,240	2,108	.....	0·8

From this it will be seen that, of the whole correspondence, 94½ per cent has been delivered by the district post agency, and 5½ per cent returned undelivered. The small increase in the number of covers sent for delivery and received for despatch is due to the conversion of many self-supporting district post rural messengers into Imperial rural messengers. The rural messengers now borne on the district post have to serve the less-important and outlying villages in which the development of correspondence will be a matter of time. It is owing to the fact of some of the district rural messengers having developed correspondence and been transferred that the figures remain stationary, and, as the remainder develop correspondence in their turn, the statistics will again be thrown back as more and more transfers from district to Imperial establishments take place.

The approximate value of the correspondence received and delivered during the year under report by the district rural messengers agency was Rs. 65,154-1-6, and expenditure Rs. 89,172-12-9 against receipts of Rs. 64,388-15-6 and expenditure of Rs. 86,304-1-0 in the previous year. The stagnation in receipts has already been explained to follow the transfer of the best-paying rural messengers to the Imperial list, while the increase of Rs. 2,868-11-9 in expenditure is owing to grain compensation, Rs. 877 paid to the district post employés on account of the scarcity, and to more travelling allowance earned by the sub-inspector of district post offices.

Irrigation.

Khándesh. In the famine-affected tracts of the Deccan and Southern Márátha Country the chief irrigation works are :—In Khándesh, the Jámda canal protecting an area of 25,600 acres, of which 1,529 are irrigated ; the Mukti reservoir protecting an area of 9,826 acres ; the Hártala tank commanding 527 acres, of which thirty-nine were irrigated; and the Mhaswa tank, just completed, commanding 2,060 acres. Besides these, repairs were executed to fourteen old works.

Násik. In Násik the Palkheir canal protects an area of 20,000 acres, of which 508 were irrigated. The Wadali and Ojhar Tambat canals protect 3,412 acres, of which 243 were irrigated. Besides these, forty old works on the Girna, Musum, and Godávari were repaired.

Ahmednagar. In Ahmednagar the Bhatodi tank was almost entirely completed. It protects an area of 4,961 acres, of which 339 acres were irrigated. The Lakh canal protects an area of 24,000 acres, of which 1,200 were irrigated. The Ojhar canal is entirely complete to the tenth mile ; it protects an area of 4,408 acres, of which 1,308 acres were irrigated. An extension of this canal, ten miles in length, was commenced as a relief-work, and a considerable portion of the earthworks were completed before the end of the year. The extension will protect an area of 17,528 acres, in which the average rainfall is under twenty inches. In 1876 the fall was 8°57 inches. The whole canal, when complete with extension, will protect 21,936 acres ; and the experience of the past year, when nearly one-third of the whole area under command was irrigated, seems to indicate that the people will at once avail themselves of the water.

Poona. In Poona the masonry dam at Kharakwásla has been raised on an average to reduced level 254·57, or six inches below its full designed height. The parapet to the dam was in progress. The earthen embankment, in rear of the dam on both banks, was nearly completed. The waste-weir has been raised to reduced level, 239 in highest part near the dam, or five feet below full designed level ; and at the opposite end the foundation has been extended and the work raised to reduced level 231·00. During the monsoon of 1876 the highest flood in the reservior rose to reduced level 241·88, or 5·37 feet below the top of the dam, and 7·88 feet above lowest part of the waste-weir, as they then stood. Calculations show that, with these conditions and taking the weakest section of the dam, the resultant of all the forces cuts the base 22·12 feet from the outer edge (the whole width being 57·30 feet), and that the pressure on the outer toe was 107·5 pounds per square inch. The section taken in these calculations is not the same as that referred to in last year's report, which has, in the meanwhile,

had the addition of the earthen embankment, referred to above, made to it. The canal on the right bank has been completed to the twenty-eighth mile. The excavation and the masonry works, as far as the thirty-eighth mile, were nearly completed. The water had been passed down the canal as far as the thirtieth mile. The excavation, as far as the fifty-seventh mile, was in progress, and afforded employment for famine relief labour. The line, as far as the sixty-fourth mile, had been laid out and lock-spitted. Eighteen new outlets for irrigation, as far as the thirtieth mile, were constructed. The Left Bank Canal earthwork, as far as the barracks at Kirkee, was completed, and that of the tail branch to Awand nearly half completed. The masonry works on the canal, as far as Kirkee, were nearly completed. Some further progress was made with the distribution arrangements in Poona. The completion of the high service distribution awaits that of the pumping arrangements, which were in progress. At the commencement of the year the water in the reservoir stood at reduced level 226, or eleven feet above the sill of the canal sluices. Before the first replenishment the water had fallen to reduced level 220. On the 17th of June the water commenced to rise, and on the 2nd of July it rose to above level of waste-weir crest. From the 1st of October it commenced to fall, and on the 31st of March 1877 it stood at reduced level 225·85, or 10·78 feet above sluices, *i.e.*, at almost precisely the same level as on the same date in the previous year. The area of land under command of the open portion of the canal was 15,000 acres, of which 2,024 were irrigated. The canal had not been extended as far as the districts which suffered most from distress. The maintenance of the work, including that of distribution in Poona, cost Rs. 18,744. This work, when complete, will protect an area of 147,000 acres. The total expenditure has been Rs. 42,07,650. The Kasurdi tank was maintained at a cost of Rs. 134. It irrigated 123 acres of land. The Pashan tank and Kikree water-supply works were maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,285. The Supa tank was commenced as a famine relief-work in November, and was completed in February. It consists of an earthen dam across a gap in an old embankment, thrown up from the excavation for a small pond executed very many years ago. The site for the Matoba tank was originally selected and surveyed in 1864, when the investigation as to the best and most economical means of irrigating the Deccan, whether by small isolated works, or by large canals drawing their supply from the main streams, was in progress. Complete revised plans and estimates were drawn up as soon as the necessity for relief-works became known, and the work was commenced in December. This tank is situated about twenty-eight miles east of Poona, in a district where the rainfall is always light and often uncertain The design is for an earthen dam 6,095 feet in length, with a maximum height of 48·41 feet. The total capacity of the tank is 229,000,000 of cubic feet, and the area of contour of full supply is 477 acres. The tank is under the Mutha canal, and will be supplied partly from its own catchment, which is ten square miles in area, and partly from surplus monsoon water of the canal. The work protects an area of 12,412 acres. About one-third of the earthwork of the dam

has been completed, and the puddle trench has been excavated and filled in. Stone for pitching is being collected. Estimate, Rs. 1,61,143 ; expenditure, Rs. 24,438.

The Shirsuphal tank was first proposed as subsidiary to the original high level Mutha canal in 1864—66. Complete plans and estimates for this work were prepared during the year for execution as a famine relief-work. The site is situated fifty miles east of Poona, where the rainfall, as at Yewat, is capricious and uncertain, and irrigation works are a great want. The design is for an earthen dam, 2,188 feet in length and 51·38 feet in maximum height. The contents of the tank are estimated at 369,000,000 of cubic feet, and the area of contour of full supply level at 834 acres. The drainage area is twenty-two square miles. Provision for a distributary is included, and it is estimated that the work will protect an area of 9,000 acres. Work was commenced in February, and about one-fourth of the earthwork has been finished. The Patus tank was commenced in January as a relief-work, and the earthwork was about one-fourth completed before the end of the year. The tank is a very small one. The catchment area is 4·13 square miles, and the design is for an earthen dam, 2,900 feet long and twenty-nine feet in maximum height, impounding 15,000,000 of cubic feet. A waste-weir, 170 feet long, and an outlet are provided for. Estimate, Rs. 31,558 ; expenditure, Rs. 5,658. The Bhadalwadi tank is, in character and circumstances, very similar to that at Shirsuphal. The site is in the Indápur subdivision, sixty miles east of Poona, and was surveyed, and complete plans and estimates were prepared during the year with a view to the work being required for famine relief. The design is for an earthen dam 2,725 feet long, with a maximum height of fifty-four feet. The tank, when full, will have an area of 336 acres, and will contain 223 millions of cubic feet. The drainage area is thirty square miles. The average monsoon rainfall of the district is 12·86 inches, and average total fall 19·28. The tank would, it is calculated, just fill with the average monsoon rainfall. The work will protect an area of 2,900 acres between the tails of the Mutha and Nira canals.

The project for the Nira canal has been under investigation for several years. Complete plans and estimates were drawn up in 1871. A first section of the work has now been undertaken as a relief-work. It consists of a canal with a carrying capacity of 455 cubic feet per second at the head, 129 miles long, commanding 279,680 acres. The head-works are at Vir, on the Nira, and the canal terminates above the town of Indápur, commanding the whole area between the Bhima and Nira at that point. The annual rainfall in this tract is so uncertain and capricious that there is frequently a failure of crops for several years in succession, and it is, with reason, termed a drought-stricken district. In the Settlement reports it is stated that owing to want of rain a good average crop every other year is too liberal an allowance as an average of the general run of seasons. From the revenue reports it would appear that the cultivators get a good crop about once in three years ; of the other two, one is a year of almost complete failure, and one of middling crops only. The work presents no

extraordinary difficulties; the country is rough, and in some places the canal is expensive, and the course tortuous. The head-works consist of a weir 2,290 feet long, with maximum height above the river-bed of forty-three feet. The foundations are on solid rock. The largest cross-drainage work is that on the Kurra river, an aqueduct of twenty spans of thirty feet each. Work was commenced in February, and the excavation of the canal was in progress for a length of fourteen miles from the head.

Sholápur.

In Sholápur the terminal portions of two of the canals leading from the Ekruk tank were in progress. With the exception of masonry heads to distributing channels this work is entirely complete. The area under command during 1876-77 was 11,520 acres. At the commencement of the year the water in the tank stood at 32·60 feet above the sill of sluice of the low-level canal. There was practically no replenishment, and on the 31st of March 1877 the water stood at 19·52 feet above the sill of sluice. The rainfall of the year was 9·92 inches, and it was distributed in such a way as to cause, practically, no run-off. The work irrigated an area of 1,643 acres. This is largely in excess of areas in previous years. It would have been much larger but for the poverty of the peasants and their inexperience of irrigation. The work was instrumental in preventing severe distress for drinking-water in the large town of Sholápur. It is not stating too much to say that, had it not been for this water, it would have been necessary for the majority of the population to have deserted the town. The population is about 50,000, and there was no other source of supply. The low-level canal flows close past the town. The maintenance of the work cost Rs. 7,175. The Ashti tank, though smaller, is similar in character to that at Ekruk: Plans and estimates were first prepared in 1869. The work is situated on the left bank of the Bhima. The design is for an earthen dam 12,709 feet long, with a maximum height of 57·75 feet, thrown across the valley of the Ashti river and forming a reservoir, which, when full, will have an area of rather more than four square miles, and will contain nearly 1,500,000,000 of cubic feet. The escape of flood-water is provided for by a waste-weir, 800 feet long, on the right bank. From the reservoir two canals are to be led off, one on the left bank eighteen and a-quarter miles long, and the other on the right bank eleven miles long. The area of catchment basin is ninety-two square miles. The scheme will protect an area of 13,324 acres. It has made considerable progress. The puddle trench has been excavated, and, with exception of pitching, the dam, for a length of 2,650 feet, has been completed. The remaining portion of the dam and the excavation of the waste-weir are in progress. The Pangaon tank scheme was originally investigated in 1869-71, but was not at that time matured, on account of part of the land under command belonging to His Highness the Nizám. The drainage area of the river above the tank site is nearly 300 square miles. The tank is designed to be formed by an earthen dam, 15,100 feet long and seventy-seven feet in maximum height. The flood-waters are to be allowed to escape over a weir, 1,500 feet long, on the right bank. The tank, when full, will have an area of nine square miles, and will contain

4,391,000,000 of cubic feet. Two canals are to be led from it, which will command together an area of 60,000 acres. The entire scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 17,27,419. The work was under further survey during the year, with a view to its commencement for relief purposes. In this collectorate water-supply works for the towns of Bársi and Karmala were in progress. The Pandharpur water-works were maintained, and a diversion of a stream, designed to increase the catchment basin of the new tank from five to ten square miles, was undertaken. The expenditure was Rs. 17,984. The Bársi works consist of a reservoir designed to contain nearly 19,000,000 cubic feet, in the immediate vicinity of the town, with a masonry outlet. The population to be supplied is estimated at 23,560. The drainage area is one and one-third square mile. Estimate, Rs. 28,360; the expenditure was Rs. 20,666. On the Karmala water-works Rs. 2,346 were expended in the repair of the well from which the supply is drawn, and the laying of a line of earthen-ware pipes from the fort to the town.

Sátára. The operations of the year in the Sátára collectorate comprised the beginning of three new important irrigation works, besides the maintenance and management of works already completed. The works in connection with the Mayni tank were described as virtually complete in last year's report. At the commencement of 1876-77 the water stood at a level of twenty-five feet above the sill of the sluice, or seven feet below full supply. The first replenishment was in June, when the water rose from twenty to twenty-five feet above the sill of the sluice. From the middle of July, with the exception of slight replenishment in September, when the water rose one-and-a-half foot, the supply steadily diminished, and at the end of the year it fell to less than one foot above the sluice level. The rainfall of the year was only 8·35 inches. The work protects an area of 4,459 acres, of which 682 were irrigated. The Krishna canal, which protects an area of 20,823 acres, was maintained at a cost of Rs. 5,513. In October, the time for sowing the late, or rabi-crops, fears were entertained that owing to the scant rainfall the supply would fall short of the requirements. Happily these fears proved groundless, a proof of the extreme value of drawing the supply for canals from rivers which rise, as the Krishna does, in the Sahyádri hills. The area irrigated by this work was 4,285 acres, or more than double that irrigated in any previous year. An expenditure of Rs. 127 was incurred on the survey of an extension of this canal to its originally designed terminus. The extension is twelve miles in length, and will protect an area of 14,080 acres, for which water for cold weather and monsoon irrigation is available. The Yerla canals were maintained at a cost of Rs. 546. They command an area of 5,848 acres. The Yerla river, from which the canals take off, rises in a range of hills contiguous to, but not forming part of, the line of the Sahyádri hills. The catchment is sufficiently westerly to ensure a certain monsoon supply, though the discharge is irregular; but the dry-weather discharge generally falls very low, and during the year under report was barely sufficient for the small area irrigated, which, including early crops, was 196 acres. The

Nher tank is designed to store the monsoon waters of the upper portion of the Yerla river, to supplement the cold and dry-weather supply both to the Yerla canals and the numerous small channels leading from the river. The work was begun at the end of May, but was suspended for want of funds, owing to the financial pressure caused by the exchange difficulty. It was actively resumed in October as a famine relief-work, and at the end of the year considerable progress had been made. The dam, including puddle trenches, was in progress on both banks of the river, and on the left bank a considerable portion had been completed. The Rewari canal was maintained at a cost of Rs. 590. It protects an area of 5,341 acres, of which 567 acres were irrigated. The Gondauli canal is situated on the Mán river, in the eastern districts. The supply to this canal is always uncertain. The canal was commenced as a famine relief-work in 1866-67, and completed at a cost of Rs. 64,668. During the year 1876 the rainfall was only 8·42 inches, and the supply of water in the river entirely failed in October. The work irrigated an area of sixty-one acres in the rainy season. It commands 2,761 acres. The Pingli tank, designed to supplement by storage the uncertain supply to the Gondauli canal, will protect an area of 4,100 acres. The work was commenced in November as a famine relief-work, and, besides the excavation of the puddle trench and foundations for waste-weir, a considerable portion of the earthen dam has been completed. The Chikhli canal is situated on a tributary of the lower Yerla. This canal commands an area of 1,652 acres, of which, owing to the failure of the water-supply, only 169 were irrigated. The rainfall was 15·28 inches. Like the Gondauli canal this work was commenced as a famine relief-work in 1866-67. It cost Rs. 39,847. The Mhaswad tank, for which complete plans and estimates had been prepared, was commenced during the year as a famine relief-work. It consists of a large reservoir on the Mán river, in the Sátára collectorate, with a canal leading therefrom at a high level. In a distance of thirteen miles this canal attains the water-shed, and commands the whole area lying between the Mán and Bhima rivers, comprising fifty-six villages of the Pandharpur and Sángola sub-divisions of the Sholápur collectorate, the total area of which is 252,402 acres, or 394 square miles. The reservoir has a catchment area of 480 square miles, and is formed by an earthen dam 9,000 feet long. The maximum height of full supply is sixty-seven feet. The waste-weir for the escape of floods is of masonry, and is 3,000 feet in length. The level at which the canal is to take off is fixed at twenty-three feet below full supply level. The contents of the reservoir above that level are 2,585 millions of cubic feet, and the area of the top surface of the reservoir, when full, will be 4,014 acres, or 6·3 square miles. The distribution of the water is provided for by means of a main canal, fourteen-and-a-half miles long, running down the water-shed from the point at which the high level canal, above referred to, passes through the water-shed, with numerous branch canals. The area for which the water-supply will suffice in an average year is 30,000 acres in regular rotation. The work may thus be said to protect an area of 90,000 acres, one-third of

which will be irrigated annually. The district to be irrigated is one that stands in as great a need of irrigation as any part of India. The rainfall is uncertain and capricious. The average for fifteen years at Pandharpur, which is in the centre of the irrigable area, has been 24·13 inches, of which 18·23 fell in the monsoon. The rainfall in 1876 was 8·09 inches only. In 1867 the monsoon fall was only 9·27, and again in 1871 it was 8·92 inches only. The soil is lightly assessed, the average for an area of 131,170 acres being Rs. 0-2-8 per acre. In this area only 642 acres are at present irrigated from wells. Work on the dam was commenced in January. The ground has been cleared, and the puddle trench excavated. About three-quarters of the length of the dam was in progress. The first four miles of the high level canal, leading from the reservoir to the water-shed, had been commenced.

Sátára. The Newri scheme is for a large storage reservoir on the lower Yerla river, with a canal on the left bank extending to the town of Tásgaon. The scheme is a promising one, and will protect an area of 100 square miles. Plans and estimates were under preparation with a view to the necessity for providing another large relief work for Sátára. The reservoir is very similar in character and size to that at Mhaswad. The dam, as designed, is of earth, 8,700 feet long, and has a maximum height of 82·50 feet; the maximum depth of full supply will be 72·50. The drainage area is 590 square miles, and contents of reservoir 2,379 millions of cubic feet. Work has not been commenced, but the plans and estimates are nearly ready. An outlay of Rs. 750 was incurred in preliminary expenses. The Wawarweehira tank is very similar in character to that at Pingli. The site for this scheme is situated in the upper Mán valley, about ten miles from Pingli, in the eastern districts of the Sátára collectorate. Plans and estimates were prepared for submission in case of the work being required for relief. They provide for an earthen dam 2,270 feet long, with maximum height of 64·67 feet, with a masonry waste weir 900 feet long. The drainage area is forty square miles. The total contents of the lake will be 310 millions of cubic feet, and its area, when full, will be 473 acres. Its cost, with canals to command 4,451 irrigable acres, is estimated at Rs. 3,21,176. The establishment in Sátára was also engaged in the preparation of three water-supply schemes. That for the town of Islámpur, in the Wálwa sub-division, which has a population of 5,000 persons, had been previously investigated, and was undertaken as a relief work. It consists of a reservoir capable of containing twenty-five millions of cubic feet, formed by an earthen dam 2,892 feet long and 30·97 feet maximum height, situated a mile south of the town of Islámpur. The water is to be conveyed to the town in an open channel. No distribution is provided, and the intention of the scheme is merely to keep the existing ponds and wells in the town well supplied. The area of the catchment basin is two-and-a-half square miles, and the minimum rainfall is twenty inches. A waste weir, 200 feet long, is provided for the escape of floods. The work had made good progress by the end of the year, and will be finished before the rains set in. The estimated cost is Rs. 43,227. A site for the Mullal tank was also selected above

the town of Jath for the water-supply of that place, which has a population of 3,100. The drainage area is 2·2 square miles. The tank will contain nineteen millions of cubic feet. The dam is of earth, 1,500 feet long, and with a maximum height of 38·70 feet. The estimated cost is Rs. 31,822. Projects for the water-supply of Sátára were under investigation at the beginning of the year, but the pressure of relief works prevented the scheme approved of being matured.

Belgaum.

In Belgaum the Gadikeri tank has an area of 126 acres, and its greatest depth is about five feet. Three hundred and sixty-seven acres of land are assessed under it as irrigated, the assessment being Rs. 2,252. The catchment basin measures 4·62 square miles, and the average rainfall is 26·33 inches. It is intended to raise the water-surface 2·38 feet, thereby increasing the gross storage from fourteen-and-a-half to twenty-seven-and-a-half millions of cubic feet, and to build two waste weirs, each 100 feet long, one at each end of the dam. The improved scheme will furnish a supply sufficient for 450 acres of land. The earthwork has been commenced as a relief work. The estimated cost is Rs. 16,163. The earthworks of the Gokák canal scheme were undertaken during the year for purposes of relief. The project has been under investigation for many years. The work will protect an area of 66,835 acres. It consists of a canal forty miles long, with head-works on the Ghatprabha river, immediately above the falls of Gokák, with one principal branch, twelve miles long. The canal will discharge 430 cubic feet per second at the head. The great natural elevation of the canal leading off above the falls gives it a considerable command of country, and the facilities for the work are unusually great. The district is a very dry one, and works of irrigation are very much required. The canal will be completely regulated, and the estimates comprise some heavy cross-drainage works, besides complete distribution arrangements. Four miles of the canal were in progress, and ten miles were laid out ready for commencement before the close of the year. The estimated cost is Rs. 9,62,307.

Dhárwár.

A large proportion of the irrigation operations in Dhárwár consist of the improvement and repair of old works, principally small tanks irrigating rice and a few patches of garden land. There is a large number of works of this class in Dhárwár, and such improvements as are feasible—generally the raising of the water-surface from one to six feet to compensate for silting, or to ensure full utilization of the run off from the catchment basin, and the provision of proper waste weirs for the escape of floods—are being executed by the establishment, who look after the repair and maintenance of the works. At the close of the year the head-works of the Madag tank, which, besides making the natural supply in the Choardy river available at the level at which canals take off, store a quantity of water equal to fifty-three-and-a-half millions of cubic feet, were complete. Two canals, one on each bank, had also been finished, for lengths of six and eight miles respectively. The works, as they at present stand, protect an area of 2,467 acres. During the year bed levels of two of the masonry works were adjusted, the wing walls of an aqueduct

rebuilt, and the right bank canal dug out. The estimated cost is Rs. 1,82,885. The maintenance of the works cost Rs. 1,311, including expenditure on plantations. The area irrigated was 446 acres, which is larger than in any previous year. No progress was made with the Doni scheme owing to want of funds. The works will, when complete, protect an area of 3,744 acres of land. The estimated cost is Rs. 89,114. At the Mavinkop tank the work of raising the water-surface 5·18 feet, thereby increasing the storage capacity from 11,750,000 to 45,750,000 cubic feet, was in progress. The earthworks were very nearly completed, when further progress was stopped by a severe outbreak of cholera. The estimated cost is Rs. 9,990. The improvement of the Dambal tank comprises the raising of the water-surface six feet, thereby increasing the storage capacity from 14,750,000 to 108,000,000 of cubic feet, or more than seven-fold, and very much more effective arrangements for the escape of flood waters, in respect of which the old work was very deficient. The area of the catchment basin is twenty-two square miles. The channels leading from the tank are to be improved and extended. Besides furnishing a better supply to the 140 acres at present irrigated under it, the improved tank will irrigate an area of 425 acres of fresh land. The estimated cost is Rs. 57,846. The surveys of the Medleri tank were completed during the year, and plans and estimates were submitted for sanction. The work is an entirely new one. The dam is of earth, 2,300 feet in length, with a maximum height of forty-one feet; the maximum depth of water with full supply being thirty-four feet. The tank will contain 57,600,000 cubic feet above the level of the outlet for irrigation, which is fifteen feet below the level of full supply. The drainage area is ten square miles, and average available rainfall 19·44 inches. The escape of floods is provided for by a waste weir 700 feet long, on which floods are calculated to rise two feet. The crest is seven feet below the top of the dam. Irrigation channels are provided. The water will irrigate an area of 600 acres. The estimated cost is Rs. 48,185. The Ranibennur tank has a catchment area of five-and-a-half square miles, and an average rainfall of 20·53 inches. The supply of water available is calculated at 65,500,000 cubic feet. The dam is 6,320 feet long, and the tank has a capacity of 41,750,000 cubic feet. The work now in progress consists in raising the dam to an uniform level of eight feet above the waste weir. It was further proposed to construct two waste weirs, aggregating 250 feet in length, and by a short catch-water channel to enlarge the catchment basin to 6·75 square miles. The available supply will thus be increased to 80,500,000 cubic feet. The water can irrigate 174 acres. The estimated cost is Rs. 13,512. The restoration of the Chyankinkeri tank was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,506. The improvement and repair of the Yelwigi tank was undertaken during the year. It at present holds 17,666,666⅔ cubic feet, and irrigates sixty acres. The catchment area is eight square miles. The improvement consists in raising the water surface two feet, which increases the gross storage capacity to 26,400,000 cubic feet. The net increase, after deducting for evaporation, is from 1,690,000 cubic feet to 11,445,450 cubic feet. The repairs comprise the

reconstruction of the waste weir, which had fallen into disrepair, and the raising of the dam, which had worn away from effects of weather. The improved reservoir will supply 190 acres of land, and the increase in revenue is estimated at Rs. 839. The estimated cost is Rs. 9,130.

Ahmedábád.

In the parts of the Presidency which did not suffer from the want of rain but few works were in progress. In Ahmedábád the Háthmati canal, with twenty-one miles of distributing channel, is complete. Of a total area of 34,068 acres commanded, 1,386 acres were irrigated. There is a considerable percolation from the canal, but this, it is hoped, will gradually cease; meanwhile, the leakage is not lost, as, to the extent of 503 acres, it helps the people to grow cold-weather crops, and over an area of 2,657 acres of low-lying land to raise crops of a higher class than those formerly grown. The estimated cost is Rs. 3,84,705. Across the Khári river, or its branches, three new sluices have been built, and a new channel, about a mile long, has been excavated. The cost has been Rs. 22,574. A scheme for the water-supply of Dholera is in preparation.

Surat.

In Surat the Tápti canal scheme is still in abeyance.

Sind.

Owing to the suspension of work little could be done to the Desert canal. The excavation of the desert portion of the canal was completed early in the inundation, and the canal was opened on the 12th of June. It worked well, and the result of the season was favourable. The mouth of the canal silted very little, and no change in its position has taken place; but the condition of the Dhund is critical, and, unless the river comes back, it will silt up, so that probably a fresh cut must be made to the river at a considerable expense. Measures, on a small scale, are being now adopted to induce the river to maintain a channel through the Dhund, but the result cannot be known till the close of the inundation. The floods, land and river, did no damage to the works. The estimated cost is Rs. 8,34,811. The Sind Dhora sluice of the Kashmor and Begári embankment was completed by clearing away an obstruction in the channel leading up to it, and providing wales and needles, or baulks, to the boat passage, so as to enable it to be closed during high floods. The Mora Mari embankment was raised and strengthened. To prevent the lap of water on its face, trees were planted all along the foot of the slope. During the floods the embankment was seriously breached in four places. These have been repaired, and a groin and cut formed at Tori to turn the run of water away from the face of the work. The estimated cost is Rs. 7,48,145. Seven miles at the mouth of the Begári canal have been widened down to the sill level; the twenty-nine miles of the bank on the south side of the canal, and twelve on the north side, are now completed.

The Sukkur canal, despite the effects of the floods, has worked well, and, although want of funds prevents much activity in construction, the benefit derived from the work is great. The Rahuja mouth answered its purpose to the end of the inundation, and the scouring channel proved useful in reducing the silt bank

in front of the low-level sluices. These sluices were opened for the first time during His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Sukkur, and the result in giving a good cold-weather supply of water was most satisfactory. The Kassimpur embankment, intended to prevent the spill of the Indus floods on the left bank of the river, begins just above the mouth of the Eastern Nára supply channel, and runs north for sixteen miles towards Ghotki. The earthwork was completed before last inundation. Its top width is six feet, slopes two to one, crest four feet over ordinary floods. The sluices at the heads of the six canals passing across the line of embankment are now in progress, and, it is hoped, will be completed before this inundation. The Nowlucky surveys have made great progress. The Sonmiani regulator was completed in time to admit water, and the Nurwah widened all along to the last mile; its bed, however, requires to be deepened to the proper level. Material for the commencement of the Nurwah tail regulator has been collected, but funds were not available for further work.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.[1]

The following comparative abstract of actual receipts and expenditure shows for the last two years the general results of revenue and financial transactions :— **Results.**

Comparative Statement of General Financial Results, 1875-76 and 1876-77.

Receipts.	Actuals for 1875-76.	Actuals for 1876-77.	Increase in 1876-77.	Decrease in 1876-77	Net Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Imperial	9,51,64,715	9,54,09,530	2,44,815	...	...
Do. Provincial Services (*minus* book credit on account of Imperial allotments)	13,86,231	11,08,154	...	2,78,077	...
Military Department ...	20,93,194	20,11,448	...	81,746	...
Public Works Department, Imperial	1,02,555	1,62,987	60,432	...	...
Do. Irrigation	1,05,521	1,24,766	19,245	...	...
Telegraph	9,38,706	11,25,140	1,86,434	...	...
Total ...	9,97,90,922	9,99,42,025	5,10,926	3,59,823	1,51,103

Expenditure.	Actuals for 1875-76.	Actuals for 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Imperial	4,54,35,552	4,81,55,159	27,19,607	...	...
Provincial Service (*minus* Imperial allotments) ...	15,76,339	14,29,502	...	1,46,837	...
Military Department ...	2,38,14,041	2,40,46,560	2,32,519	...	...
Public Works Department, Imperial	27,30,789	22,48,148	...	4,82,641	...
Do. Irrigation	17,78,141	17,79,948	1,807	...	...
Telegraph Department ...	11,08,632	15,05,948	3,97,316	...	...
	7,64,43,494	7,91,65,265	33,51,249	6,29,478	27,21,771
Surplus ...	2,33,47,428	2,07,76,760	...	25,70,668	
Total ..	9,97,90,922	9,99,42,025			

The surplus income of the year under report, compared with that of the previous year, 1875-76, exhibits a decrease of Rs. 25,70,668. When the outlay incurred during the year 1876-77, in connection with famine relief operations, is correctly ascertained and adjusted, this falling off will rise to a much larger amount.

[1] The difference between the actuals of 1875-76, as shown in last year's report, and the figures now entered in this chapter, are due to adjustments made subsequent to the close of the accounts of 1875-76.

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The following statements compare the actual Imperial receipts and expenditure for 1876-77 with the actuals for 1875-76 and with the budget estimates for the year under report :—

Statement contrasting Imperial Receipts and Estimates, 1875-76 and 1876-77.

Head.	Actual Income.		c. Estimate Income, 1876-77.	a Compared with b.		b Compared with c.	
	a. 1875-76.	b. 1876-77.		Increase in 1876-77.	Decrease in 1876-77.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease below Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	3,69,03,537	3,34,27,525	3,71,00,000	..	34,76,012	..	36,72,475
Tribute	9,47,123	9,89,120	9,08,000	41,997	..	81,120	..
Forest	12,48,673	12,26,658	12,26,000	..	22,015	658	..
Excise	39,75,281	40,42,166	39,50,000	66,885	..	92,166	..
Assessed Taxes	438	419	..	..	19	419	..
Customs	71,56,907	61,07,722	67,00,000	..	10,49,185	..	5,92,278
Salt	88,04,406	91,28,955	89,00,000	3,24,549	..	2,28,955	..
Opium	2,51,94,968	2,94,82,899	2,61,00,000	39,87,931	..	33,82,899	..
Stamps	46,69,859	44,00,662	46,80,000	..	2,69,197	..	2,79,338
Mint	5,17,091	14,15,668	4,70,000	8,98,577	..	9,45,668	..
Post Office	12,21,624	13,32,178	12,34,000	1,10,554	..	98,178	..
Law and Justice	2,82,882	3,06,866	2,80,000	23,984	..	26,866	..
Marine	6,99,387	6,96,163	6,30,000	..	3,224	66,163	..
Interest	11,33,054	11,68,779	10,40,000	35,725	..	1,28,779	..
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	13,18,439	13,46,350	13,18,000	27,911	..	28,350	..
Gain by Exchange	1,43,086	1,78,595	75,000	35,509	..	1,03,595	..
Miscellaneous	6,47,959	1,58,804	1,50,000	..	1,89,155	8,804	..
	9,51,64,714	9,54,09,529	9,47,61,000	55,53,622	53,08,807	51,92,620	45,44,091

Increase.

Increase.

Tribute, Rs. 41,997.—In 1876-77 Rs. 1,22,661 were recovered from the Káttywár and Cutch states and the chieftains of the Southern Márátha Country, in excess of the amount realized from them in 1875-76. On the other hand, tribute receipts and succession fees from the petty states in Gujarát fell short by Rs. 80,664.

Excise, Rs. 66,885.—Increase under distillery fees and still-head duty and transfer from land revenue of toddy-tree fees in the Ratnágiri collectorate.

Salt, Rs. 3,24,549.—Increase mainly due to non-refundable duty on salt exported to Madras, being credited to this head instead of to the Government of Madras.

Opium, Rs. 39,87,931.—Increase in the amount shipped to China.

Law and Justice, Rs. 23,984.—Increase chiefly on account of magisterial fines.

*Interest, Rs.*35,725.—Increase of Rs. 72,309 in the interest paid by the Bombay Port Trust against this Rs. 36,584, less

interest on municipal loans and Government shares in the Bank of Bombay.

Pensions, Rs. 27,911.—Increase due to transfer from deposit accounts.

Gain by Exchange, Rs. 35,509.—Owing to higher rates of exchange for money orders and other remittances to the United Kingdom.

Decrease.

Land Revenue, Rs. 34,76,012.—Decrease due to *(a)* failure of crops in the Deccan and Southern Márátha Country ; *(b)* exclusion of the book credit on account of the Mándvi tribute, due by the Baroda State ; *(c)* transfer to excise of Ratnágiri toddy-tree fees. Decrease.

Forest, Rs. 22,015.—Decrease of Rs. 76,316 in Deccan and Southern Márátha districts owing to famine, against this increase of Rs. 54,301 in Sind.

Customs, Rs. 10,49,185.—Due to dulness of trade and to the effect of the new Tariff Act.

Stamps, Rs. 2,69,197.—Owing to dull trade and scarcity.

Marine, Rs. 3,224.—Due to general slackness of work and diminished receipts from shipping and towage fees.

Miscellaneous, Rs. 4,89,155.—Falling off due to *(a)* the absence of any receipts on account of sale of Government shares in the Bombay Bank similar to that item of receipt in 1875-76 ; *(b)* transfer of the income of the Dhráwár cotton ginning factory to provincial services ; *(c)* small receipts from the sale proceeds of Darbár presents.

Statement of Actual and Estimated Imperial Expenditure, 1875-76 and 1876-77.

Head.	Actual Expenditure.		(c) Estimated Expenditure, 1876-77.	(a) compared with B.		(c) compared with (c)	
	(a) 1875-76.	(b) 1876-77.		Increase in 1876-77.	Decrease in 1876-77.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease below estimate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest	7,62,384	7,59,910	8,30,000	..	2,474	..	70,090
Refunds and Drawbacks ..	12,08,905	7,53,175	7,50,000	..	4,55,730	3,175	..
Land Revenue	65,88,638	66,03,865	64,19,000	15,227	..	1,84,865	..
Forest	7,79,045	8,33,096	8,19,000	54,051	..	14,096	..
Excise	61,511	74,676	56,000	13,165	..	18,676	..
Assessed Taxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Customs	7,96,482	8,16,404	8,00,000	19,922	..	14,404	..
Salt..	5,61,014	5,69,891	5,50,000	8,877	..	19,891	..
Opium	18,073	18,151	18,000	78	..	151	..
Stamps	1,56,170	1,58,630	1,57,000	2,460	..	1,630	..
Mint	3,63,611	3,47,297	3,30,000	..	16,314	17,297	..
Post Office..	12,59,995	13,00,165	12,85,000	40,170	..	15,165	..
Administration	15,74,736	16,24,528	16,16,000	49,792	..	8,528	..
Minor Departments	1,39,810	1,22,815	1,47,000	..	16,995	..	24,185
Law and Justice..	42,00,212	42,67,963	42,50,000	67,751	..	17,963	..
Marine	16,14,285	18,52,420	15,68,000	2,38,135	..	2,84,420	..
Ecclesiastical	3,09,868	2,87,196	3,30,000	..	22,672	..	42,804
Medical Services	2,64,666	2,69,496	2,70,000	4,830	..	..	504
Political Agencies	7,87,742	8,93,742	7,60,000	1,06,000	..	1,33,742	..
Allowances and Assignments..	75,73,082	74,36,708	74,12,000	..	1,36,374	24,708	..
Civil Allowances..	7,684	1,280	..	..	6,404	1,280	..
Superannuation	14,04,851	12,02,169	13,20,000	..	2,02,682	..	1,17,834
Loss by exchange	49,88,618	80,02,194	80,00,000	30,13,576	..	2,194	..
Miscellaneous	1,91,835	1,04,651	55,000	..	87,184	49,651	..
Allotment for Provincial Services	98,22,335	98,14,753	97,61,000	..	7,582	53,753	..
Famine relief.. ..	..	39,984	..	39,984	..	39,984	..
Total Rs..	4,54,35,552	4,81,55,159	4,75,03,000	36,74,918	9,54,411	9,07,573	2,55,414

Increase.

Land Revenue, Rs. 15,227.—Increase under revenue survey and allowances to district and village officers.

Forest, Rs. 54,051.—Due to extensive forest operations in Sind and to the forest fraud cases in the Kolába district.

Excise, Rs. 13,165.—Increased establishment and larger rewards.

Customs, Rs. 19,922.—Higher payments to officers of other Presidencies and re-organization of the Daman frontier establishments.

Salt, Rs. 8,877.—Due to comparatively small savings.

Stamps, Rs. 2,460.—On account of commissions paid to vendors of general stamps.

Administration, Rs. 49,792.—Increase in audit charges and allowances to Presidency banks, against decrease in currency, stationery charges, and changes from the contract allowance for the household expenses of His Excellency the Governor.

Law and Justice, Rs. 67,751.—Increase in civil and sessions courts against decrease in High and criminal courts.

Marine, Rs. 2,38,135.—Increase in marine pay and allowances against decrease in the purchase and building of ships.

Medical, Rs. 4,830.—Owing to the promotion of certain medical officers to higher grades.

Political Agencies, Rs. 1,06,000.—Chiefly owing to charges incurred at the late Imperial assemblage at Delhi.

Exchange, Rs. 30,13,576.—Due to heavy drawings of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State at very unfavourable rates of exchange.

Famine, Rs. 39,984.—Expenditure ascertained and brought to final account up to the close of March last.

Decrease.

Interest, Rs. 2,474.—Decrease due to less payment on account of interest on compensation for lands taken up for public purposes and to deposits in Government savings banks.

Refunds, Rs. 4,55,730.—Decrease due to transfer entries regarding the Mándvi tribute from the Baroda State, and refunds of saving banks' deposits.

Minor Departments, Rs. 16,995.—Decrease chiefly under the heads of experimental factories, public observatory, and miscellaneous.

Ecclesiastical, Rs. 22,672.—Due to the absence of several chaplains on leave to Europe.

Allowances, Rs. 1,36,374.—Due chiefly to the death of political pensioners.

Civil Allowances, Rs. 6,404.—Due to the payment of allowances from provincial services.

Superannuation, Rs. 2,02,682.—Due to the transfer to the home treasury of the pensions of a large number of retired civil servants, and to smaller payments on account of the military fund.

Miscellaneous, Rs. 87,184.—Due chiefly to savings in the estimated charges for the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the special commission of inquiry relating to the late agrarian disturbances in the Deccan.

Provincial Services, Rs. 7,582.—Due to the subjoined deductions and additions made from and to the original allotment :—

DEDUCTIONS.

Special Allotment for 1875-76.

		Rs.
Arrears—printing charges of the Public Works, Secretariat		12,000
Páli and Godhra road...		50,000
Compensation to Local Funds		728
		62,728
Retransfer of charges connected with the Perim light-house to Imperial Services		2,202
		64,930

ADDITIONS.

Fines and Fees levied by the Presidency Magistrates	25,100	
Dhárwár village police lands	30,215	
Civil Jail Guards	640	
Difference of round figures of the Allotment for 1876-77...	1,393	
		57,348
Net Decrease...		7,582

Explanations.

The following explanations are given of the variations between the actuals and budget estimate for 1876-77 :—

Tribute, Rs. 81,120.—Arrears of tribute realized from Káttywár and Cutch.

Excise, Rs. 92,166.—Due to increased still-head duty and distillery fees, and to the transfer from land revenue of the collection of Ratnágiri toddy-tree fees.

Salt, Rs. 2,28,955.—Chiefly due to the credit to Bombay of the non-refundable duty on salt exported to Madras.

Opium, Rs. 33,82,899.—Due to a large unexpected demand for opium in the China market.

Justice, Rs. 26,866.—Owing to an increase in the receipts from magisterial fines.

Marine, Rs. 66,163.—Chiefly attributable to a large collection of registration and other fees, more refunds on account of the capitalized pensions of Indian Navy Officers re-employed under Government, the adjustment to the credit of "Marine" of the

amount recovered in England on account of subscriptions to the Indian Navy Fund from 1866-67 to 1868-69, and the write back of the value to the Anglo-Chinese steamers *Quangtung* and *Thule* credited to Her Majesty's Imperial Government of London in March 1876.

Interest, Rs. 1,28,779.—Chiefly due to the receipt in excess of the estimate of interest on the loan to the Bombay Port Trust.

Superannuation, Rs. 28,350.—Chiefly due to transfers from the deposit account.

Exchange, Rs. 1,03,595.—Due to the higher rate of exchange at which money orders were issued on England.

Miscellaneous, Rs. 8,804.—Due to ordinary fluctuations.

Decrease.

Land Revenue, Rs. 36,72,475.—Due to the failure of crops in the Deccan and Southern Márátha Country, to the omission of a book credit on account of the Mándvi tribute, and the transfer to excise of the Ratnágiri toddy-tree fees.

Customs, Rs. 5,92,278.—Owing to an over-estimate by the Collector of Customs at Kurrachee and to the dulness of trade.

Stamps, Rs. 2,79,338.—Due to the famine and the dulness.

Expenditure, Increase.

Refund, Rs. 3,175.—Excess refunds due to political payments and loss on account of salt wastage amounted to Rs. 1,05,777. Against this Rs. 33,886 were saved on account of smaller refunds for suits, and Rs. 68,716, diminished drawback, on account of the dulness of trade.

Land Revenue, Rs. 1,84,865.—The net increase resulted from the following variations :—

Increase.

		Rs.
Revenue surveys	...	9,767
Allowances to district and village officers	...	2,55,657
		2,65,424

Decrease.

		Rs.	
Collector and establishment	...	73,279	
Land settlement	...	7,280	
			80,559
Net Increase	...		1,84,865

The above excesses are attributable to *(a)* the entertainment of temporary survey establishment irrespective of budget provision; *(b)* the introduction of the revised scale of remuneration to subdivisional and village officers; *(c)* arrear payments to village officers; *(d)* the increased survey rates at which adjustments of alienated lands were effected by some of the revenue officers. The decrease, on the other hand, is due *(a)* to savings caused chiefly in the grant for extra supernumerary assistant collectors and magistrates; *(b)* the transfer of the cost of certain establishment employed on

magisterial duties to law and justice, (c) the special grant for the revision of the Sind subordinate establishment having remained unappropriated; and, fourthly, large savings from the grant for miscellaneous charges in connection with land settlement in Sind.

Forest, Rs. 14,096.—Due to an excess expenditure of Rs. 28,550 in Sind against Rs 14,454 saved in the Northern and Southern divisions.

Excise on Spirits and Drugs, Rs. 18,676.—Due to additional establishment sanctioned for the distillery at Uran, and of Government contribution to the arrear charges for the collection of transit duty on opium in the Panch Máháls.

Customs, Rs. 16,404.—Due (*a*) to the entertainment of establishment for the registration of sea-borne trade; (*b*) to additional expenditure on the Daman frontier force; (*c*) and arrear payment for the Kurrachee harbour police establishment.

Salt, Rs. 19,891.—Chiefly on account of the increased salary of the collector.

Stamps, Rs. 1,630.—No special explanation is given of this excess of actuals over estimates.

Administration, Rs. 8,528.—Due to the difference between the following increase and decrease under minor heads:—

Increase.			Rs.
Salary of Governor			258
Staff and household of Governor and contract allowance			16,112
Council			1,251
Commissioners			11,227
Office of audit and accounts			17,363
Allowances to Presidency bank			33,667
Stationery department			592
			80,470
Decrease.			
Commissioner in Sind	2,121		
Tour expenses	9,054		
Secretariat	8,499		
Currency office	4,468		
Money order	58		
Stationery purchased in the country ...	48,042		
			72,242
	Net Increase...		8,228

Law and Justice, Rs. 17,963.—Due to (*a*) the payment of allowances to acting judges of the High court, civil and sessions courts, and small cause courts, and to the Presidency magistrates; (*b*) entertainment of temporary establishment in the High court, original side; and (*c*) large payments on account of judges and magisterial officers of other Presidencies and provinces.

Marine, Rs. 2,84,420.—Due to an adjustment of Rs. 4,52,562 chiefly on account of the working expenses of the Indian troop

service flotilla, and of the disbursements made in England on account of the late Indian Navy Fund in previous years, against which there were savings in the dockyard and other establishment charges.

Political Agencies, Rs. 1,33,742.—Owing partly to payments made in the absence of budget grants on account of (*a*) the greater portion of the salary of the resident at Aden; (*b*) increased salary to the assistant resident; (*c*) additional judicial establishment at Aden; (*d*) an unexpected outlay in connection with the late Imperial assemblage at Delhi.

Allowances and Assignments, Rs. 24,708.—Mainly owing to arrear payments to district and village hereditary officers and to a large number of them having accepted non-service settlements.

Loss by Exchange, Rs. 2,194—Due to the excess of the actuals over the grant.

Miscellaneous, Rs. 49,651.—Chiefly due to the Deccan Riots Commission, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit and certain account adjustments with London.

Allotment for Provincial Services, Rs. 53,753.—The result of the following additions to, and deductions from, the original grant :—

Additions.

	Rs.
Fees and fines levied by the Presidency magistrates	25,100
Village police lands in the Dhárwár collectorate in consequence of increased survey rates ...	30,215
Civil jail guards.—(*Vide* Government of India, Financial No. 2625, dated 2nd September 1876.)	640
	55,955

Deductions.

Retransfer of charges connected with the Perim light-house to Imperial services	2,202
Net Increase Rs...	53,753

Expenditure Decrease.

Famine Charges, Rs. 39,984.—This outlay was not anticipated when the budget estimate for last year was prepared.

Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts, Rs. 70,090.—Due to a re-adjustment of the payment of interest on the balances of net railway traffic receipts.

Minor Departments, Rs. 24,185.—Due (*a*) to savings caused by the absence of the Superintendent of the Kolába Observatory; (*b*) reduction in and non-payment of the Government contribution to the Dhárwár cotton ginning factory; (*c*) small expenditure on account of bull and stallion charges; (*d*) non-appropriation of the grant on account of the Ajanta caves.

Ecclesiastical, Rs. 42,804.—Due to the vacancy in the office of Bishop and the absence of a large number of chaplains on leave to Europe.

Superannuation, Rs. 1,17,831.—Owing to fewer payments made on account of military funds and to the transfer for payment in England of the pensions of a large number of civil servants.

Debt and Remittances.—The subjoined abstracts exhibited the receipts and expenditure under the different debt and remittance heads :—

Debt and Remittance Account.	Receipts, 1876-77.	Expenditure, 1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.
Native States or Private Persons	1,19,854	1,63,218
Miscellaneous Loans—Municipalities or Corporations	4,59,485	30,63,886
Service Funds	7,53,950	3,92,448
Provincial Services	1,12,26,867	1,14,17,684
Local Funds	45,97,656	55,84,674
Deposits...	64,21,263	70,31,289
Savings Bank Deposits	21,87,298	19,70,763
Overland and other Money Orders payable ...	5,35,937	5,36,375
Local Bill Remittances	1,07,73,599	1,14,55,573
Local Cash Remittances	13,62,74,367	13,52,34,319
Miscellaneous Debt Account,—Advances Recoverable	70,98,198	1,02,27,847
Mint Certificates	4,58,19,200	4,00,26,903
Account Current with London	19,64,346	4,54,64,967
Ditto India	5,53,14,208	2,73,91,175
Ditto Oudh	2,893	30,658
Ditto Central Provinces	6,03,950	5,29,325
Ditto British Burmah	1,847	38,601
Ditto Assam	961	23,983
Ditto Bengal	77,892	91,846
Ditto N. W. Provinces	6,295	1,00,431
Ditto Punjab	41,57,913	53,75,129
Ditto Madras	45,48,653	57,49,445
Public Works Department	81,36,913	1,66,83,379
Telegraph Department	11,39,865	18,28,087
Military Department, Bengal	30,538	1,20,747
Ditto Madras	295	14,850
Ditto Bombay	22,78,321	2,18,05,531
Supply Bills payable—other Governments... ..	12,06,400	34,66,434
Remittance Transfer Receipts payable—other Governments	8,02,991	30,60,739
Money Orders payable—other Governments ..	6,23,009	4,29,489
Total Rs...	30,71,64,964	35,93,09,795

Miscellaneous Loans Receipts.—Recoveries amounting to Rs. 5,79,339 were made from the following sources on account of loans previously granted :—

	Rs.
Bombay Port Trust	1,05,000
Bombay Municipality	2,48,444
District Municipalities and Local Funds ...	1,06,040
Native States and private individuals ...	1,19,855
	5,79,339

Expenditure.—The following new loans were made during the year 1876-77 :—

	Rs.
Bombay Municipality	5,50,000
Bombay Port Trust in connection with the Prince's Dock	21,12,854
District Municipalities and Local Funds ...	4,01,032
Native States and private individuals ...	1,63,218
	32,27,104

Service Funds.—The subjoined table shows the transactions connected with the service funds under the Presidency. They are of an ordinary nature and call for no remark :—

Service Funds, 1876.

	Receipts.	Payments.
	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Fund Provident Branch	6,68,743	3,67,397
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund ...	51,304	9,159
Bombay Police Superannuation Fund	33,902	15,891
Total Rs. ...	7,53,949	3,92,447

Remittances to and from other Governments.—The total gross payments on account of the drawings of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State amounted to Rs. 5,29,12,944, or, deducting Rs. 79,64,803, the amount of loss by exchange, a total net payment of Rs. 4,49,48,140.

Other Governments and Provinces.—Cash remittances aggregating Rs. 2,73,20,676, as shown below, were received during the year 1876-77 from other Governments and provinces :—

Remittances received.

	Rs.
India through the Currency Department ...	1,25,66,889
Do. in Currency Notes from Calcutta.	21,28,765
Do. do. Berars ...	5,49,295
Do. by bills of private banks ...	14,00,000
Do. copper coin from the Calcutta mint	3,10,850
Loan from Máhárája Sindhia ...	17,62,900
Do. Holkar... ...	11,00,562
Mauritius ...	2,00,000
	2,00,19,261
Central Provinces	5,53,720
Bengal	50,000
Madras	37,30,000
Punjab	29,67,695
Rs.	2,73,20,676

Remittances aggregating Rs. 1,58,16,294 were made to the following Governments and administrations during the year :—

Remittances made.

	Rs.
Remittances through Currency Department ...	30,00,000
Specie	26,60,000
Currency Notes	10,06,860
Supply Bills	34,22,434
	1,00,89,294
Central Provinces	4,27,000
Madras	53,00,000
Rs. ...	158,16,294

The amount of aid received from other governments and administrations exceeded the amount of supply made to them by Rs. 1,15,04,382.

Balances.—The opening and closing balances for 1876-77, including those of the Public Works and Military Departments, were as follows :—

On the 1st April 1876 ... ... Rs. 3,51,38,853
Do. 31st March 1877 ... ... „ 3,11,08,790

The distribution and the amounts of balances at the close of the last five years are shown in the subjoined table :—

	Cash.					Military.	Public Works.		Grand Total.
	General Treasury.	Revenue Treasury.	General and Political Treasuries.	Mint.	Total.		Cash in the hands of P. W. Offices.	Drawing account.	
1871-72	4,35,44,120	1,63,97,919	11,99,039	10,70,447	6,22,11,525	7,01,685	3,687	79,470	6,29,96,367
1872-73	2,20,12,977	1,84,09,262	11,26,709	3,54,481	4,19,03,429	7,81,835	1,07,283	3,45,342	4,31,87,889
1873-74	87,38,554	1,39,63,599	9,22,465	25,27,313	2,61,51,931	4,44,906	24,274	6,64,191	2,72,85,302
1874-75	82,33,725	1,49,25,366	12,19,344	3,91,686	2,47,70,121	5,14,816	63,097	5,95,076	2,59,43,110
1875-76	1,42,97,302	1,32,41,595	16,74,003	44,01,630	3,36,14,530	5,48,417	99,589	8,76,317	3,51,38,853
1876-77	94,89,661	1,43,87,690	12,43,677	36,03,032	2,87,24,060	9,45,856	3,62,988	10,75,886	3,11,08,790

MINT.

The actual receipts and expenditure of the mint during the last two years were as follows :—

Mint Receipts and Expenditure, 1875-76 and 1876-77.

Heads.	Actuals.		Estimate.	*a* compared with *b*.		*b* compared with *c*.	
	a 1875-76.	*b* 1876-77.	*c* 1876-77.	Increase in 1876-77.	Decrease in 1876-77.	Increase over estimate.	Decrease below estimate.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Mint	5,17,091	14,15,668	4,70,000	8,98,577	...	9,45,668	...
Expenditure.							
Mint	3,63,611	3,47,297	3,30,000	...	16,314	17,297	...

Variations.

The mint receipts for the year under review exceeded the actuals for the previous year and the budget estimate, in consequence of the unusually large silver coinage and of the adjustment of Rs. 3,20,622 of copper coinage struck off from stock. The increase in the expenditure, compared with the budget estimate, is owing to (*a*) arrear payments on account of establishment, (*b*) increased salaries of assay officers, (*c*) insufficiency of the budget grant to cover the payment of freight on European stores and loss on coinage of the year 1875-76. The increase would have been still higher, but for a smaller loss than was anticipated on the withdrawal from circulation of uncurrent copper. In 1876-77 the loss from the withdrawal of uncurrent coin and cost of stores purchased in the country amounted to Rs. 33,987 against Rs. 92,554. The expenditure, on the other hand, on account of extra labour employed to work up the large quantity of silver tendered for coinage, increased salaries to the mint officers, freight on stores imported, and copper used for alloy exceeded the actuals for the previous year by Rs. 42,251, that is, as compared with the actuals for 1875-76 a net decrease of Rs. 16,316.

Mint operations.—The subjoined table shows the amount of mint certificates paid from, and new coins received into the Bombay general treasury during the year under review, as contrasted with the transactions of the preceding five years :—

Years.	Mint Certificate issued.	New Coins received.
	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	1,53,21,211	1,67,81,417
1873-74	1,65,63,778	1,48,17,973
1874-75	3,09,07,416	3,04,27,216
1875-76	1,54,11,570	1,39,40,800
1876-77	4,58,19,200	4,28,18,313

Silver.

On the 1st April 1876 the bullion balance in the mint aggregated Rs. 45,72,556. During the year under report an unusually large quantity of silver bullion to the amount of Rs. 6,02,41,375 was tendered for coinage, of which silver worth Rs. 19,677 was received from Government departments, Rs. 4,68,15,461 from merchants under the Indian Coinage Act of 1870, and Rs. 1,34,06,237 under the Indian Currency Act, 1871. This extraordinary influx of bullion is attributed mainly to the fact that last year an unusually large quantity of gold had been purchased in this country, and exported to meet the increased demand for the metal in the European markets, and, to pay for this, many of the local banks imported silver at the very low prices prevailing in the home market. The subjoined table exhibits the quantity of silver bullion belonging to Government and merchants and uncurrent coins, together with the amount of standard silver melted, and the percentage loss on each description during the last five years.

Bullion melted at the Mint, 1872-73 to 1876-77.

Years.	Government Bullion and uncurrent Coins melted.		Merchants' Bullion and uncurrent Coins melted.		Standard melting.	
	Tolas.	Percentage loss.	Tolas.	Percentage loss.	Tolas.	Percentage loss.
		At				
1872-73...	416,664	2 0 0	8,832,472	3·11	57,111,524	·10
1873-74...	147,317	1·11	8,453,401	3·3	32,473,101	·10
1874-75...	92,381	2·6	10,623,942	2·1	54,927,843	·10
1875-76...	31,843	1·3	4,862,652	2·1	30,976,258	·9
1876-77...	61,103	2·11	18,781,528	1·3	81,719,925	·8

Rupees	4,05,89,600
Half-rupees... ...	4,82,980
Quarter do.	3,56,858
Eighths do.	4,88,929
Pyx coin	251
Total ...	4,19,18,618

New silver coins, as detailed in the margin, to the value of Rs. 4,19,18,619, were coined and paid into the general treasury and the Bombay currency office.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Gain by difference in weighments of the bullion department	764	2	7
Assay benefit	44,184	1	1
Additional alloy added to solid silver	47,910	11	9
Do. scissel	1,198	1	3
Gain on issue of new coin...	339	13	5
Refined silver recovered from the drosses of the premelting department ...	6,889	15	4
Silver from private assays...	6	8	8
Sale proceeds of 1875-76 recovered in 1876-77 ...	71	0	0
	1,01,364	6	1

The gain on the coinage of silver in 1876-77 aggregated Rs. 1,01,364 as detailed in the margin; on the other hand the loss in melting and coining amounted to Rs. 32,750 and Rs. 19,078 respectively.

Copper, of the value of Rs. 30,140, was expended in alloying silver. The bulk of the silver tendered to the mint was of high touch, requiring a large quantity of copper to reduce it to the mint standard.

Half anna...	Rs. 1,07,942
Quarter ,, ...	,, 52,500
	1,60,442

Copper coins worth Rs. 1,60,442 were coined and issued to the general treasury during last year.

Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

Circulation.

Compared with the previous year the returns of the Bombay paper currency office show an increase from 11,49,598 to 11,86,389 in the number of notes issued, and from Rs. 11,82,46,855 to Rs. 17,35,87,985 in their value. There was also an increase in the number of notes received, the total rising from 11,25,472 to 11,68,526, and their value from Rs. 12,04,13,585 to Rs. 15,84,90,975.

On the other hand the number of notes cancelled has fallen from 7,31,651, worth Rs. 5,62,08,250 to 6,47,144 worth Rs. 6,36,10,575.

The circulation of this office at the commencement of the year 1876-77 amounted to Rs. 2,92,03,775, and at its close to Rs. 4,42,01,175, showing a net increase of Rs. 1,49,97,400, or 51·354 per cent above that of the preceding year. The circulation exhibited the usual variations observable in monetary circles. It fell to its minimum (Rs. 2,78,83,330) on the 9th May 1876, rose thence on the partial cessation of the shipping business during the monsoon with occasional fluctuations dependent mainly on adjustments, until it attained its maximum (Rs. 4,88,19,915) on the 16th February last.

The minimum circulation during the past five years has been as under—

1872-73	.. .. ..	Rs. 4,12,12,795
1873-74	.. .. ..	„ 2,37,54,185
1874-75	.. .. ..	„ 2,40,91,000
1875-76	.. .. ..	„ 2,80,06,450
1876-77	.. .. ..	„ 2,78,83,330

which would yield an average of Rs. 2,89,89,552, or Rs. 99,89,552 in excess af the fixed minimum for the Bombay office. The corresponding figures for the past ten years give still higher average minimum circulation. Under these circumstances the Commissioner of Paper Currency is of opinion that the fixed minimum of the Bombay office might be raised from Rs. 1,90,00,000 to two or two-and-a-quarter crores, a change which would set free from ten to thirty-five lakhs for the encashment of foreign circle notes.

1867-68	Rs.	3,67,11,410
1868-69	„	3,74,80,410
1869-70	„	4,18,16,800
1870-71	„	3,15,61,950
1871-72	„	4,40,30,640
Add subsequent 5 years as above ...		14,49,47,760
		33,65,48,970

Coin reserve.

The reserve stock of coin has been subject to some fluctuation during the year. The balance in hand on the 1st April 1876 amounted to Rs. 1,54,23,305-15-5, and on the 31st March 1877 it stood at Rs. 1,61,17,073-10-2, showing a slight increase of Rs. 6,93,767-10-9. During the first half year, notwithstanding some heavy payments to local banks, the stock increased by nearly ninety lakhs. In October the reserve was further strengthened by receipts on account of Calcutta, and although reduced during the following month by nearly one-half, owing to heavy payments to the treasury and banks, it afterwards recovered rapidly. The coin reserve was operated upon during the year to the following extent, excluding the ordinary transactions across the counter, receipts from local banks on account of Calcutta, and

Drafts	Rs. 1,40,00,000
Payment to Drafts—the Treasury and Specie Remittances	„ 2,76,25,000

At the beginning of, and during the first eight months of the year, except one quarter and one-eighth rupees, no portion of the reserves of the office was held in bullion. But in December seventy lakhs were received from the mint, and in addition, under the provisions of Act III. of 1871, silver bullion, of a total value of

Rs. 2,76,36,365, was purchased from the public. Of the total amount—

Rs.	30,63,052	8	10	were bought in December 1876.
„	1,13,60,721	13	5	in January 1877.
„	70,25,220	10	3	in February 1877.
„	61,87,370	2	7	in March 1877.

At the desire of the sellers, almost the whole of the bullion was paid for in notes, the coin disbursed being restricted to the fractional sums necessary to complete each transaction. No difficulty whatever was experienced in the office pending the realization of the Assay Master's drafts, twenty-one days after date.

Government securities.

At the beginning of the year Rs. 1,55,85,209-0-7 of the currency office reserves were invested in Government securities. At the close of the year the amount was Rs. 1,58,00,000, or Rs. 2,14,790-15-5 less. The balance had, during the year, been transferred to the Head Commissioner.

Note Operations.

Home note transactions.

The following table contrasts the Home note issues, receipts, and cancellations during the past two years :—

Note Issues and Receipts, 1875-76 and 1876-77.

Years	Issues.		Receipts.		Cancellations.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1875-76...	1,149,598	11,82,46,855	1,125,472	12,04,13,585	731,651	5,62,08,250
1876-77...	1,186,389	17,35,87,985	1,168,526	15,84,90,975	647,144	6,36,10,575
+	36,791	5,53,41,130	43,054	3,80,77,390	...	74,02,325
—	...	...	...	...	84,507	...

The issues and receipts largely exceed those of the previous year both in number and value. The ratio of value to pieces is greater in the issues than in the receipts, showing that, proportionately, more notes of the higher values were issued than received.

The average number of notes issued and received across the counter during each working day of the past two years is shown below :—

	1875-76.	1876-77
Issued	4,136	4,237
Received	4,107	4,267

Besides exhibiting a slight increase in the transactions of the past year, the table discloses this fact that, whilst the note issues of the previous year exceeded the receipts by twenty-nine daily, almost the exact contrary took place last year, the receipts having exceeded the issues by thirty per diem. This latter fact, however, is not in accord with Table No. 1 (para. 11), wherein the issues of the past year considerably exceed the receipts, and the solution of the apparent discrepancy must be sought for, and will be found in

the circumstances that foreign circle notes are not now re-issued. Hence, whilst the average home note issues exceed the receipts, the average of home and foreign taken together reverses the scale.

Foreign circle notes.

Notes of foreign circles, including three sub-circles of this Presidency, were cashed in the subjoined ratio to an aggregate extent of Rs. 80,95,845 at this office during the past year :—

	Per cent.
Calcutta ...	15·14
Madras ...	33·2
Trichinopoli	·006
Vizagapatam	·002
Calicut ...	7·78
Coconada...	·59
Allahabad	5·39
Lahore ...	9·07
Nágpur ...	10·5
Kurrachee	9·8
Akola ...	8·522

Madras notes, it will be observed, largely preponderate, the proximate cause being payments made for grain sent to the distressed districts of the Southern Presidency.

Margin for encashment.

During the greater part of the past year ample funds were available for cashing foreign circle notes, the margin at one time having risen to over 110 lakhs ; but towards the end of November 1876 the circulation having been suddenly increased by forty lakhs, held on account of Calcutta, the margin became exhausted. A fall in the circulation shortly afterwards restored a margin for a brief period, but it disappeared altogether on the 22nd December 1876, from which date to the end of the year no margin existed for cashing foreign circle notes.

Lost notes.

During 1876-77 notes classified below, of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,095, were paid upon indemnity bonds :—

	No.	Value.
Half notes	137	Rs. 3,690
Whole „	20	„ 845
Mismatched	33	„ 560
	190	5,095

More than three-fourths of the half notes were said to have been lost by post, and one only, for Rs. 5, was mutilated.

The whole notes were all mutilated.

Forged notes.

Four instances of forged notes were brought to notice during the past year; in each case the note purported to be of the value of Rs. 100.

Coin.

The amount of coin received and issued across the counter, during the past two years, is as follows :—

	Receipts.	Issues.
1875-76	3,38,94,990	3,60,15,330
1876-77	5,08,53,720	5,07,12,180
Increase...	1,69,58,730	1,46,96,850

It will thus be seen that while a larger increase has taken place in both receipts and issues, the greater increase has been in the receipts, which is obviously satisfactory.

Small silver and copper coins.

There were no receipts of small silver and copper coins from the public during the past year, the stock in the office being obtained by exchange from the Bank of Bombay; but the undermentioned amounts were issued :—

		Value.
Half Rupees	Rs.	2,19,905
Quarter „	„	2,88,850
Two-Anna pieces	„	2,26,005
		7,34,760
which compared with 1875-76		18,84,135
shows a reduction of		11,49,375

This decrease, however, may be said to be purely nominal, inasmuch as the mill-owners and other large consumers obtained their supplies direct from the bank.

Gold.

No gold was received or paid at this office during the past year.

During the last quarter of the year, specie was remitted to Nágpur, Kurrachee, Calcutta, and Allahabad to an aggregate amount of sixty-one lakhs.

Summary.

The financial position of the circle, at the close of the year, may be summarized as under :—

Receipts, including interest on Government securities, forming a portion of the reserve of this office ...	Rs.	6,66,207	13	8
Expenditure, including book adjustments on account of stationery, printing, note forms, freight, repairs to building	„	83,038	0	7
Balance Cr....		5,83,169	13	1

Sind Circle.

Circulation.

The maximum and minimum value of notes in circulation during the past year, as contrasted with the year previous, is shown in the following table :—

Maximum and Minimum Circulations, 1876-77.

Year.	Maximum.	Month.	Minimum.	Month.
1875-76 ...	23,41,490	February 1876...	17,52,850	November 1875.
1876-77 ...	23,87,270	February 1877...	18,11,880	April 1876.

Compared with 1875-76 the average circulation of the year shows a slight increase from Rs. 17,87,612 to Rs. 18,40,531.

The total value of notes in active circulation on the 31st March 1877, as contrasted with the same period for the previous year, shows an increase from Rs. 18,10,140 to Rs. 20,21,365.

At the close of the year there remained at the several offices of issue and the Government treasuries in the province Rs. 3,80,295, which, deducted from the notes in active circulation on that date, left in the hands of the general public an issue of Kurrachee circle notes to the amount of Rs. 16,41,070.

Transactions. The accompanying table shows the total value of notes of this circle issued to and received from the public in the year under report and preceding year:—

Notes Issued and Received, 1875-76 and 1876-77.

Circle.	Notes Issued.		Notes Received.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Kurrachee ...	38,77,430	44,29,935	41,87,880	42,18,710
Increase ...	.....	5,52,505	.....	30,830

A large increase is apparent in the number of notes issued, and a small increase in the number received. The returns show a falling off in the circulation of five-rupee notes, and a slight decline in the number of Rs. 1,000 notes. Under other denominations there is an increase. Looking at the number and value of the notes passed over the counter during the year under report, it appears that the transactions of the Sind circle were 685 less in number, but Rs. 5,83,335 more in value. In other circle notes there was an increase of 3,991 in the number and Rs. 20,72,320 in the value of the transactions; the whole shows an increase of 3,406 in the number and of Rs. 26,55,655 in the value of the notes.

The value of foreign circle notes received in 1875-76 was Rs. 10,49,095, so that the receipts of the year under report very nearly doubled those of the preceding year, and consisted almost wholly of Bombay circle notes.

Notes of the Bombay and other circles of issue have for some years passed freely at Kurrachee. As there was always a balance available for cashing foreign circle notes, they were received at the currency office. They were cashed and received by the public in the same manner as Sind circle notes. But in January 1877 the balance available for cashing foreign circle notes became exhausted, and Bombay notes were refused encashment. To pay for produce bought in Upper Sind, large sums of money had to be sent from Kurrachee. The failure to get Bombay notes cashed was severely felt; and to relieve the pressure two exchanges, each of four or five lakhs of notes, were effected with Bombay.

From the 24th January to the end of February, the time of greatest pressure, Rs. 4,63,000 were issued in exchange for notes; of this Rs. 1,15,000 were sent to the subordinate treasuries, and Rs. 3,48,000 issued in Kurrachee.

Reserve.

The coin reserve of the Sind circle on the 1st April 1876 was Rs. 2,76,000. It was strengthened on the 6th of the same month by a specie remittance of three lakhs, and continued to increase till it reached on the 26th June Rs. 7,96,000. It then gradually decreased, and on the 22nd August went down to Rs. 5,24,000, after which date it commenced to increase again, and on the 6th November stood at Rs. 9,20,000. It went down gradually from that date till the 25th January, when it stood at Rs. 2,50,000; but on the following day went down to Rs. 1,18,000, when the pressure for coin and notes reached its highest point. On the 27th of the same month the reserve was strengthened by a remittance of three lakhs from Bombay, and went down again to Rs. 1,90,000 on the 15th of February, when another remittance of five lakhs was received. The reserve continued to decrease, and at the close of the official year stood at Rs. 4,00,000. The great demand for coin was for remittances into the interior for produce and for payments on account of the Indus Valley state railway. The coin remittances to the branch treasuries, on account of the railway alone, amounted to Rs. 6,91,050.

The value of Government securities was reduced during the year (on the 24th August) by Rs. 106, leaving a total amount of Rs. 12,00,000.

Outstanding notes.

The value of notes outstanding of all denominations was, on the 31st December 1876, Rs. 21,79,895.

Lost notes.

Thirty-five notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 570 were paid under indemnity, compared with forty notes of the value of Rs. 1,510 of the previous year. Of the notes for which value was paid during the year, three were wrongly joined, of the value of Rs. 35, and four of the value of Rs. 35 mutilated; while of the half-notes six of the value of Rs. 50 were lost accidentally, and twenty-two of the value of Rs. 450 were lost in the post.

Forged notes.

No forged notes or notes of a doubtful nature were presented for payment during the year.

Coin.

There were no transactions in gold during the year. The issues and receipts of small silver coins were—

	Receipts.	Issues.
Of Half Rupees	796	924
Of Quarter ,, ...	751	1,138
Of Two-Anna pieces	459	847
	2,006	2,909

making a total of Rs. 4,915 against Rs. 6,534 of the previous year. The transactions in copper coin were five only during the year.

The receipts and issues of coin during the year were—

Receipts... ... ...Rs.	20,51,040
Issues ... ... ,,	19,27,230
Total ...Rs.	39,78,270

against Rs. 28,25,445 of the year preceding. Three remittances of specie were received during the year from Bombay—

On the 6th April 1876 ...	...	Rs. 3,00,000
„ 27th January 1877	...	„ 3,00,000
„ 15th February 1877	...	„ 5,00,000

or a total of eleven lakhs against three in the previous year.

Treasury notes.

The note transactions at the several Government treasuries in the province during the past three years were as follows :—

Note Transactions at Sind Government Treasuries, 1874-76.

Receipts.	Kurrachee.			Haidarábád.			Shikárpur.		
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
From public in payment of Government dues ..	11,85,985	4,68,995	4,10,615	4,725	45,445	1,57,320	3,005	9,335	26,070
Do. in exchange for silver	12,77,795	3,08,725	2,32,670	1,66,120	2,52,100	2,26,820	25,640	56,655	97,085
Do. for other notes.	4,39,675	4,870	12,895	..	2,960	36,705	290	310	2,000
Total Receipts ..	29,03,455	7,82,590	6,56,180	1,70,845	3,00,505	4,20,845	28,935	66,300	1,26,055
Issues.									
To public in payment of Government dues ..	14,56,130	1,73,090	4,01,115	43,030	78,215	1,96,450	14,430	43,690	61,280
Do. in exchange for silver	28,44,720	6,72,620	4,83,520	2,33,640	3,68,245	4,81,760	1,54,400	2,40,755	2,48,450
Do. for other notes.	4,42,125	5,170	32,505	..	2,960	36,705	290	310	2,000
Total Issues ..	47,42,975	8,50,880	9,20,140	2,76,670	4,49,420	7,14,915	1,69,120	2,84,755	3,11,730

Facilities have been given, as will be seen from the above, for cashing notes at the revenue treasuries whenever it could be done without inconvenience.

The balances of notes held by the Government treasuries in the province on the 31st March 1877 were—

Kurrachee, táluka and customs	Rs. 44,275
Haidarábád	„ 58,615
Shikárpur	„ 15,440
Total Rs. ...	1,18,330

The expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 6,696-14-7 against Rs. 5,987-0-7 of the year preceding.

Nágpur Circle.

The circulation of the year, compared with those of the last three years, is—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Issues	62,31,370	71,69,100	53,84,590
Receipts	67,84,215	72,56,840	52,54,035

The average circulation, calculated on that at the end of each month, was about eighteen-and-a-half lakhs against about twenty-four lakhs in 1875-76, and eighteen lakhs in 1874-75. The value

of notes in circulation at the beginning of the year was twelve lakhs. The amount rose gradually, and even with some regularity, until the months of August and September 1876, when it reached a maximum of about twenty-five lakhs. The succeeding months, until January 1877, showed a gradual fall to Rs. 8,88,000, the lowest point touched during the last ten years. There was a slight expansion in February, followed by a fall, and the 31st of March shows a circulation of thirteen-and-a-half lakhs. The following table shows the circulation, nominal and real :—

Nágpur Currency Circulation, 1876-77.

At the end of	Balance of Circulation Account.	Held by other Offices.	Held in Government Treasuries.	Balance.
March 1876	12·1	1·7	1·4	9·0
April ,, ...	12·1	1·7	1·5	8·9
May ,, ...	14·3	3·1	2·0	9·2
June ,, ...	19·4	3·5	3·1	12·8
July ,, ...	22·2	7·4	1·6	13·2
August ,, ...	24·1	7·7	1·6	14·8
September ,, ...	24·0	5·6	1·4	17·0
October ,, ...	21·7	3·3	1·9	16·5
November ,, ...	19·0	3·4	3·8	11·8
December ,, ...	14·6	1·1	2·5	11·0
January 1877	9·1	1·6	2·0	5·5
February ,, ...	16·3	2·1	2·2	12·0
March ,, ...	13·6	3·3	2·1	8·2

The first point, shown by a comparison of the figures of past years, is that the circulation rises and falls by a regular law. It is low in April, the opening of the financial year, rises steadily until August, remains stationary in August, September, and October, and then falls again till the close of the year. The cause is probably this. The greater part of the trade transactions of Nágpur are with Bombay. In the spring of the year, when the trade in grains and oil seeds is brisk, money is required in Nágpur, and is sent chiefly from Bombay. The amounts to be remitted from Nágpur are small, and there is no demand for notes of this circle. The season may be said to close in June, as in many districts traffic is suspended during the rains. The amounts advanced in the spring have to be repaid in Bombay; and as Nágpur notes are payable on demand there, no cheaper means of remittance can offer itself to merchants. There is an additional reason in the fact that the treasury balances in July and the months following are always large; and as the bank of Bengal is unable to use the money in the dull season, it is more convenient to hold the amount in notes than in silver. The busy season opens in October and November, and, as it proceeds, the demand for notes diminishes.

Silver.

The year opened with a reserve in silver of Rs. 4,40,000. The highest point reached was about fourteen-and-a-half lakhs in August, while in January the reserve was as low as one-and-a-quarter lakh. The following table shows the position held by the re-

serve with respect to the circulation, and also the margin available for cashing foreign circle notes :—

Nágpur Silver Reserves, 1876-77.

Month.		Circulation.	Reserve.	Margin for Cashing Foreign Circle Notes.
April	1876	12·1	4·3	·0
May	,,	14·3	5·8	·3
June	,,	19·4	11·7	1·8
July	,,	22·2	14·2	4·7
August	,,	24·1	13·8	3·4
September	,,	24·0	12·7	2·3
October	,,	21·7	9·3	...
November	,,	19·0	7·1	...
December	,,	14·6	4·9	...
January	1877	9·1	3·8	·6
February	,,	16·3	8·8	·8
March	,,	13·6	4·8	·6

By orders of the Head Commissioner the fixed minimum was raised in September from six to eight lakhs. This should have increased the margin relatively to last year; but in the year under review the cash reserve was smaller in proportion to the circulation than it was in the previous year. The month of September may be taken as a fair time to make the comparison, the figures being very steady at that time of year. The figures stand thus :—

	Circulation.	Reserve.	Margin.
September 1875 ...	33·6	22·9	2·1
September 1876 ...	24·0	12·7	2·3

Government securities.

The reserve held under this head was raised in August from Rs. 7,41,901-10-4 to Rs. 8,00,000 ; but it was found necessary to reduce the amount in January. It now stands at Rs. 6,00,000.

Foreign circle notes.

Transactions of foreign circle notes are given below : it will be seen that, as was to be expected, the bulk of the dealings are in Bombay notes. The issues are, as usual, small, and since January last have, under orders of the Head Commissioner, ceased altogether :—

Nágpur Foreign Circle Notes, 1876-77.

Circle.	Receipts.	Issues.
	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta circle	16,600	685
Lahore sub-circle	7,115	400
Allahabad do.	45,920	800
Bombay circle	10,75,950	16,300
Kurrachee sub-circle	2,225	.....
Akola do.	87,275	5,490
Madras circle	17,080	1,700
Calicut sub-circle	735	80
Coconada do.	1,160	60
Total ...	12,54,060	25,515

Akola Circle.

Circulation.

The maximum, minimum, and average value of notes in circulation for the last two years have been as follows :—

Circulations of Notes in the Akola Circle, 1875-76 and 1876-77.

Year.	Maximum.	Month.	Minimum.	Month.
	Rs.		Rs.	
1875-76 ...	45,47,350	July 1875	8,60,605	March 1876.
1876-77 ...	23,60,850	September 1876 .	7,11,195	December 1876.

Average of 1875-76, Rs. 21,60,362. Average of 1876-77, Rs. 13,78,300.

showing a decrease in the average during the year under review of Rs. 7,82,062, or 156·74 per cent. The maximum was attained in September 1876, and the minimum in December 1876.

The average circulation, dating from the commencement of currency operations in Berar, has been as follows :—

In	1868-69	...	...	Rs. 1,71,227
„	1869-70	...	...	„ 10,17,857
„	1870-71	...	...	„ 22,27,071
„	1871-72	...	...	„ 37,85,062
„	1872-73	...	...	„ 19,29,057
„	1873-74	...	...	„ 34,50,105
„	1874-75	...	...	„ 15,38,122
„	1875-76	...	...	„ 21,60,362
„	1876-77	...	...	„ 13,78,300

The decrease this year is due to the great demand that existed in Berár for coin owing to the large export of grain to the famine districts of the Bombay Presidency. The absorption of coin in this new undertaking had the effect of decreasing the demand for notes.

The circulation, Rs. 8,60,605, at the beginning of the official year rose to Rs. 23,60,850 in the month of September 1876. It then, as usual, fell rapidly during the subsequent months of the cotton and grain trade season to Rs. 9,14,060, the value of notes in circulation at the close of the year.

Notes of foreign circles were not cashed in this office to a large extent.

Transactions.

The value of notes issued to the public for cash or other notes was Rs. 20,45,945 compared with Rs. 45,95,795 in the previous year. The value of notes received was Rs. 19,92,491, or Rs. 27,71,890 less than the value received in 1875-76. During the year 22,915 notes were received and 20,055 cancelled. The percentage of notes cancelled is eighty-eight. The average number of notes passed over the counter in any day was eighty-three issued and ninety-three cashed, or a decrease of one note issued and an increase of twelve notes cashed.

The amount of coin paid to the public during the year was Rs. 19,92,490, or a decrease of Rs. 27,70,890 compared with the previous year.

Reserve.

The coin reserves at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 5,41,730 and at the close of the year at Rs. 5,82,250. The value of Government securities purchased on behalf of this circle was three lakhs. No forged notes were presented for payment. No transactions in gold took place during the year.

The number of notes paid on bond during the year was seventeen, of the aggregate value of Rs. 610; of these, sixteen were half-notes, and one was mutilated.

Savings bank.

There have been no savings banks transactions calling for special notice.

Deposits.

The amounts paid during the year 1876-77 into the Government treasuries of this Presidency, on account of savings banks, exceeded the amounts of withdrawals by Rs. 2,16,535, whereas in the previous year the excess amounted to Rs. 5,25,338. The comparison of the amounts deposited into and withdrawn from Government treasuries in the last two years exhibits a considerable decrease in the former and an increase in the latter. This result may, in some measure, be attributed to the prevailing high prices of grain in the greater part of the Presidency.

Money orders.

The subjoined table gives a comparative view of the Overland and Inland Money Order transactions for the last two years:—

Money Order Transactions, 1875-76 and 1876-77.

Year.	Issues.		Commission.	Payments.	
	Nos.	Amount.		Nos.	Amounts.
		Rs.			Rs.
Overland Money Orders—					
1875-76	9,323	5,74,361	11,821	898	32,055
1876-77	8,682	5,69,503	11,038	1,027	41,408
Result ...	−641	−4,858	−783	+129	+9,353
Inland Money Orders—					
1875-76	25,798	11,90,846	13,411	22,575	10,39,918
1876-77	24,415	11,30,667	12,739	23,527	10,58,853
	−1,383	−60,179	−672	+952	+18,935

The figures given in the above table on account of the Overland Money Orders represent the transactions connected with all the India's treasuries.

Land Revenue.

Realizations.

The gross land revenue for the year 1876-77 for the Northern, Southern, Kánárese, and Sind divisions of the Presidency amounted to Rs. 3,71,53,863, compared with Rs. 3,65,13,492 in 1875-76. In the Northern division Rs. 1,78,01,271 are returned as the gross land revenue, or Rs. 38,647 more than in 1875-76; in the Southern division Rs. 76,79,637, or Rs. 14,786 more than in the previous year; in the Kánárese division Rs. 70,14,385, or Rs. 1,51,437 more; and in Sind Rs. 46,58,570, or Rs. 4,35,501 more than in 1875-76.

The revenue for collection on account of the current year is returned at Rs. 2,96,76,210, or Rs. 1,91,825 in excess of that for the previous year. Including former years' balances of Rs. 2,40,219, the total sum realizable came to Rs. 2,99,16,429, or Rs. 1,73,846 more than in 1875-76. Of this revenue Rs. 2,67,23,014 were collected up to 31st July 1877, compared with Rs. 2,94,63,354 collected up to a similar date in 1875. The actual collections fell off heavily in Khándesh, Násik, Thána, Kolába, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Sátára, Kánára, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kaládgi, and Shikárpur The outstanding balances amounted to Rs. 31,93,415 or Rs. 29,14,186 more than in 1875-76.

Processes.

In realizing the land revenue caution was enjoined in ordering distraints, and the number was only 3,481 against 3,369 in the previous year, 3,635 in 1874-75, and 8,950 in 1873-74. Nor is this low number of distraints due to the fact that a marked increase in the famine-affected parts was more than met by the special prosperity of the coast and Gujarát districts. There was no rise in the famine districts. On the contrary, as the following figures show, there has been, compared with the average distraints in the three preceding years, a fall of 40·23 per cent. The total number of distraints in the ten affected districts was, in the past year, 2,224. The corresponding number was 2,204 in 1875-76, 2,587 in 1874-75, and 6,373 in 1873-74, or an average, for the three years, of 3,721.

Canal Revenue.

A statement of revenue from irrigation works is given in No. 2—Canals—Part V. of the statistical returns. It comprises direct receipts from water-rates and miscellaneous sources during the official year 1876-77 credited to, and accounted for, in the Public Works Department, and revenue due or dependent on the works realized during the year 1875-76 credited and accounted for under land revenue. The works have, as before, been divided into two classes: the first, works entirely constructed or extensively improved by the British Government, and for which capital as well as revenue accounts are kept; and the second, old works existing at the time the country was taken possession of by the British Government, and on which no large sums have been expended for improvements, but which are maintained and kept in order by the State. The figures for the two years compare as follows:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.		1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Direct revenue due to water-rate, &c., credited and accounted for in the Public Works Department	1,05,367	1,23,866	Revenue due or dependent on the works credited and accounted for under land revenue	24,86,158	29,45,327

The increase in direct receipts is due to the increase in irrigation on works recently brought into operation. That under revenue due or dependent on the works is due principally to the statement for 1875-76 being more complete than that for 1874-75.

The information regarding capital outlay as compared with the receipts and the revenue charges cannot be given this year, as the revenue report is not yet ready.

Sources of Imperial Revenue other than the Land.

CUSTOMS.

SEA CUSTOMS.

Port of Bombay.

The customs revenue of the port of Bombay for 1876-77 exhibits, as shown in the following statement, a decrease of Rs. 9,28,172 over the preceding year 1875-76, and of Rs. 11,49,721 over the year 1874-75. The falling off is due partly to the decline in trade, and partly to the reduction of import duties from seven-and-a-half to five per cent and the abolition of nearly all the duties on export:— Revenue.

Bombay Sea Customs Revenue, 1874-76.

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On general trade ...	56,81,480	56,07,011	48,62,598
On spirits	5,67,818	5,89,316	6,54,400
On tobacco	14,655	13,783	11,505
Total ...	62,63,953	62,10,110	55,28,503
Exports	5,11,328	3,43,622	97,057
Total ...	67,75,281	65,53,732	56,25,560

The import duties on general trade show a decrease of Rs. 7,44,413. The decrease is chiefly perceptible in the articles mentioned below:—

Decreased Imports, 1876.

Articles of Import.	Decrease in Customs Duty.
1	2
	Rs.
Apparel ...	38,128
Dyeing and colouring materials	32,533
Fruits and vegetables ...	11,618
Glass	32,367
Hardware and cutlery	13,222
Wines and liqueurs	17,837
Metals	21,239
Paints and colours and painter's materials...	23,165
Silk, raw	2,08,447
Do. manufactured	48,022
Sugar and sugar-candy	2,57,086
Tea	69,745
Wool, manufactured	34,162

On the other hand there has been an increase in the duty collected on cotton twist and yarn, piece-goods, spirits, railway plant and rolling stock, and spices.

The following statement shows the declared value of the liquor imported in each of the three years, and the duty collected:—

Liquor imported, 1874-76.

	1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Declared Value.	Duty.	Declared Value.	Duty.	Declared Value.	Duty.
1	2		3		4	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ale, beer, and porter ...	6,17,061	16,022	6,54,163	16,534	6,80,083	18,142
Spirits	13,26,926	5,71,111	20,02,333	5,95,474	19,19,203	6,51,870
Wines...	13,17,465	1,75,194	15,15,677	2,16,251	12,23,791	1,98,414
Total ...	32,61,452	7,62,327	41,72,173	8,28,259	38,23,077	8,68,426

The collections on account of export duties during the year, contrasted with those of 1875-76, show a falling off of two lakhs and forty-six thousand rupees. The realizations of the year under report are less than one-fifth of the collections of 1874-75. The decrease is due to the abolition of export duty in 1875-76 on cotton goods, oil seeds, spices, and hides, which formed the bulk of the export trade.

1875-76	Rs.	3,43,622
1876-77	,,	97,057
Decrease in 1876-77.	Rs.	2,46,565

The following table, from which treasure and Government stores have been excluded, shows the percentage of duty on the value of the trade during the last five years :—

Percentage of Duty on the Value of Trade, 1872-77.

Year.	Value of Imports.	Import Duty collected.	Percentage of Duty on Value.	Value of Exports.	Export Duty collected.	Percentage of Duty on Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.		Lakhs.	Lakhs.	
1872-73	1,418	56½	3·99	1,911	3½	·173
1873-74	1,486	62½	4·20	1,987	3¾	·186
1874-75	1,514	62¾	4·14	2,276	5 1/16	·224
1875-76	1,709	62 1/16	3·63	2,074	3⅜	·164
1876-77	1,661	55¼	3·33	2,239	1	·045

There has been a decrease in the value of goods bonded and cleared from bond, but an increase in the value of goods remaining in bond :— **Bonded.**

Details of Bonded Warehouses, 1874-76.

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance of last year	4,56,519	2,83,503	5,44,713
Goods bonded during the year	8,21,149	13,70,086	11,17,780
Goods cleared from bondg durin the year ...	9,94,165	11,08,876	9,72,154
Goods remaining in bond at the end of the year	2,83,503	5,44,713	6,90,339

The amount of drawback paid during the year was nearly equal to the average of the last three years, but is less by Rs. 32,369 than that of 1875-76 :— **Drawback.**

Drawbacks, 1874-76.

Year.	Amount.
1	2
	Rs.
1874-75	4,09,442
1875-76	3,77,545
1876-77	3,45,176
Total ...	11,32,163
Average ...	3,77,388

The following statement shows the principal articles on which a drawback is claimed on re-export and the amount of drawback paid :—

Articles on which a Drawback is granted.

Description of Goods.	Amount.
1	2
	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn ...	13,469
Do. piece-goods ...	1,53,738
Gum ...	12,797
Ivory, unmanufactured...	34,022
Liquors ...	10,690
Metals ...	11,817
Provisions ...	8,488
Silk, raw ...	11,463
Sugar and sugar-candy ...	44,534
Tea ...	5,101

Tariff Act. No new Acts relating to customs have been passed during the year, but a modification has been made in the Customs Tariff Act XVI. of 1875 in respect to the following items :—

(1). The duty on wines produced in Greece, Austria, and Hungary and imported into British India has been fixed at one rupee for the imperial gallon or six quart bottles.

(2). Coffee imported in small quantities with other stores is liable to an *ad-valorem* duty of five per cent.

(3). Jute twine, which was regarded as dutiable, was ruled to be free of duty.

(4). Tinned plates, which were charged duty at five per cent, were decided to be liable only to one per cent.

(5). The value of raw silk, the produce of the Tasar or other wild worms, when such silk is imported from China, has been fixed at rupees four per pound.

(6). Gunny bags and gunny cloth are declared free from duty on import into British India.

Establishment. In the fixed establishment the only change during the year under report has been the remodelling of the appraising staff, involving an additional monthly cost of Rs. 1,400. The establishment kept up at the expense of the Frere land and pier company, limited, was reduced by Rs. 119, at the company's request, from 1st October 1876, and an additional establishment, at a cost of Rs. 59-8-0, was entertained at the company's bandar from 1st February 1877, to allow port clearance and manifests to boats. The percentage cost on the revenue collected during the year is Rs. 8-6-0 against Rs. 7-2-0 for 1875-76.

There were during the year 198 cases of seizure and detention of goods. Of these ninety-one cases were brought to light by the preventive department, two by the police, and 105 by other departments of the custom house. Confiscation was adjudged in forty cases, and fines and penalties, including double duty, were imposed in 125 cases. Twenty-one cases were discharged on payment of fee for amendment of documents, and twelve cases were let off altogether. The proceeds of confiscation and penalties, under section 229 of the Consolidated Customs Act VI. of 1863, amounted to Rs. 4,574, out of which Rs. 2,298 were disbursed as rewards. Four cases were prosecuted under Act XIX. of 1838, and four under the Passengers' Act XII. of 1870 and 1872. The parties concerned in seven out of eight cases were severally convicted and fined, and one case was discharged for want of sufficient proof. One case was successfully prosecuted of a false declaration of country spirits, and a penalty was adjudged of Rs. 500. There has been no case of undervaluation of goods for duty during the year under report.

The realization from fees for working on Sundays and holidays and for extra work during the year amounted to Rs. 15,572-8-0.

Continental Ports.

Revenue.

Excluding salt, the customs revenue collected by the Salt Department is made up of the items shown in the following table. Particulars are given for the last three years, and for purposes of comparison the average of the last five years is also shown :—

Continental Ports, 1874-77.

	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75.	Average of five years ending 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import sea customs	49,271	36,382	18,413	33,205
Export do.	16,008	27,866	38,144	33,351
Anchorage fees	343	344	321	365
Registry fees	4,270	4,352	4,858	4,406
Warehouse rent and wharfage fees ...	637	730	569	708
Document fees	491	477	573	561
Sale proceeds of derelict articles ...	420	524	73	169
Miscellaneous	1,075	435	1,042	572
	72,515	71,110	63,993	72,337

The total sea customs collections in 1876-77 are more than those of 1875-76 by Rs. 1,405, more than those of 1874-75 by Rs. 8,522, and more than the average realizations of the past five years by Rs. 178.

Imports show an increase of Rs. 12,889, which is due to the levy, during the whole of the year under report, of the duty on salted fish imposed by the Tariff Act.

Export customs show a decrease of Rs. 11,858. The falling off may be attributed in part to the operations of the Tariff Act, which exempted from duty several articles previously subject to it, and was in force throughout the entire year; partly to a diminution in the quantity of rice exported owing to the dearth prevail-

ing above the ghâts, and partly to there having been less demand at Arabian ports for carnelians and dyed piece-goods from Cambay.

Sind Ports.

The total gross receipts on account of import and export duty during the year 1876-77 amounted to Rs. 2,63,293 against Rs. 3,73,103 realized in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,09,810 in the year under review. In addition to the above, Rs. 12,301 were realized against Rs. 9,076 in the previous year on account of miscellaneous customs receipts; and from sources not subordinate to customs—such as of port dues, cotton fees, fishing licences, fees for swinging and mooring, pearl fisheries, judicial fines, and sale of stamped bonds—Rs. 54,095 against Rs. 52,465 in the preceding year, making the whole collections from all sources Rs. 3,29,688 against Rs. 4,34,644 in the preceding year, as exhibited in the following statement:—

Sind Customs, 1875-77.

Items.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase in 1876-77.	Decrease in 1876-77.
Customs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Import duty	2,49,102 13 4	2,25,876 15 4	.....	23,225 14 0
Export duty	1,24,000 6 5	37,416 4 4	.....	86,584 2 1
Total ...	3,73,103 3 9	2,63,293 3 8	.....	1,09,810 0 1
Miscellaneous Receipts, Customs	9,075 11 4	12,300 12 9	9,225 1 5	.....
Grand Total ...	3,82,178 15 1	2,75,594 0 5	3,225 1 5	1,09,810 0 0
Deduct—				
Refunds and Drawbacks	13,626 12 10	1,473 12 0	.....	12,153 0 11
Total after Deductions ...	3,68,552 2 3	2,74,120 4 5	.....	.....
Other Sources	52,465 11 6	54,094 13 5	1,629 1 11	.....
Grand Total ...	4,34,641 10 7	3,29,688 13 10	4,854 3 4	1,09,810 0 1
Deduct—				
Refunds and Drawbacks	13,626 12 10	1,514 1 0	.....	.....
Total after deductions ...	4,21,017 13 9	3,28,174 12 10	.....	.....

Compared with the results of the preceding year there was in the year 1876-77 a decrease of Rs. 23,226 in the duty on imports, as also a decrease of Rs. 86,584 in the duty on exports, amounting to a total decrease of Rs. 1,09,810. The decrease under imports is owing partly to the reduction of the rate of import duty generally from 7½ to 5 per cent under the Indian Tariff Act of 1875, which came into force on the 5th August of that year, and affected the revenue for 1875-76 for eight months only against the full twelve months of the official year under review, and partly to diminished imports of dates from Bassora and of provisions, oilman's stores, cotton piece-goods, and metal from the United Kingdom. The decrease under exports is chiefly the result of the remission of export duty on every article except indigo, lac, and rice, under the Tariff Act, as explained above. It is reported that the loss to the customs revenue from the remission of export duty for the year under review was to the extent of Rs. 2,98,950 against Rs. 2,32,496 in the previous year. If this nominal duty be added to the actual collections of 1876-77,

a net decrease of export duty of only Rs. 20,130 over the returns for 1875-76 appears, instead of the large decrease above noticed.

Land Customs.

The land customs revenue collected by the Salt Department is shown in the following table :—

	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75.	Average of five years ending 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land frontier duties in imports and exports	50,512	74,737	63,036	61,726
Government share of land customs and transit duties levied in the native states of Cambay, Bánsda, and Dharampur	12,848	13,233	13,118	13,162
Proceeds of confiscations under Act XXIX. of 1857	212	159	241	154
	63,572	88,129	76,395	75,042

The land customs collections in 1876-77 show a decrease, on those of 1875-76, of Rs. 24,557; on those of 1874-75 of Rs. 12,823, and on the average collections of the preceding five years of Rs. 11,470. Details of each frontier line, as given in the margin, show, on the whole, a decrease. The decrease is almost entirely due to a great falling off in the exportations of rice, owing to the scarcity prevailing above the gháts. There is an increase of Rs. 13,949 in the importations of salt across the frontier lines. The total length of the customs line on these frontiers was 284 miles with thirteen posts and 549 men on duty. The collections, including salt, amounted to Rs. 2,96,934 against Rs. 3,07,228 in the previous year. Total charges came to Rs. 70,577, or Rs. 9,518 more than in 1875-76.

	1876-77.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
Goa frontier	...41,404	65,995
Habsan or Rájpuri frontier ...	661	319
Daman or Bagwára frontier ...	8,797	8,613
	50,862	74,927

The revised establishment sanctioned for guarding the Daman frontier has been entertained during the most part of the year.

Sales from the neighbouring British works at Balsár have increased by about 43,600 maunds, yielding Rs. 79,025 of duty. Much of this, at any rate, has been taken to supply districts which formerly consumed salt smuggled from Daman. The re-organization of the northern frontier line beyond Suigam still remains in abeyance, pending issue of the orders of Government on the subject of the opium question in Gujarát. A claim put forward by the proprietor of Bajána, to the site of the salt works at Kárághora, has been rejected by Government. A second claim by the same proprietor, to the right of opening new salt works, has also been finally negatived, the Government of India upholding, on appeal, the decision of the Government of Bombay.

OPIUM.

Revenue. Compared with 1875 the opium revenue shows an increase of nearly forty lakhs of rupees, and although a little below the figures of the year 1874-75, in which the shipments were unusually large, it is still above the average of the past four years. The trade is subject to great fluctuations, not always easily accounted for. For years past it is known to have been barely remunerative, and yet, taking one year with another, there is no apparent decline. It may be that it is in the hands of a few, capitalists who must hold on waiting for a favourable time in the market. But as the trade has to bear a severe competition with the Bengal opium and with the development of the indigenous growth in China itself, the prospects for the future are scarcely encouraging.

Opium shipped from Bombay, 1873-77.

Year.	Chests.		Total.	Pass Fee.	Pass Fee on Opium brought for use in Ahmedábád.	Total Pass Fee.
	Málwa.	Ahmedábád.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74 ...	42,653	2,998	45,651	2,73,90,600	17,071	2,74,07,671
1874-75 ...	47,609	1,579	49,188	2,95,12,800	14,230	2,95,27,030
1875-76 ...	39,420	3,051	42,471	2,54,82,600	11,753	2,54,94,353
1876-77 ...	47,308	1,768	49,076	2,94,45,600	14,120	2,94,59,720

In addition to the above, a sum of Rs. 26,743 was credited to the head, pass fee, on account of opium originally purchased for transmission to His Highness the Rao of Cutch and afterwards sold. In all, therefore, the proceeds of the opium pass fee amounted in 1876-77 to Rs. 2,94,86,463.

Exported. The exportation to China has been as follows:—

Opium Exports to China, 1876-77.

Month.	Chests.		Total
	Málwa.	Gujarát.	
1	2	3	4
April 1876	3,490	108	3,598
May ,, ...	3,734	204½	3,938½
June ,, ...	3,232½	212	3,444½
July ,, ...	3,824½	167½	3,992
August ,, ...	3,706½	260	3,966½
September ,, ...	4,013½	252	4,256½
October ,, ...	6,036	220½	6,265½
November ,, ...	4,066	44½	4,110½
December ,, ...	4,521	46	4,567
January 1877	3,909½	149½	4,059
February ,, ...	3,818	94½	3,912½
March ,, ...	3,291½	28½	3,320
Total ...	47,643	1,787½	49,430½

Opium.

Besides the above, the chests noted in the margin were shipped to places set forth against them, and eighty-five chests were purchased for the supply of licensed dealers throughout the Bombay Presidency. These details show that the number of chests exported are about 500 in excess of the number brought into Bombay. The balance is drawn from the stocks in hand in Bombay.

London ...	... 50
Liverpool ...	... 30
Southampton	... 20
Zanzibar ...	... 10½
Allepy ...	... 6
Aden... ...	... 5½
Mauritius ...	... 4½

The collections on account of transhipment fees were Rs. 280, or less by seventy rupees than in the year preceding. Twenty-three and half chests of opium were, on payment of the usual pass fee of Rs. 600 a chest, imported from the Gáekwár's territory into the city of Ahmedábád for consumption there. There is, as shown in the margin, an increase of Rs. 2,367 in the total pass fees realized on this account.

	1875-76.	1876-77.
Bombay...	150	50
Aden ...	200	230
	350	280

1875-76...	Rs.	11,753
1876-77...	„	14,120
Increase in 1876-77 ...	„	2,367

Internal trade

The revenue derived from the fees for selling opium throughout the Presidency amounted to Rs. 1,46,731. Exclusive of transit duty, Rs. 15,096, levied on opium in the Panch Máháls, where the license system is not in force, the license fees exhibit a decrease of Rs. 2,049.

The following table shows the fluctuations in the revenue from license fees during the last five years :—

Opium License Fee Receipts, 1872-77.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	7,617	18,740	15,500	14,765	12,635
Aden	1,866	1,917	1,825	2,238	2,375
Total ...	9,483	20,657	17,325	16,003	15,010
Northern Division.					
Kolába	...	...	...	...	526
Thána	2,763	2,974	3,286	3,329	[1]2,681
Surat	2,132	2,700	2,542	2,189	2,140
Broach	1,644	956	2,105	2,009	2,128
Kaira	1,310	313	1,425	1,549	[2]1,751
Ahmedábád	2,531	2,993	2,776	3,139	2,193
Khándesh	20,962	9,970	10,073	13,371	13,837
Násik	11,957	5,630	5,955	8,756	8,663
Total Northern division ...	43,299	25,536	28,162	34,292	33,919

[1] Excluding license fee for the Kolába collectorate, which are shown separately this year.

[2] Excluding transit duty in the Panch Máháls, Rs. 15,096.

Opium.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	1	2	3	4	5
Southern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Poona	18,745	17,735	17,241	18,182	19,323
Ahmednagar	7,341	7,879	6,164	5,112	4,693
Sholápur	9,632	6,662	4,086	6,361	5,887
Sátára	6,048	5,913	5,454	4,330	4,151
Kaládgi	633	520	588	482	634
Belgaum	2,763	2,944	2,635	1,700	1,370
Dhárwár	3,621	3,970	4,942	4,230	3,951
Kánára	930	639	485	358	431
Ratnágiri	846	884	963	986	876
Total Southern division ...	50,559	47,146	42,458	41,741	41,316
Sind.					
Kurráchee	20,000	20,965	19,469	18,876	16,437
Haidarábád	28,622	30,247	31,427	31,537	33,730
Shikárpur	6,302	6,174	6,234	6,331	6,319
Total Sind ...	54,924	57,386	57,130	56,744	56,486
Grand Total ...	1,58,265	1,50,725	1,45,075	1,48,780	1,46,731

Changes.

In Bombay there has been a decrease of Rs. 1,130 during the year, which is due to the closing of seven opium-smoking shops. The decrease in the Northern division, on the whole, has been very trifling, being only Rs. 373. The decrease in the Thána collectorate is nominal; the figures for Kolába, which were hitherto included under Thána, having been shown separately this year for the first time, owing to the establishment of a separate account office in the Kolába collectorate. The falling off in the Ahmedábád collectorate is attributable to lower bids in the Ahmedábád and Deesa cantonments. There is, on the other hand, a slight increase in Kaira. Of Rs. 1,318, the total amount, Rs. 1,116 are due to transit dues levied in the Panch Máháls on increased quantities of opium. The remaining Rs. 202 are due to higher bids for the right to sell opium in Nariád. Except in the three collectorates of Poona, Kaládgi, and Kánára, there has in the districts of the Southern division been a general, though slight, falling off. The net decrease is only Rs. 425. In Sind there has been a decrease of Rs. 2,439 in the Kurráchee collectorate and an increase of Rs. 2,193 in Haidarábád. The increase in Haidarábád is due to favourable auction sales. In Kurráchee there has been a steady decline for the last five years.

That opium-smuggling is carried on to a very large extent, is proved by the following statement :—

Excess Payments of Opium Dealers over their Receipts, 1872-77.

Profits.

Year.	Opium Licenses.	Opium purchased.		Price paid by Government.	Price charged to the Licensed Dealers.
1	2	3		4	5
	Rs.	Mds.	s.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	1,03,340	166	30	1,31,781	1,44,634
1873-74	93,339	202	2	1,61,593	1,82,758
1874-75	87,945	134	17	1,03,837	1,14,693
1875-76	92,036	102	3	78,458	88,536
1876-77	90,325	144	25	1,10,424	1,23,997
Total ...	4,66,985	749	37	5,86,093	6,54,618
Average of five years ...	93,397	150	0	1,17,219	1,30,924

From this statement it appears that during the past year the opium license-holders paid for their license fees and for the price of Government opium a total sum of Rs. 2,14,322. At the average selling rate of 2½ tolas for a rupee, their receipts would be Rs. 1,85,120; that is, a loss of Rs. 29,202. Unsatisfactory as this result is, it is an improvement on the returns for 1875, which showed a nominal loss of Rs. 49,916.

Smuggling.

Sixteen cases of opium-smuggling were brought to notice in the town and island of Bombay against seven last year. Of these two were prosecuted successfully before the High Court, and heavy penalties, of Rs. 6,251 in the one case and Rs. 2,575 in the other, were inflicted. The remaining fourteen were tried before the court of petty sessions and the police magistrates. Convictions were obtained in all cases except two. Of these sixteen cases two were discovered by the opium establishment and the rest by the town and railway police. The quantity of opium confiscated was three *mans* and twenty-five *sirs*. This realized on sale by public auction Rs. 2,397, or Rs. 16½ per Indian *sir*. Fifteen *mans* and twenty-seven *sirs* of unclaimed opium, brought to notice by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway police and the assistant opium inspector, realized Rs. 10,241 or Rs. 16¼ per Indian *sir*. The larger portion of this unclaimed opium, together with all the opium confiscated in connection with the cases tried by the High Court as above mentioned, was, with the approval of Government, allowed to be sold for export to China. From the magisterial returns from the collectorates noted in the margin it appears that seventy-three cases of opium-smuggling were brought to notice. In fifty-nine of these the parties were convicted and fined, and in fourteen they were acquitted for want of proof. The quantity of opium confiscated was ten *mans* and twenty-eight *sirs*. The confiscated opium received from the several collectorates for sale in Bombay, eight *mans* and one and half *sirs* in weight, realized Rs. 4,869, or about Rs. 15 per Indian *sir*.

1. Ahmedábád,
2. Kaira.
3. Ahmednagar.
4. Khándesh.
5. Sholápur
6. Poona.
7. Broach.
8. Násik,

The following table shows the opium transactions with the province of Káttywár during the year under report, contrasted with those of the five preceding years. The opium is issued to the province of Káttywár free of pass-fee charges. The accompanying statement shows that, compared with the average of the five preceding years, the sales during 1876 show an advance of fifty *mans*, and the profits an increase from Rs. 55,397 to Rs. 61,823:—

Opium Transactions with Káttywár, 1871-76.

Year.	Málwá Opium.	Cost Price.	Opium sold.	Sale proceeds.	Deduct Expenses.			Gain.
					Original Price.	Agency Charges.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72 ..	400	1,99,180	614½	3,47,531	3,00,414	2,637	3,03,051	44,480
1872-73 ..	700	3,00,552	661¾	3,61,927	3,05,872	2,805	3,08,677	53,250
1873-74 ..	650½	3,05,360	632	3,40,527	2,79,313	2,736	2,82,019	58,478
1874-75 ..	700	3,18,935	671	3,75,490	3,20,388	2,644	3,23,032	52,458
1875-76 ..	650	2,76,604	670	3,56,068	2,85,093	2,658	2,87,751	68,317
Total ..	3,100½	14,00,631	3,249	17,81,543	14,91,080	13,480	15,04,560	2,76,983
Average of five years.	620	2,80,126	650	3,56,309	2,98,216	2,696	3,00,912	55,397
1876-77 ..	650	2,72,954	676½	3,51,301	2,86,811	2,667	2,89,478	61,823

During the year no requisition for opium was received on the Málwa agency from the Administration of the Central Provinces.

SALT.

Three salt works at Umbargám and one in Tárápur have been closed during the year. No new works have been opened. An error has been discovered in Statement II. for previous years, whereby Málwan was shown as containing fifty salt works instead of forty-nine, and Honáwar seventy-four instead of sixty-seven. The statement has now been corrected, and shows the total number of salt works in operation to be 554. In other respects the charge of the department remains unaltered. **Works.**

The revenue collected during the year 1876-77, the fifth year during which the department has been under the control of the Collector of Salt Revenue, amounts to Rs. 1,04,14,303. It falls short of that of 1875-76 by Rs. 9,24,278-9-7, but exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 6,04,811-5-0, and the average collections of the five years ending 1875-76 by Rs. 16,12,182-7-7. The following statement shows, arranged under the principal heads, the receipts of the salt department for 1876-77 in contrast with those of the preceding year :— **Revenue.**

Salt Department Revenue, 1875-77.

	1876-77.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
Salt Revenue.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Duty on exports to Calcutta.	5,68,983 0 0	6,15,782 0 0	....	46,799 0 0
Duty on exports to British Malabar	3,75,871 0 0	13,84,062 0 0	....	10,08,191 0 0
Duty on exports to foreign Malabar	44,859 0 0	2,36,444 0 0	....	1,91,585 0 0
Duty at nominal rates on exports to Malabar ..	3,596 0 0	....	3,596 0 0	....
Inland custom mileage duty	6,50,136 6 6	6,37,150 7 0	12,985 15 6	....
Excise duty on salt for home and inland consumption ..	78,16,508 3 7	75,52,154 2 9	2,64,354 0 10	....
Sea Customs.				
Import duty	49,270 13 10	36,382 2 7	12,888 11 3	....
Export duty	16,007 15 11	27,865 9 9	....	11,857 9 10
Other receipts	7,175 9 3	6,796 6 3	379 3 0	....
Land Customs.				
Import duty	32,383 1 9	29,890 3 5	2,492 14 4	....
Export duty	18,128 13 10	44,847 2 6	....	26,718 4 8
Other receipts	13,120 12 7	13,458 1 7	....	337 5 0
Miscellaneous Receipts.				
Abkári	7,39,677 14 2	6,73,423 10 2	66,254 4 0	....
Provincial	1,777 7 8	1,773 9 11	3 13 9	....
Local funds	76,806 12 11	78,552 1 8	....	1,745 4 9
Total ..	1,04,14,303 0 0	1,13,38,581 0 7	3,62,954 14 8	12,87,233 8 3
			Deduct—increase ..	3,62,954 14 8
			Net decrease ..	9,24,278 9 7

Decrease.

The decrease of Rs. 11,99,776 on exports to Madras is due to the re-introduction, by order of the Government of India, of the system of exportation without prepayment of duty. The decrease of Rs. 46,799 in exports to Calcutta is due to the difficulty of obtaining freight owing to the great demand for vessels to carry grain to the famine districts. There was a good demand in the Calcutta market, and the price of salt in Bombay was low. Towards the end of the season some salt was sent to Calcutta by steamers, a most unusual circumstance. If these items be put on one side, the net increase in the revenue on salt for home and inland consumption amounts to Rs. 3,05,714-6-11, a result which, under the unfavourable circumstances of a serious famine during half the year and deficiency of carriage owing to the pressure of the grain traffic, is not unsatisfactory.

Strength.

The following table shows the strength of the department, the quantities of salt imported by sea and land and removed from salt works, the quantities excised, the quantities issued duty free, and the gross realizations on all accounts during 1876-77, compared with the previous year :—

Year.	Number of supervising officers.	Number of subordinate officers and men.	Number of maunds of Salt dealt with by the department.	Number of maunds of Salt excised or imported by sea and land on payment of duty.	Number of maunds delivered free of duty.	Gross realizations, including Salt Excise, Sea and Land Customs collections, Still-head Duty.
			Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.
1876-77 ..	13	4,636	5,141,519 0	4,829,571 34	311,947 20	1,01,14,303 0 0
1875-76 ..	13	4,563	5,403,718 8	5,341,358 32	62,379 16	1,13,38,581 9 7
Difference ..	—	+73	—262,199 8	—511,766 38	+249,568 4	—9,24,278 9 7

The results of the last five years' administration of the department are exhibited in the following statement :—

Year.	Gross Receipts.						
	Salt.	Sea Customs.	Land Customs.	Abkari.	Provincial Revenue.	Local Funds.	Total Gross Receipts.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1872-73 ..	68,20,098 11 4	75,680 12 3	71,850 2 7	5,77,693 8 0	1,400 15 6	70,458 1 8	76,26,182 3 4
1873-74 ..	72,96,138 11 2	75,080 12 0	69,234 12 0	5,73,475 1 4	1,663 11 5	74,839 3 5	80,90,432 3 4
1874-75 ..	89,90,532 5 5	63,909 5 2	76,478 13 7	6,01,601 5 9	1,475 13 0	75,494 0 1	98,09,491 11 0
1875-76 ..	1,04,25,592 9 9	71,044 2 7	88,195 7 6	6,73,423 10 2	1,773 9 11	78,553 1 8	1,13,38,581 9 7
1876-77 ..	94,59,953 10 1	72,454 7 0	63,632 12 2	7,39,677 14 2	1,777 7 8	76,806 12 11	1,04,14,303 0 0

Year.	Charges.			Net Receipts.	Percentage of Charges on Receipts.
	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total Charge.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1872-73..	5,12,549 2 2	2,09,329 8 8	7,51,878 10 10	68,74,303 8 6	9 13 9
1873-74..	5,51,154 12 8	1,99,964 10 4	7,51,119 7 0	73,39,312 12 4	9 4 6
1874-75..	6,17,313 2 10	2,37,352 5 0	8,54,665 7 10	89,54,826 3 2	8 11 5
1875-76..	6,27,882 4 10	2,81,113 3 11	9,08,995 8 9	1,04,29,586 0 10	8 0 3
1876-77..	6,25,553 6 9	2,65,966 15 5	8,91,520 6 2	95,22,782 9 10	8 8 11

The percentage of charges on receipts is higher this year in consequence of the reduction of the realizations of the department, owing to the re-introduction of the system of exportation to Madras without prepayment of duty. The salt department continues to pay for the whole coast-guard and frontier preventive service, which helps to protect the Bombay customs and opium revenues as well as those proper to the department.

Charges.

The gross expenditure in 1876-77 amounted to Rs. 9,23,331-12-6 against Rs. 9,40,809-14-5 in 1875-76, showing a decrease of Rs. 17,478-1-11.

Free export.

The chief event of the year has been the temporary re-introduction of the system of exportation to Madras without prepayment of duty. The system remained in force from the 21st August 1876 to the 16th March 1877. During this brief period it did not work well. It caused a rise in the price of salt supplied to the Government depôts on the western coast of Madras, and occasioned considerable complication of accounts; but as the question has at length been finally settled in accordance with the views of the Government of Bombay, it seems unnecessary to dwell longer on the subject. It is worthy of note that a good deal of salt, on which full duty had been prepaid, was exported to Madras districts, *on private account*, during the period in question.

The famine.

The wide-spread scarcity of food-grains in the Deccan and Southern Márátha districts unfavourably affected the salt revenue byengrossing for the grain traffic the means of conveyance ordinarily available for the transport of salt. As already remarked, the deliveries for home and inland consumption have again increased, the fall being confined to the sea-borne trade. The increase in the deliveries for home and inland consumption is due (1) to greater demand for Barágara salt from Khárághora for the Central Provinces and for local use; (2) to large sales from the Balsár salt works to replace salt formerly smuggled from Daman, the supply of which has been cut off by the preventive establishment recently sanctioned for guarding the frontier; and (3) to a very marked increase, amounting altogether to 156,653 Indian maunds, in the removals from Bassein and Ghorbandar, which may, in part at any rate, be attributed to the additional facilities afforded to merchants in the provision of a commodious wharf at Bhynder, and the extension of the railwaky siding to within a few yards of the landing place.

His Highness the Máhárája Holkar has availed himself of the privilege, sanctioned by the Government of India and referred to in last year's report, of being supplied with Baragára at the rate of Rs. 2-4-0 per maund, delivered at the terminus of the Indor state railway, to the extent of 17,500 maunds only. The cause of this small demand probably is that His Highness has fixed too high a selling price, and so lost the advantage he might have obtained by selling large quantities at a low margin of profit. This seems the more likely from the circumstance that an appreciable quantity of salt has this year been exported from Khárághora to Choral Chowky on payment of full duty.

Collections.

The gross salt revenue collections of the year under report amount to Rs. 94,59,953-10-1, falling short of those of the previous year by Rs. 9,65,638-15-8, exceeding those of 1874-75 by Rs. 4,69,421-4-8, and the average of the four years ending 1875-76 by Rs. 22,70,633-8-6.

The following table shows the details of salt revenue collections for the last five years :—

Salt Revenue Collections, 1875-76 and 1876-77.

	1876-77.	1875-76.	Average of four years, ending 1875-76.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Excise duty on permits issued (excepting duty levied on salt exported to Calcutta and the Malabar Coast) ..	73,83,234 1 9	70,63,777 0 1	66,68,638 13 0
2. Excise duty on excesses discovered on examination of despatches at preventive stations and on reweighment at places of import	1,395 1 1	1,275 0 8	3 048 5 8
3. Excise duty on exports to Calcutta ..	5,68,983 0 0	6,15,782 0 0	....
4. Do. do. British Malabar.	3,75,871 0 0	13,84,062 0 0	....
5. Do. do. Foreign do. ..	44,859 0 0	2,36,444 0 0	....
6. Do. do. to British and Foreign Malabar at nominal rates..	8,589 7 3	3,770 15 6	14,985 6 8
7. Differential duty on excess deficiencies on shipments of salt free and at nominal rates	....	6,881 3 4	73,700 15 8
8. Inland customs mileage duty	6,50,136 0 6	6,37,150 7 0	....
9. Duty on importations by sea	68,821 9 10	94,473 12 0	96,069 5 3
10. Do. do. by land	2,46,313 1 8	2,31,770 6 2	2,23,999 15 8
11. Ground rent	27,880 8 7	33,971 3 11	29,088 0 4
12. Farms of Government salt works	29,828 8 0	30,128 10 8	28,703 2 0
13. Proprietary right of Government in certain salt works	38,536 8 9	38,090 6 8	38,594 11 2
14. Recoveries from Shilotrees on account of survey of their salt works	....	518 9 6	....
15. Sale proceeds of confiscations	....	292 5 3	8,290 11 4
16. Forfeitures	....	....	....
17. Payments by Shilotrees of cost of establishments employed to watch their works	3,097 13 10	2,859 4 7	2,993 8 7
18. Miscellaneous	2,407 6 10	1,345 4 5	1,207 7 3
19. Contribution from port funds towards cost of coast-guard establishments ..	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	....
20. Contribution from general fund towards cost of new boats	....	33,000 0 0	....
Total ..	94,59,953 10 1	1,04,25,592 9 9	71,89,320 1 7

The increase in the first item is due to larger licit removals of salt chiefly for home consumption. The causes of the decrease in the realizations on exports to Calcutta and the Malabar coast have been already explained. With the re-establishment of the prepayment system and the introduction of the Excise Act into the districts of Malabar and South Kánára, as now ordered, an improvement in the exports to that part of the country may be looked for.

The decrease in differential duty on excess deficiences on shipments of salt free and at nominal rates is due to the fact that no collections were made on this account in 1876-77, as the duty leviable on deficiencies found in cargoes of salt for the Malabar coast was recovered by the Madras Government.

The decrease in the item of duty on importations by sea occurred in the Honáwar and Ankola sub-divisions. It is due to the

demand for freight for cargoes of grain for the famine districts, and has been accompanied by larger removals from the salt works in Honáwar as well as by increased importations by land across the Goa frontier.

The increase in importations by land is due partly to the cause referred to in the preceding paragraph and partly to larger licit importations across the Daman frontier.

Produce.

The following table shows the gross totals of the stock account for the last five years, and the average total for the five years ending 1875-76 :—

Year.	Stock on hand at the commencement of the year.	Manufactured during the year.	Removed during the year.		Loss and wastage.	Percentage of loss on stock.	Stock on hand at the close of the year.
			On payment of full duty.	Duty free or on payment of nominal duty.			
	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.		Mds. s.
1876-77 ..	2,831,558 9	7,391,675 12	4,654,848 7	311,047 20	618,252 8	6·04	4,638,185 26
1875-76 ..	4,895,872 39	4,608,612 12	5,161,345 15	62,379 16	1,449,202 11	15·24	2,831,558 9
1874-75 ..	3,507,055 23	7,398,937 6	4,299,000 17	1,104,711 20	606,407 33	5·56	4,895,872 39
1873-74 ..	2,434,785 30	7,051,211 10	3,744,916 8	1,752,178 0	481,847 9	5·8	3,507,055 23
1872-73 ..	967,910 2	7,501,974 20	3,496,150 27	2,238,125 20	700,822 25	7·90	2,434,785 30
1871-72 ..	3,159,475 11	4,353,022 34	3,280,392 24	1,502,045 20	4,762,149 39	23·45	967,610 2
Average of five years ending 1875-76. ..	2,993,019 37	6,262,749 24	3,996,361 2	1,331,887 39	1,000,085 39	11·44	2,927,376 20

Loss and wastage.

The quantity of salt manufactured during 1876-77 exceeds the produce of 1875-76 by 2,783,063 maunds, and the average of the preceding five years by 1,128,923 maunds. Stocks have now been fully brought up to the average maintained previous to the strike among the Konkan salt-makers, by which they were temporarily reduced, and the price of salt continues very low. The quantity of salt written off on account of loss and wastage during 1876-77 amounts to 618,252 Indian maunds, or about 6·04 per cent of the stock. This rate of wastage is below the average, and may be attributed to the lightness of the monsoon, and in part also to greater exertions on the part of sir-kárkuns in charge of salt works for the proper thatching and protection of the salt during the rains.

Bárágara.

The sales of Bárágara in 1876-77 amounted to Indian maunds 830,793 against Indian maunds 805,199 in 1875-76 and 668,815 in 1874-75.

Sale of Bárágara.

	1875-76.				1876-77.			
	For local consumption.	For consignment by railway to Central Provinces.	For export to Málwa and Rajputána.	Total.	For local consumption.	For consignment by railway to Central Provinces.	For export to Málwa and Rajputána.	Total.
Khárághora	101,634	270,589	7,487	379,701	126,596	317,475	19,649	463,720
Ahmedábád depôt ..	117,539	2,310	33,249	153,098	115,494	..	25,635	141,129
Broach do. ..	31,245	..	..	31,245	24,834	..	..	24,834
Surat do. ..	18,960	..	747	19,707	9,232	..	1,240	10,472
Contractor	213,759	..	7,689	221,448	185,364	..	5,274	190,638
	483,137	272,890	49,172	805,199	461,520	317,475	51,798	830,793

Development. The following table shows the total issues at the Run salt works for six years. There is an increase in every year, notwithstanding that exports to Málwa have dwindled down from over a lakh of maunds annually to a very small quantity. It will also be noted that issues in 1876-77, the first year of complete concentration of the Run salt works at Khárághora, have been about double those of 1871-72, the last year of the old system :—

Khárághora Outturn, 1871-72 to 1876-77.

Years.	Full duty.	Nominal duty.	Free.	Reduced rate to H. H. Holkar.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72	3,96,721	50,828	681	...	4,48,230
1872-73	4,94,694	73,758	1,031	...	5,69,483
1873-74	5,38,026	70,684	1,382	...	6,10,092
1874-75	5,99,550	68,915	350	...	6,68,815
1875-76	7,43,792	60,335	1,072	...	8,05,199
1876-77	7,32,734	79,177	1,382	17,500	8,30,793

The increase in sales for home consumption has occurred chiefly in Ahmedábád, the Gáekwár's districts, and the districts under the Pálanpur agency, and is due to diminished smuggling. The increase would have been more marked but for a large falling off in removals for the Panch Máháls, which is explained partly by over-trading in the previous year, whereby large stocks had accumulated at the principal marts, but principally by a failure of cereals and lateness in the crops generally. The carriage which conveys maura, oil-seeds, and grain from the Panch Máháls to the railway, brings return loads of salt. Since the close of the financial year there has been a marked improvement in the trade to this district. The Central Provinces account for the largest part of the increase, having drawn 44,585 Indian maunds more than in the previous year. Of the 317,475 Indian maunds sent this year to

those provinces, 283,665 went east of Ráver and 33,810 east of Nárgaon. The development of the demand for Bárágara in Nágpur is noticeable. In 1873-74 only 150 maunds went to Nágpur. In 1874-75 that district took 7,500 Indian maunds, in 1875-76, 22,590 Indian maunds, and in 1876-77, 33,810 Indian maunds The sales for Málwa have increased by no more than 2,626 maunds, notwithstanding that 17,500 were supplied to the Máhárája Holkar at Choral Chowky at a reduced rate of duty. The projected railway extension to Godhra is likely, if carried out, to benefit this trade.

Ahmedábád depôt sales.

The sales at the Ahmedábád depôt are less this year by nearly 12,000 Indian maunds. The decrease has occurred in removals for Málwa and the Panch Máháls, as already noticed, and has been only partially made up by larger sales for the Ahmedábád collectorate and the adjacent Gáckwár territory. The sales at the Broach and Surat depôts have decreased this year by 15,646 Indian maunds. The falling off is due partly to the continued unpopularity of Bárágara, and partly to the failure of the mango crop in 1876. Much salt is used in the preparation of the mango pickles, which form an important part of the food of these districts. The contractors' sales show a decrease of 30,810 Indian maunds, of which no less than 26,628 are attributable to less removals for the Panch Máháls, a falling off which has already been referred to.

The season.

At the Khárághora works manufacture commenced on the 1st October 1876 and ended on the 31st March following. The salt is of very good quality, and, having been under brine for a period of five months, it is more than ordinarily compact and hard, and bears travelling well. Storage from the Agur began on the 24th March and finished on the 25th April, an unusually short time, which shows that the establishment worked hard, and deserves credit. The total crop was 893,997 Indian maunds, of which 402,450 were stored in the shed, 406,555 were heaped outside the shed, 39,766 were sold direct from the Agur, and 45,226 Indian maunds were forwarded direct from the Agur to the depôt at Ahmedábád. It will be noticed that the year's sales (830,793 Indian maunds) fall very little short of the year's produce (893,997 Indian maunds,) and, in view of the continued rise in the demand for Bárágara, it seems probable that a second large work in the Run may have to be opened at no distant date. The crop this year wholly escaped damage from both dust-storms and 'raich'; the precautions of draining and drying the pans after two months' working, as referred to in last year's report, having again been resorted to with complete success.

New village.

There is not much to notice in connection with the new village. The season has, on the whole, been a healthy one; there has been no crime, and the Agrias have continued to behave well. The bad water-supply is still the great difficulty. Government are aware of the vital importance to the prosperity of the place of good drinking-water, and it is hoped that before long some satisfactory measure may be adopted for improving the supply. No fewer than 47,000 head of cattle visited the main stores for salt in the course of the year, all of which had to be driven some miles to be watered during each

day of their stay. The advances made to Agrias for the maintenance of themselves and their families during the manufacturing season amounted to Rs. 6,242-10-8.

Smuggling.

The following table contrasts the results of the last three years' administration in respect to salt-smuggling cases :—

Salt-smuggling, 1873-74 to 1876-77.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.					Percentage of Convictions on Number of Persons sent up for trial.	Total estimated Value of confiscations.
		Arrested.	Released by the Department.	Sent up for trial before a Magistrate.	Convicted by the Magistrate.	Acquitted by the Magistrate.		
Northern Division.								
1873-74	949	459	17	412	409	33	92	6,555
1874-75	749	552	23	529	494	36	93	14,817
1875-76	607	559	9	550	493	57	90	9,898
1876-77	427	416	9	407	370	37	90·90	3,331
Southern Division.								
1873-74	352	496	22	474	366	108	77	1,098
1874-75	465	698	24	674	472	202	70	1,578
1875-76	511	751	20	731	558	173	76	2,526
1876-77	482	669	33	636	490	146	77	1,678
Total.								
1873-74	1,301	955	39	916	775	141	84	7,653
1874-75	1,214	1,250	47	1,203	966	238	80	16,395
1875-76	1,118	1,310	29	1,281	1,051	230	82	12,424
1876-77	909	1,085	42	1,043	860	183	82·45	5,009

The number of cases is again considerably smaller, while the proportion of arrests to cases remains about the same as in last year. The percentage of convictions on the total number of persons sent up to the Magistrates is 82·27, almost exactly the same as last year. No serious affrays with smugglers took place.

EXCISE.

The following table shows the number of gallons excised and the duty realized at the distilleries managed by the Salt Department during each of the last five years:—

Names of Distilleries.	1876-77.					1875-76.					1874-75.				
	Gallons.	Amount of Duty.				Gallons.	Amount of Duty.				Gallons.	Amount of Duty.			
		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.	
Uran	459,426·4	7,16,144	8	9		613,708	6,60,801	5	2		585,503	5,96,109	6	10	
Bhándup..	14,347	20,677	7	10		6,879	6,879	0	0		4,237	3,889	2	4	
Chembar..	718	1,443	1	4		3,513	3,513	0	8		..	....			
Total	474,491·4	7,38,265	1	11		624,100	6,71,197	5	10		589,740	5,99,998	0	2	

Names of Distilleries.	1873-74.					1872-73.				
	Gallons.	Amount of Duty.				Gallons.	Amount of Duty.			
		Rs.	a.	p			Rs.	a.	p.	
Uran	541,149·2	5,67,754	14	7		564,525	5,64,525	0	0	
Bhándup	3,496	3,496	4	3		13,168·2	13,168	8	0	
Chembar	1,133	1,138	1	9		..	....			
Total ..	545,778·2	5,72,384	4	7		577,693·2	5,77,693	8	0	

The realizations on this item, therefore, show an increase of Rs. 67,067-12-1 over those of the preceding year. This is owing to the still-head duty having been raised from one rupee to one rupee and twelve annas per gallon, in accordance with the desire of the Government of India that the duty on home-made and foreign imported spirits should, as far as possible, be assimilated. The tree tax was at the same time raised from Rs. 7 to Rs. 9. These measures were followed by a strike both of the Bombay toddy drawers and of the Uran distillers; and no liquor was exported from Uran from the 1st August to the 22nd October last. Five distilleries have been closed, owing to heavy losses sustained by the proprietors. As the subject of equally taxing the spirits made at Uran and Bombay is an extremely complicated and difficult one, a committee

Increased collections.

was appointed by Government to consider and report on certain questions connected with it. The matter is still under the consideration of Government, and it is unnecessary to refer further to it here. The number of gallons which paid still-head duty is 149,609 less than last year. It may also be added that part of the increase of revenue is owing to greater care in gauging on the part of the Uran establishment, as duty for excess strength has been recovered on more liquor proportionately than in former years.

Excise.

The question of the better protection of the *abkári* revenue in the Presidency is still under the consideration of Government. Eight statistical returns prescribed by the Government of India, regarding the incidence of the duty levied upon the consumption of spirit, fermented liquors, and drugs, filled up so far as the circumstances permit, are attached to this report. From the Accountant General's figures it appears that the actual excise revenue collected in 1876-77 amounted to Rs. 40,42,166, compared with Rs. 39,75,281 in 1875-76.

STAMPS.

The returns show a fall of Rs. 2,55,589 in the receipts from stamps :— **Receipts.**

Stamp Revenue, 1875-77.

	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income under General Stamp Act ...	18,11,052	18,09,527	...	1,525
Income under Court Fees Act ...	28,57,163	26,03,099	...	2,54,064
Total ...	46,68,215	44,12,626	...	2,55,589
Charges	5,31,449	2,20,170	...	3,11,279
Net Income ...	41,36,766	41,92,456	55,690	...

An examination of this statement would seem to show that on account of a saving in charges, in spite of the fall in receipts, the net revenue shows an increase. But this fall in charges from Rs. 5,31,449 to Rs. 2,20,170, or more than fifty per cent., is nominal, the result of the transfer to a separate account of charges on account of the process-serving establishment.

The decrease in foreign bill stamp receipts rises to 21·6 per cent. The fall was most marked in the city of Bombay. In Ahmednagar and Násik, probably, owing to the brisk trade in grain, there was an increase. India revenue and share stamps also fell, the decrease being equal to 5·9 per cent. In Bombay it was 21·7 per cent, and in Aden eighteen per cent. The decline in Bombay was probably due to smaller transfers of mill and other shares. In Aden the cause was the introduction of special stamps. Stamp receipts for *hundis*, or native bills of exchange, also decreased, but to a small extent, the average percentage being but 0·5. In other general stamps there was a decase of 5·6 per cent. The gross receipts from bi-colour and denoted stamps were Rs. 13,88,128, and from court-fee stamps Rs. 25,96,346 against Rs. 13,69,918 and Rs. 28,51,511, respectively, in 1875-76. The reduction in court-fee stamps was due to diminished litigation. **Decrease.**

The value of stamps sold for cash throughout the Presidency is as follows :— **Realizations.**

General Stamps	Rs.	17,86,888
Court Fee Stamps	„	25,96,346
Total ...	„	43,83,234

thus showing that a little less than three-fifths of the stamps sold are court-fee stamps, and a little over two-fifths general stamps.

The realizations of stamp duty and penalties by civil courts and collectors on unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents were Rs. 19,404 against Rs. 19,079, or an increase of Rs. 325. Realizations from stamp duty and adjudication fees, under Section 39 of the General Stamp Act, were Rs. 2,878, contrasted with Rs. 3,026 in 1875-76; of this sum Rs. 2,702 were realized in the Presidency town alone. Realizations of stamp duty in pauper suits amounted to Rs. 6,753, compared with Rs. 5,651 in the previous year, Rs. 29-8-6 were obtained as cost of the new stamped paper granted in lieu of spoiled stamps. Other miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 326.

Charges.

The charges show a very considerable decrease, being this year Rs. 2,20,170, compared to Rs. 5,31,448 in 1875-76, or 5 per cent, against 11·3 in 1875-76 on gross income. The causes of this have been already stated. Under the different heads there has been a decrease of Rs. 3,815 on account of discount; but refunds amounted to Rs. 7,219, more than in the previous year; while under miscellaneous charges, process-serving establishments, and one-third salary of the Registrar-General and Inspector of Stamps, there was a decrease of Rs. 3,14,681.

Stamp vendors are again more numerous than they were last year, being 1,123 compared with 1,104.

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

The result of the Provincial Services transactions for the year 1876-77 is as shown in the margin, a surplus of Rs. 11,92,141 at the close of the year. But the whole of the public works expenditure incurred in the public works department, on account of the famine, remains to be adjusted.

	Rs.
Actual balance on 1st April 1876	13,82,958
Actual receipts during the year 1876-77, including the allotment from Imperial revenues and debt accounts	1,12,26,867
	1,26,09,825
Deduct— Expenditure during the above year, inclusive of debt accounts	1,14,17,684
Balance on 31st March 1877	11,92,141

Bombay Provincial Services Receipts, 1875-77.

Heads of Revenue.	Actual Income.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1875-76.	1876-77.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Allotment from general revenue	98,22,335	98,14,753	...	7,582
2. Jails	2,67,954	2,56,572	...	11,382
3. Registration	2,30,907	2,57,059	26,152	...
4. Police	4,15,356	1,35,084	...	2,80,272
5. Education	1,96,576	2,04,194	7,618	...
6. Medical	96,456	98,645	2,189	...
7. Printing	42,907	44,742	1,835	...
8. Miscellaneous	57,470	43,295	...	14,175
9. Allotment from local funds	2,000	...	...	2,000
10. Public works	76,606	68,564	...	8,042
Total ...	1,12,08,567	1,09,22,908	37,794	3,23,453

Bombay Provincial Services Expenditure, 1875-77.

Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure. 1875-76.	Actual Expenditure. 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds	7,683	11,352	3,669	...
2. Jails...	7,98,285	8,16,052	17,769	...
3. Registration	2,28,686	2,44,064	15,378	...
4. Police	40,37,858	38,94,641	...	14,327
5. Education	10,02,201	9,63,664	...	38,537
6. Medical	8,88,087	9,03,266	15,179	...
7. Printing	2,23,060	2,47,143	24,083	...
8. Marine	...	804	804	...
9. Minor establishments ...	1,56,414	1,56,142	...	272
10. Office-rent, rates and taxes.	1,98,113	1,83,922	...	14,191
11. Miscellaneous	1,32,245	2,55,993	1,23,748	...
12. Allotment to local funds ...	3,80,906	3,79,060	...	1,846
13. Public works	33,45,139	31,88,152	...	1,56,987
Total ...	1,13,98,675	1,12,44,255	2,00,630	3,55,050

The following are the explanations of the increase and decrease on comparing the actuals for 1876-77 with those for 1875-76:—

Allotment from General Revenues. Decrease Rs. 7,582.—This decrease is due to several additions and deductions sanctioned by the Government of India.

Jails. Decrease Rs. 11,382.—There is an increase of Rs. 4,824 on account of jail manufactures, and of Rs. 3,069 on account of recovery of transportation and jail charges from native states and colonial governments. The revenue under this head has also increased by Rs. 1,358 the amount of the receipts of the jail press during the year under report, the accounts of the press having been transferred from "Printing," under which they appeared in 1875-76, to "Jails." On the other hand, there is a decrease of Rs. 12,661 on account of hire of convicts, and of Rs. 7,972 on account of miscellaneous receipts for extra-mural convict labour. The result, therefore, is a net decrease of nearly 11⅓ thousand rupees.

Registration. Increase Rs. 26,152.—Of this amount Rs. 3,441 represent an increase in the realizations of registration fees, and Rs. 3,654 an increase in the miscellaneous receipts of the registration department, including penalties. The remaining Rs. 19,057 are the receipts during the year of the revenue record-room, the accounts of which have been transferred to this head from "Miscellaneous," under which they appeared in 1875-76.

Police. Decrease Rs. 2,80,272.—This decrease is due principally to the abolition of the practice which had hitherto prevailed of making nominal adjustments in the books on account of the pay of the police supplied to public departments, municipalities, railway, and other companies. The pay of these men is not, it may be mentioned, disbursed by the treasury officers, but by the superintendents of police, who receive it direct from the persons under whom the men happen to be employed.

Education. Increase Rs. 7,618.—There is a decrease of Rs. 5,962 due to certificate fees having been transferred to "Miscellaneous," and of Rs. 85 due to the sale proceeds of the book depôt in Sind having been transferred to a separate banking account. Again, popular contributions have decreased to the extent of Rs. 3,887. On the other hand, school fees have increased by Rs. 7,589, college fees by Rs. 268, the interest of funded capital by Rs. 580, municipal contributions by Rs. 1,558, and fines by Rs. 101; miscellaneous educational receipts have also increased by Rs. 7,456, the increase being due to a debit of Rs. 8,057, which was erroneously made against the provincial services in former years, having been written back to the Haidarábád local funds. The result of the fluctuations is a net increase of Rs. 7,618, as already stated.

Medical. Increase Rs. 2,189.—There is an increase of Rs. 1,650 on account of contributions, of Rs. 746 on account of fees from paying patients in lunatic asylums, of Rs. 1,259 on account of miscellaneous medical receipts, of Rs. 267 on account of the value of stores returned to the military department, and of Rs. 598 on account of realizations from garden produce and from articles manufactured in lunatic asylums, or a total increase of Rs. 4,520. From this, however, must be deducted a decrease of Rs. 290 on account of medical college fees, of Rs. 962 on account of interest on funded capital, of Rs. 513 on account of fees from paying patients in Government hospitals, and of Rs. 566 on account of the value of medicines sold by civil surgeons: total Rs. 2,331. The result is a net increase of Rs. 2,189.

Printing. Increase Rs. 1,835.—There is a decrease of Rs. 1,929 due to the transfer of the jail press receipts to "Jails." The sale proceeds of acts and regulations not being shown in the books under a separate head in 1876-77, as heretofore, but classified under each press under the minor heads "Sales of Gazettes and other Publications" and "Other Press Receipts," there is a nominal decrease on this account of Rs. 5,988. The receipts of the Commissioner in Sind's press have fallen short of last year by Rs. 1,044, and miscellaneous printing receipts by Rs. 709. There is thus a total decrease of Rs. 9,670, against which must be placed an increase of Rs. 515 on account of the High Court printing press, and of Rs. 10,990 on account of a large adjustment of the sale proceeds of law reports, and the arrears of printing work executed by the Government Central Press for the military department.

Miscellaneous. Decrease Rs. 14,175.—Certificate fees having been transferred from "Education" to this head, there is an increase of Rs. 7,479 on that account. On the other hand, the rent of civil buildings having been transferred to "Public Works," there is a decrease on that account of Rs. 533, and the revenue record-room receipts having been transferred to "Registration," there is another decrease of Rs. 10,753. Again the receipts on the following accounts show a decrease: fees for masonry graves and monuments (Rs. 1,006), fees for stamping weights and measures (Rs. 107), botanical gardens (Rs. 304), model farms (Rs.

1,174), sale proceeds of old records (Rs. 3,817), other heads (Rs. 1,255). The receipts under fees for inspecting and copying accounts also show a decrease of Rs. 2,705, mainly due to the adjustment of an old error.

Allotment from Local Funds. Decrease Rs. 2,000.—This decrease is due to the contribution from the local funds to the leper hospital at Ratnágiri having been transferred to "Medical," under which head the expenses of the hospital are debited in the accounts.

Public Works. Decrease Rs. 8,042.—There is a decrease under rents of buildings and lands (Rs. 1,553), fines, refunds, and sales of materials (Rs. 2,583), sales of buildings and land (Rs. 3,870), and miscellaneous (Rs. 4,722); total Rs. 12,728. On the other hand, there is an increase of Rs. 120 on account of sale of produce, and of Rs. 4,566 on account of sale of tools and plant, so that, on the whole, there is a net decrease of some eight thousand rupees, as already stated.

Expenditure. Explanations of the differences between the actuals of 1876-77 and those of the preceding year are as follows:—

Refunds. Increase Rs. 3,669.—There is a decrease on the following accounts: jails, Rs. 2,153; police, Rs. 131; education, Rs. 116; and public works, Rs. 642: total Rs. 3,042. Against this there is an increase of Rs. 2,455 on account of the registration department, of Rs. 2,002 on account of the medical department, of Rs. 461 on account of printing, and of Rs. 1,793 on account of miscellaneous refunds. This last increase is chiefly due to an adjustment of Rs. 2,089, the profits of the Lahej garden for 1875-76, to the credit of the military department. The increase in the refunds on account of the medical department was due principally to a refund to the Bombay municipality of Rs. 2,106, the difference between the municipal contribution towards the expenses of the Gokaldás Tejpál hospital and the actual expenditure on that instititution during 1874-75.

Jails. Increase Rs. 17,769.—There is a decrease on the following accounts:—Common jail, Bombay, chiefly under rations and jail manufactures, Rs. 2,158; Yeroda central jail, Rs. 18,674; charges for prisoners under trial at the Presidency town, Rs. 567; charges for transportation of convicts, Rs. 3,220; total Rs. 24,619. The large decrease on account of the central jail is chiefly due to the circumstance that in 1875-76 the central jail expenses were greatly swelled by the adjustment of the military pay, from December 1872 to January 1875, of Dr. Wiche, the officer in medical charge of the jail. The items of increase, Rs. 7,785, under district jails, and Rs. 9,672 under lock-ups are chiefly on account of rations; Rs. 1,848 under inspection and general superintendence, and Rs. 345 under civil jails, chiefly on account of establishments; Rs. 1,765 under house of correction, chiefly on account of jail manufactures; Rs. 6,549 under subordinate district jails, chiefly on account of establishment and rations. Besides the maintenance charges of the boys in the Sassoon reformatory institution

having been transferred to this head from "Education," and the jail press charges from "Printing," Rs. 13,665 on account of the former, and Rs. 759 on account of the latter, have been debited under jails in 1876-77. Altogether, therefore, the increase amounts to Rs. 42,388; and, if we deduct from this sum the decrease of Rs. 24,619 shown above, we find that there is a net decrease under jails of Rs. 17,769.

Registration. Increase Rs. 15,378.—The revenue record-room accounts having been transferred to this head from miscellaneous, the expenses of the room during 1876-77, Rs. 7,460 go to form a part of the increase. The rest of the increase is due principally to the payment of arrears of salary.

Police. Decrease Rs. 1,43,217.—The practice of making a nominal adjustment in the books, on account of the pay of the police supplied to public departments, having been abandoned, as already stated, the police expenditure shows a decrease on this account of Rs. 2,52,988. The expenses of the village police maintained under Act VII. of 1867 are less this year by Rs. 6,439, and those of the Bombay city police by Rs. 465. There is, thus, a total decrease of Rs. 2,59,892, from which must be deducted Rs. 1,16,675 on account of increase under other items, chiefly the following: allowances to heads of village police and watchmen, increase Rs. 21,076; grants in land and villages to heads of village police, increase Rs. 18,721; grain compensation to village police in the famine districts, increase Rs. 18,334; and salaries, accoutrements of the district executive force, increase Rs. 54,713.

Education. Decrease Rs. 38,537.—There is an increase of Rs. 18,752 on various accounts, as follows:—Elphinstone college, Rs. 3,669; Deccan college, Rs. 5,974; normal schools and training colleges, Rs. 1,038; grants-in-aid to schools under the system of payment by results, Rs. 6,936; other heads, Rs. 1,135. On the other hand, there is a decrease of Rs. 57,289, which is thus accounted for: Rs. 5,656 under inspection, chiefly on account of salaries of inspectors; Rs. 7,878 under middle class schools, due to a revision of establishments; Rs. 1,131 under scholarships and prizes; Rs. 780 under book depôts, chiefly on account of revision of establishments; Rs. 20,247 under grants-in-aid for school buildings; Rs. 1,200 under allowances to educational institutions, due to the discontinuance of the contribution to the Alexandra institution, Bombay; Rs. 12,930 under maintenance charges of boys of the Sassoon reformatory institution, the charges in question having, as already stated, been transferred to jails; and Rs. 7,467 under various other heads. On the whole, therefore, there is a net decrease of about Rs. 38,500.

Medical. Increase Rs. 15,179.—There is a decrease of Rs. 9,352 on account of the sanitation and vaccination departments, due to these two departments having been amalgamated; a decrease of Rs. 1,426 on account of the Gokaldás Tejpál hospital, chiefly under diet and clothing; and a decrease of Rs. 1,519 on other accounts—total Rs. 12,297. On the other hand there is an increase of Rs. 27,476, made up of Rs. 3,005 on account of the Grant medical college, chiefly due to increased expenditure

under scholarships, stipends, chemicals and instruments; Rs. 8,169 on account of the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái hospital; Rs. 2,961 on account of the European general hospital at Bombay; and Rs. 4,326 on account of lunatic asylums, chiefly due to increased expenses on diet and clothing; Rs. 7,159 on account of hospitals and dispensaries in the mofussil; and Rs. 1,856 on other accounts. On the whole, therefore, there is a net increase of nearly Rs. 15,200.

Printing. Increase Rs. 24,083.—There is a decrease of Rs. 1,563 due to the jail press accounts having been transferred to jails; while, on the other hand, there is an increase of Rs. 23,644 on account of the Government Central Press at Bombay, and of Rs. 2,002 on other accounts; so that the result is a net increase of about Rs. 24,000.

Marine. Increase Rs. 804.—This increase is on account of the establishment and other charges of the marine branch of the office of the Deputy Surgeon-General, Presidency division, which have been transferred from minor establishments to this head.

Minor Establishments. Decrease Rs. 272.—This is a trifling decrease which calls for no special remark.

Office Rent, Rates and Taxes. Decrease Rs. 14,191.—This decrease is due to the fact that the expenses of 1875-76 were greatly swelled by the payment of certain arrears of water-rate.

Miscellaneous. Increase Rs. 1,23,748.—In the accounts of 1875-76 an adjustment of Rs. 50,000 was made against provincial revenues (subsequently to the publication of the last report) on account of the expenditure incurred in connection with the Ahmedábád floods, and in 1876-77 a further adjustment of Rs. 2,03,540 was made on the same account; so that there is an increase this year of Rs. 1,53,540 under adjustments on account of the floods. On the other hand there is a decrease of Rs. 29,792. There is no sum in the accounts of 1876-77 to correspond to the Rs. 12,500 paid to the officers and men of the Bombay police on account of their praiseworthy conduct during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Bombay. The revenue record-room accounts having been transferred to registration, no charges for the improvements of revenue records appear under miscellaneous in 1876-77 as they did in the preceding year, so that there is a decrease on this account of Rs. 4,250. There are also various other items of decrease, amounting altogether to Rs. 13,042. The result of all these fluctuations is a net increase of nearly Rs. 1¼ lakh.

Allotment of Local Funds. Decrease Rs. 1,846.—This decrease is chiefly due to a smaller allotment having been made to district educational funds.

Public Works. Decrease Rs. 1,56,987.—There is a decrease of Rs. 1,48,219 on account of the expenditure by public works officers; also a decrease of Rs. 8,768 on account of the expenditure by civil officers on petty construction and repairs. The total decrease, therefore, amounts to more than 1½ lakh of rupees, as already stated.

LOCAL FUNDS.

The receipts and expenditure in connection with the several classes of local funds are shown in the following statements:— Result.

Local Funds Receipts, 1875-77.

Head.	Receipts. 1875-76.	Receipts. 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District road fund	25,22,333	22,04,894	...	3,17,439
Bária tribute fund	54,102	29,296	...	24,806
Esplanade fee fund	1,00,506	38,107	...	62,399
Káttywár institution fund... ...	14,877	...	...	14,877
Cotton improvement fund	1,43,165	1,43,999	834	...
Infanticide fund	5,285	3,821	...	1,464
Káttywár *Mohosali* fund	3,693	...	...	3,693
,, police fund	345	...	...	345
,, *Rájasthánic* court fund...	7,200	...	...	7,200
Station improvement fund... ...	93,121	32,881	...	60,240
Indus conservancy fund	48,341	57,744	9,403	...
Dispensary	10,199	6,280	...	3,919
Port funds	2,56,029	2,52,169	...	3,860
Cantonment fund	84,099	99,517	15,418	..
Public works tolls	5,32,721	5,57,959	25,238	..
District educational fund	12,65,284	10,73,310	...	1,91,974
College and school funds	10,824	12,402	1,578	...
Scholarship and prize funds ...	12,602	13,155	553	...
Minor funds	76,082	72,008	...	4,074
	52,40,808	45,97,542	53,024	6,96,290

Local Funds Expenditure, 1875-77.

Head.	Expenditure. 1875-76.	Expenditure. 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District road fund	27,55,842	28,18,936	63,094	...
Bária tribute fund	48,693	31,403	...	17,290
Esplanade fee fund	65,336	67,689	2,353	...
Káttywár institution fund... ...	75,529	...	...	75,529
Cotton improvement fund	1,32,863	1,47,955	15,092	...
Infanticide fund	21,180	14,897	...	6,283
Káttywár *Mohosali* fund	43,692	...	...	43,692
,, police fund	18,137	...	...	18,137
,, *Rájasthánic* court fund...	20,090	...	...	20,090
Station improvement fund... ...	1,95,437	35,983	...	1,59,454
Indus conservancy fund	59,216	58,160	...	1,056
Dispensary funds	24,308	6,023	..	18,285
Port funds	1,99,828	3,86,255	1,86,427	...
Cantonment funds	82,178	1,09,073	26,895	...
Public works tolls	5,35,545	5,57,892	22,347	...
District educational funds... ...	13,99,669	12,79,247	...	1,20,422
College and school funds	9,572	15,620	6,048	...
Scholarship and prize funds ...	10,064	25,146	15,082	...
Minor funds	1,25,210	29,853	...	95,357
	58,22,389	55,84,132	3,37,338	5,75,595

LOCAL FUNDS.

As the Káttywár local funds have been transferred to deposits, no receipts or disbursements for 1876-77 are shown in the tables. This explains the large decrease shown against them. The other principal items of increase and decrease are thus accounted for :—

Receipts.

Indus Conservancy Funds. Increase Rs. 9,403.—There is an increase in the collections of fees recoverable from vessels plying on the river.

Cantonment Funds. Increase Rs. 15,418.—The increase is due to some of the cantonment committees having received the Government grant for 1875-76 in 1876-77.

Public Works Tolls Fund. Increase Rs. 25,238.—The increase is due to an improvement in the toll collections on provincial lines of road.

District Road Fund. Decrease Rs. 3,17,439.—There is a fall in the receipts under the following heads :—

	Decrease.
Taxes, rates, and cesses	Rs. 2,23,100
Miscellaneous fees and fines	„ 25,500
Contributions...	„ 49,100
Advances recovered	„ 84,980
Total	Rs. 3,82,680

On the other hand there is an increase of Rs. 57,000 under sundry receipts, and of Rs. 8,250 under other heads; so that, on the whole, there is a decrease of nearly 3¼ lakhs of rupees.

Bária Tribute Fund. Decrease Rs. 24,806.—The decrease is due to the contributions on account of works in the Bária state having fallen off.

Esplanade Fee Fund. Decrease Rs. 62,399.—There is an increase of Rs. 17,750 under miscellaneous fees and fines; while, on the other hand, there is a decrease of Rs. 60,400 on account of sale proceeds of stores, and a further decrease of Rs. 19,750 on account of rent of land for storing cotton; so that, on the whole, there is a decrease of nearly two-thirds of a lakh.

Station Improvement Fund. Decrease Rs. 60,240.—The decrease is due to the transfer of the Rájkot station fund to deposits.

Dispensary Funds. Decrease Rs. 3,919.—The decrease is mainly due to the transfer of the Káttywár district dispensary fund to deposits.

Minor Funds. Decrease Rs. 4,074.—This decrease is due to the transfer of the Mahi Kánta local funds to deposits.

District Educational Fund. Decrease Rs. 1,91,974.—There is an improvement under some of the minor heads to the extent of Rs. 5,900; but, on the other hand, there is a large decrease under the following heads :—

	Decrease.
Educational cess	Rs. 91,500
Contributions	„ 35,100
Miscellaneous receipts	„ 59,400
Advances recovered	„ 11,900
Total	Rs. 1,97,900

Charges.

District Road Fund. Increase Rs. 63,094.—There is an increase of Rs. 2,30,800 under public works, and of Rs. 17,000 under loans; on the other hand, the disbursements have decreased under the following heads :—

		Decrease.
Refunds	Rs.	1,00,900
Medical	„	6,700
Cattle-pounds	„	6,200
Advances	„	71,000
Total	Rs.	1,84,800

Cotton Improvement Fund. Increase Rs. 15,092.—The figures for 1875-76 were very low, principally because the Inspector-in-Chief of the cotton department having gone to Europe on furlough, his appointment was not filled up until some months after his departure.

Port Funds. Increase Rs. 1,86,427.—The increase is for the most part thus made up—

Refund, under the orders of the Government of India, of the port dues levied at Bombay, Kurrachee, and Aden on transports of the Abyssinian Expedition	Rs.	74,975
Law charges in connection with the pilots' claims against the late Bombay port fund and amount paid to the pilots under decree of the High Court...	„	1,03,231
Increase in the cost of stores purchased and on other accounts		8,000
Total	Rs.	1,86,207

Cantonment Funds. Increase Rs. 26,895.—There is an increase in the expenditure on public works. Besides certain Government grants for 1875-76 not having been drawn in that year, but in 1876-77, as already stated, the expenditure against those grants was adjusted in the accounts of the latter year.

Public Works Tolls Fund. Increase Rs. 22,347.—An increased amount had to be transferred to the public works department in consequence of the improvement in the toll collections on provincial lines of road.

School Funds. Increase Rs. 6,048.—There is an increase in the charges of the Ahmedábád *tálukdári* and female schools.

Scholarship and Prize Funds. Increase Rs. 15,082.—The increase is due to the investment in 1876-77 of the balances of some of the funds.

Bária Tribute Fund. Decrease Rs. 17,290.—The contributions on account of works in the Bária state having fallen off, the expenditure on the works was also less.

LOCAL FUNDS.

Infanticide Fund. Decrease Rs. 6,283.—There is an increase in the donations for marriage expenses, amounting to Rs. 4,000; the amount invested in Government securities has also increased by Rs. 7,000. On the other hand, the Káttywár infanticide fund having been transferred to deposits, there is a decrease of Rs. 17,200.

Station Improvement Funds. Decrease Rs. 1,59,454.—This decrease is due to the transfer of the Rájkot civil station fund to deposits.

Dispensary Funds. Decrease Rs. 18,285.—The decrease is due to the Káttywár district dispensary fund having been transferred to deposits.

District Educational Funds. Decrease Rs. 1,20,422.—There is an increase under several headings of Rs. 1,750. On the other hand there is a decrease of Rs. 7,000 under advances, and of Rs. 1,15,200 under refunds.

Minor funds. Decrease Rs. 95,357.—The accounts of 1875-76 were greatly increased by various large debits, and principally those on account of the balances of the Káttywár local funds transferred to deposits.

Particulars regarding the collections and expenditure in the different collectorates of the Presidency on account of that portion of the local funds which is known as public works local funds, will be found in B (1)—Part V. of the statistical returns.

ROAD CESS—EDUCATION CESS.

There is no separate road-cess in this Presidency. The construction and repair of roads is met from the local funds. The expenditure of the one-third of the one-anna-cess on the land revenue devoted to education will be found explained in the chapter on instruction, where such revenue is included in the general receipts of the education department.

MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

Municipal matters having been commented on earlier in this report, nothing need be added here, except to call attention to the statement of receipts and expenditure of municipal revenue contained in the statements B (2)—Part V. at the end of the report.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and Deaths.

In 1876 345,484 births were registered, or 4,655 more than in 1875. On 16,887,728, the assumed population of the year, the birth-rate equalled 20·46 per 1,000. But, in comparing the rates of 1876 and those published in former reports, an allowance must be made for the assumed annual increase in the population of the Presidency since 1872, the year of the census. This increase is shown in this report for the first time. On the assumed population of 1875 the birth-rate equalled 20·01 per 1,000. Leaving rates out of the question, the male and female births registered in each year were as follows :— **Births.**

Births recorded, 1871-76.

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1871	133,526	119,083	252,609
1872	140,644	126,299	266,943
1873	152,520	137,799	290,319
1874	174,966	157,842	332,808
1875	178,892	161,937	340,829
1876	181,872	163,612	345,484

The subjoined table shows the relative proportion of male and female births during the last six years :—

Proportion of Male and Female Births, 1871-76.

Year.	Male.	Female.
1871	52·86	47·14
1872	52·69	47·31
1873	52·53	47·47
1874	53·77	46 23
1875	52·49	47·51
1876	52·64	47·36

It will thus be seen that the proportion of boys born alive has, in each year, been reported to be considerably in excess of girls.

In fourteen districts the birth returns for 1876 are below those recorded for 1875. Improvement is observed in ten, but in Sind the registration is probably very far from correct. The number of births recorded in each month since 1872 will be found in the next table :—

Births by Months, 1872-76.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
1872	21,962	21,692	20,310	21,702	22,283	23,398	24,017
1873	20,915	17,884	20,990	21,017	23,453	24,700	27,714
1874	24,229	21,405	24,631	24,712	26,643	29,758	30,888
1875	26,202	24,469	29,884	29,852	29,914	29,052	31,262
1876	24,304	23,914	28,007	27,482	28,645	30,106	33,325

Year.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1872	23,251	22,415	22,103	22,508	21,302	266,943
1873	26,440	26,481	27,916	27,153	25,656	290,319
1874	31,892	30,353	31,748	29,349	27,200	332,808
1875	29,406	28,438	27,455	28,583	26,212	340,829
1876	31,338	31,220	30,392	29,729	27,022	345,484

It will be remarked that the largest number of births takes place in the month of July and next to it in August, and the lowest in February and after it in January.

Deaths. The total number of deaths recorded during 1876 was 368,260, or 7,458 less than in the previous year. The assumed population in 1876 being 16,887,728, the death-rate, according to those figures, was 21·81 per 1,000. In 1875 the registered deaths amounted to 375,718, and the assumed population being 16,720,523, the death-rate was 22·11 ; so that the difference between the two years in the recorded death-rate was only 0·30.

The recorded deaths are, in the following table, shown by districts. From this table it will be seen that the maximum mortality per 1,000 of population was registered in the Belgaum collectorate, where it reached 31·75 per mille. In Dhárwár it was 30·86; while the city of Bombay, with an annual death-rate of 30·66 per 1,000, stands third on the list, and next to it comes the Kánára collectorate with 30·65. The returns from the Kolába and Ratnágiri districts and from the province of Sind are, in the Sanitary Commissioner's opinion, untrustworthy. With the exception of Bombay

city, where the death-rate for males is 25·69 and for females 38·78, the recorded death-rate among males exceeds that among females.

Recorded Deaths, 1876.

	Number of Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Khándesh	11,338	9,173	20,511	20·53	17·70	19·16
Násik	9,022	8,151	17,147	23·01	21·84	22·43
Ahmednagar	11,008	9,632	20,640	26·76	24·46	25·62
Poona	10,610	9,231	19,841	21·85	20·14	21·01
Sholápur	9,643	8,696	18,339	25·09	23·96	24·54
Sátára	12,872	11,903	24,775	22·93	21·93	22·44
Belgaum	16,566	14,455	31,021	33·24	30·21	31·75
Dhárwár	16,793	14,933	31,726	31·89	29·77	30·86
Kaládgi	11,058	9,570	20,628	25·44	23·08	24·29
Kánára	6,738	5,970	12,708	31·37	29·94	30·65
Ratnágiri	8,197	7,388	15,585	16·04	13·45	14·70
Kolába	2,421	2,078	4,499	13·07	11·59	12·34
Bombay City	10,680	9,873	20,553	25·69	38·78	30·66
Thána	8,976	7,481	16,457	19·64	17·61	18·66
Surat	8,332	7,538	15,870	26·32	23·92	25·12
Broach	4,200	3,369	7,569	22·12	19·29	20·76
Kaira	10,091	8,060	18,151	23·13	21·33	22·28
Panch Máháls	2,794	2,389	5,183	21·26	20·07	20·69
Ahmedábád	12,159	10,199	22,358	26·63	25·07	25·89
Kurrachee	3,629	2,688	6,317	14·52	14·09	14·33
Haidarábád	4,231	3,127	7,358	10·22	9·27	9·79
Thar and Párkar	1,048	777	1,861	10·09	9·63	9·90
Shikárpur	4,647	3,577	8,224	10·52	9·77	10·18
Upper Sind Frontier ...	575	364	939	10·95	8·85	10·02
Total ...	197,664	170,596	368,260	22·39	21·16	21·81

For the purposes of registration the Presidency has been divided into 223 rural circles, with an assumed population of

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

14,923,695 persons, and into 55 towns, with an aggregate population of 1,917,436 persons. Besides the above, seven military cantonments in British territory are treated as separate units, the combined civil population of which is estimated at 46,597 persons. The highest mean ratio of recorded deaths per 1,000 of population is found among the town population, as will be seen from the following table :—

Deaths recorded in Registration Circles, 1870.

Districts.	Number of Registration Circles.				Population.				Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			
	Rural Circles.	Towns.	Cantonments.	Total.	Rural Circles.	Towns.	Cantonments.	Total	Rural Circles.	Towns.	Cantonments.	Total.
Khándesh ..	22	4	..	26	1,025,317	45,092	..	1,070,409	19·31	15·81	..	19·16
Násik	12	2	2	16	717,342	41,519	5,344	764,205	21·59	36·01	30·31	22·43
Ahmednagar ..	11	2	1	14	766,663	44,556	4,144	805,363	25·08	35·51	18·82	25·62
Poona	8	2	1	11	809,644	104,821	29,604	941,07[illegible]	20·47	25·58	19·83	21·01
Sholápur ..	7	3	..	10	655,367	91,822	..	747,189	23·33	33·21	..	24·54
Sátára	12	3	..	15	1,055,223	48,861	..	1,104,084	22·23	28·65	..	22·44
Belgaum	7	3	1	11	918,097	53,225	5,546	976,868	31·39	37·55	32·82	31·75
Dhárwár	14	4	..	18	928,511	99,644	..	1,028,15[illegible]	31·12	28·76	..	30·86
Kaládgi	8	1	1	10	842,311	6,860	..	849,171	24·36	16·18	..	24·29
Kánára	11	2	..	13	389,406	25,177	..	414,58[illegible]	31·85	12·15	..	30·65
Ratnágiri ..	8	2	..	10	1,033,867	26,649	..	1,060,516	13·67	14·48	..	14·70
Kolába	6	2	..	8	352,037	12,595	..	364,632	12·01	21·59	..	12·34
Bombay City ..	..	1	..	1	..	670,570	..	670,570	..	30·66	..	30·66
Thána	11	3	..	14	842,354	39,480	..	881,83[illegible]	18·59	20·29	..	18·66
Surat	8	2	..	10	508,463	123,275	..	631,73[illegible]	25·73	21·79	..	25·12
Broach	6	2	..	8	310,584	53,965	..	364,54[illegible]	22·73	9·45	..	20·76
Kaira	7	4	..	11	748,514	66,002	..	814,51[illegible]	22·41	20·79	..	22·28
Panch Máháls ..	5	2	..	7	227,506	23,011	..	250,517	20·93	18·34	..	20·69
Ahmedábád ..	7	4	1	12	687,621	173,744	1,959	863,32[illegible]	21·41	43·52	41·86	25·89
Kurrachee ..	13	1	..	14	384,992	55,699	..	440,69[illegible]	13·56	19·68	..	14·33
Haidarábád ..	13	1	..	14	714,557	36,704	..	751,26[illegible]	8·28	39·14	..	9·79
Thar and Párkar.	7	1	..	8	183,939	4,162	..	188,101	9·39	32·44	..	9·90
Shikárpur ..	17	3	..	20	743,157	64,587	..	807,74[illegible]	9·32	19·94	..	10·18
Upper Sind Frontier	3	1	..	4	88,223	5,416	..	93,63[illegible]	8·13	41·00	..	10·02
Total ..	223	55	7	285	14,923,695	1,917,436	46,597	16,887,72[illegible]	20·95	28·64	24·06	21·81

It will be thus seen that though, on the whole, the mortality in the towns has been greater than in the rural circles, yet that there are some very notable exceptions.

The following table shows the deaths by districts arranged according to causes. The high death-rate from cholera in Gujarát, and the Kánárese-speaking collectorates, including Sholápur, will at once attract attention, and the ravages committed by small-pox in Bombay city, Kolába, Ratnágiri, and in the Khándesh and Násik collectorates, are among the most marked features of the year. The deaths ascribed to fevers everywhere are excessive, and although we know they do not represent solely malarial fevers, but simply indicate the name of the fatal cause used by the ignorant reporter of the death, yet there can be no doubt that malarial fevers form a very large number of these deaths, and are in themselves more formidable and kill greater numbers annually than cholera and small-pox combined. Bowel complaints were in excess in Dhárwár, Belgaum, and Ahmednagar, and account for 33,683 deaths :—

Chief Diseases, 1876.

	Cholera.		Small-pox		Fever.		Bowel Complaints.	
	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.
Khándesh	29	0·03	1,466	1·43	15,002	14·01	3,070	2·87
Násik	333	0·44	872	1·14	12,008	15·71	1,630	2·13
Ahmednagar	1,115	1·38	350	0·43	13,521	16·78	2,493	3·10
Poona	719	0·76	886	0·94	13,342	14·13	1,764	1·87
Sholápur...	2,235	2·99	112	0·15	10,039	13·43	1,793	2·40
Sátára	1,938	1·76	207	0·19	16,705	15·13	2,990	2·71
Belgaum	4,950	5·07	796	0·82	12,681	20·98	3,054	3·13
Dhárwár...	7,092	6·90	408	0·40	13,515	13·14	4,718	4·59
Kaládgi	5,072	5·97	87	0·10	9,757	11·49	1,402	1·65
Kánára	929	2·24	28	0·07	6,452	15·56	1,196	2·88
Ratnágiri	206	0·19	1,208	1·14	7,513	7·08	1,501	1·42
Kolába	70	0·19	398	1·09	2,812	7·71	233	0·64
Bombay City	374	0·56	3,145	4·69	5,856	8·73	1,963	2·93
Thána	693	0·79	708	0·80	12,609	14·30	340	0·39
Surat	1,132	1·79	429	0·65	10,912	17·27	1,253	1·98
Broach	746	2·04	21	0·06	5,856	16·07	411	1·18
Kaira	1,315	1·61	109	0·13	13,364	16·41	1,981	2·43
Panch Máháls	263	1·05	53	0·21	4,616	18·43	115	0·46
Ahmedábád	2,818	3·26	217	0·25	13,533	15·68	1,414	1·64
Kurrachee	...	...	74	0·17	4,911	11·14	74	0·17
Haidarábád	...	...	176	0·23	6,055	8·06	54	0·07
Thar and Párkar ..	88	0·46	1	...	1,579	8·39	58	0·29
Shikárpur	...	...	66	0·08	7,379	9·13	160	0·20
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	816	8·71	16	0·17
Total ...	32,117	1·90	11,817	0·70	220,833	13·08	33,683	1·99

	Injuries.		Other Causes.		Total.	
	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.
Khándesh	304	0·29	640	0·60	20,511	19·16
Násik	183	0·24	2,121	2·77	17,147	22·43
Ahmednagar	146	0·18	3,015	3·85	20,640	25·62
Poona	327	0·35	2,803	2·97	19,841	21·01
Sholápur	148	0·20	4,012	5·51	18,339	24·54
Sátára	373	0·34	2,562	2·32	24,775	22·44
Belgaum...	281	0·29	9,259	9·48	31,021	31·75
Dhárwár	299	0·29	5,691	5·54	31,726	30·86
Kaládgi	242	0·29	4,068	4·79	20,628	24·29
Kánára	221	0·53	3,882	9·36	12,708	30·61
Ratnágiri	334	0·31	4,823	4·55	15,585	14·70
Kolába	126	0·35	860	2·36	4,499	12·34
Bombay City	254	0·38	8,961	13·36	20,553	30·66
Thána	391	0·44	1,716	1·94	16,457	18·66
Surat	242	0·38	1,902	3·01	15,870	25·12
Broach	123	0·34	412	1·13	7,569	20·76
Kaira	274	0·34	1,108	1·36	18,151	22·28
Panch Máháls	97	0·39	39	1·16	5,183	20·69
Ahmedábád	256	0·29	4,120	4·77	22,358	25·89
Kurrachee	327	0·74	931	2·11	6,317	14·33
Haidarábád	503	0·67	570	0·76	7,358	9·79
Thar and Párkar ...	95	0·54	40	0·21	1,861	9·90
Shikárpur	313	0·39	306	0·38	8,224	10·18
Upper Sind Frontier ...	69	0·74	38	0·40	939	10·02
Total ...	5,928	0·35	63,882	3·78	368,260	21·81

The following number of deaths in all the registration districts, from epidemics and all causes, took place in each quarter of the year 1876 :—

Quarter of Year.	Epidemics	All Causes except Epidemics	Total of All Causes.	Mean of 5 years for Epidemics	Mean of 5 years for All Causes except Epidemics	Mean of 5 years for All Causes.
1st Quarter	8,961	76,229	85,190	5,551	71,167	76,718
2nd do.	16,665	71,850	88,515	10,990	68,582	79,572
3rd do.	10,679	88,870	99,549	10,234	82,758	92,998
4th do.	7,629	87,377	95,006	3,515	83,329	86,844
Total ..	43,934	324,326	368,260	30,290	305,842	336,132

Epidemic diseases, as they usually do, principally prevailed in the second and third quarters of the year; but the deaths from these diseases were considerably above the quinquennial average. The highest mortality from all causes took place in the third quarter, and after it in the fourth. The mortality in the latter half of the year exceeded that of the first six months by 23,552 deaths.

As regards the comparative healthiness of the different seasons of the year the returns give the following results :—In Khándesh the fewest (1,264) deaths were in February, and the most (2,753) in December; 1,014 of them from small-pox. In Násik the fewest (1,066) deaths were in February, and the most (2,055) in December; 412 of them from small-pox. In Ahmednagar the fewest (990) deaths were in March, and the most (3,223) in August; 1,941 of them from fever. In Poona the fewest (1,099) deaths were in February, and the most (2,561) in September; 1,417 of them from fever. In Sátára the fewest deaths were in April, and the most in July. In Sholápur the fewest (866) deaths were in March, and the most (3,230) in July. In Belgaum the fewest deaths were in October, and the most in December. In Dhárwár the fewest (1,959) deaths were in August, and the most (3,984) in March. In Kaládgi the fewest deaths were in February, and the most in May. In Kánára the fewest (872) deaths were in May, and the most (1,309) in December. In Ratnágiri the fewest (1,084) deaths in October, and the most (1,516) in March. In Kolába the fewest (257) deaths were in February, and the most (461) in July. In Bombay city the fewest (1,345) deaths were in October, and the most (2,678) in March. In Thána the fewest (1,163) deaths were in July, and the most (1,651) in December. In Surat the fewest (1,012) deaths were in October, and the most (1,652) in January. In Broach the fewest (502) deaths were in December, and the most (892) in July. In Kaira the fewest (1,145) deaths were in January, and the most (2,196) in May. In the Panch Máháls the fewest deaths were in April, and the most in November. In Ahmedábád the fewest (1,239) deaths were in July, and the most (2,678) in April. In Kurrachee the fewest (318) deaths were in May, and the most (1,016) in December. In Haidarábád the fewest (857) deaths

were in August, and the most (1,050) in December. In Thar and Párkar the fewest (103) deaths were in August, and the most (297) in February. In Shikárpur the fewest (340) deaths were in July, and the most (1,319) in November. In the Upper Sind Frontier the fewest (36) deaths were in August, and the most (133) in January. None of the figures for Sind can be received as correct. For the rest of the Presidency the fewest (26,387) deaths were in February, and the most (35,170) in December.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the scarcity which prevailed in the Southern Márátha Country had not caused during the latter months of the year any increase in the mortality. In the worst districts, Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kaládgi, the mortality during the last few months was lower in 1876 than it had been in 1875, except in the month of December, when it was largely increased by the revitalization of cholera in all the above districts.

Emigration.

There is nothing to record under this heading.

Medical Relief.

Civil Hospitals.

Patients. The total number of in-door patients treated in the forty-five civil hospitals of the Presidency was 27,008, with an average daily sick of 1,379·9. The figures for the preceding year were 26,857 and 1,404·6, respectively. Major surgical operations have risen from 1,154 to 1,554, and minor operations from 5,142 to 5,942. There were 237,760 out-door patients with a daily average attendance of 2,337·2, compared with 231,051 and 2,205·8, respectively, in the previous year. The major surgical operations numbered 236, and the minor 10,354, or an excess over those of the previous year of thirty-nine and 2,491, respectively.

Diseases. The total number treated for malarious fevers, taking in-patients and out-patients together, was 56,530, or 1,455 more than in the previous year. The ratio per cent to total treated for all diseases was the same for both years, 21·3. Shown according to divisions the percentage varies very considerably. For the Presidency division it was 13·9, for Poona 15·2, for the Northern division 20·4, and for Sind 47·3. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 14·5, 16·3, 25·5, and 42·9, respectively. These show a slight fall for the Presidency and Poona divisions, a larger fall for the Northern division, but a considerable rise for Sind, where the percentage was already an exceedingly high one. In Bombay city malarious fever accounted for 16·5 per cent of the in-door cases compared with 10·1 per cent in the previous year. The death-rate for the two years was 12·8 and 8·5 per cent, respectively. The cholera cases treated at civil hospitals numbered 1,422, or 862 fewer than last year. Cholera was epidemic everywhere except in Sind. Small-pox was also epidemic both in Sind and in the other three divisions.

Patients treated for syphilis numbered 7,460 compared with 7,340 in the preceding year. The percentage to total treated is 2·8, while that for the Presidency division alone is 4·7. This excess is due to the condition of Bombay city, where the ratio per cent borne by cases of this disease to the total treated in the Jámsetji Jijibhái and Gokaldás Tejpál hospitals is 8·5. This proportion, though large, gives but a faint idea of the incredible extent to which the whole population is tainted with syphilis.

Diarrhœa accounts for 7,978 cases compared with 7,445 in the previous year. The number recorded for the Poona division is 2,189, or only six more than in the preceding year. Of dysentery 4,832 cases were treated, nearly the same number as in 1875-76. In the Poona division there was an increase of 191 over the previous year. The above figures would seem to show that, at least up to the end of March so far as civil-hospital patients are concerned, the scarcity in the Deccan had caused but little rise in bowel complaints.

In-door patients.

There were 25,662 in-door patients admitted, who, with 1,346 that remained in hospital from the previous year, make a total treated of 27,008. Of these 21,258 were discharged cured; of the rest some absconded, some were removed by their friends, and some were discharged for misconduct. The deaths numbered 2,252, and at the close of the year 1,457 patients still remained under treatment. The daily average sick was 1,379·9, while the death-rate was 8·3 per cent. Of the total number of in-door patients 21,652 were males, 3,541 females, and 1,815 children, of both sexes; or a percentage, respectively, of 80·2, 13·1, and 6·7. Seven per cent of the total treated were Europeans, 51·4 Hindus, 28·7 Muhammadans, and 2·6 per cent Pársis.

Out-door patients.

The out-door patients admitted during the year numbered 233,874, making with 3,886 who remained from the previous year, a total of 237,760. Of these 212,816 were discharged cured, 20,845 ceased to attend before the results of treatment were known, 452 are ascertained to have died, and 3,647 remained at the end of the year. Of the total out-door patients 123,684 were males, 50,688 females, and 63,388 were children of both sexes. The rate per cent of each to total treated was 52·0, 21·3 and 26·7, respectively. The percentage of Europeans was 1·4, of Hindus 59·3, of Muhammadans 31·8, and of Pársis 3·7, almost the same figures as for the previous twelve months.

A comparison of the numbers treated during the last two years shows for 1876-77 an increase of 151 in-door and 6,709 out-door patients. But this rise is only a nominal one; there has been really a fall. Exclusive of Bhuj civil hospital returns, in-patients are fewer by 1,576, out-patients by 4,131. Taking the two classes of patients together, there has been a fall in the Presidency division of 5,181 and in Poona of 1,264; in the Northern division the total is less by 3,077. In Sind, on the other hand, there is a rise of 5,234.

Operations.

Amongst the more important surgical operations were 300 cases of lithotomy, with nineteen deaths, a mortality equal to 6·3 per cent In the Presidency division thirty-eight of the cases occurred, the death-rate being 7·8 per cent. There were 70 operations in the Poona division, but no deaths; in the Northern division 98 and in Sind 94 stone cases were operated on, with percentages of mortality of 9·1 and 7·4, respectively. Vesical calculus, as shown by the returns, occurs most frequently, or rather is endemic at Aden; at Dhulia, Poona, and Sátára, in the Deccan; at Rájkot and Bhuj in the Northern division; and at Haiderábád and Sukkur in Sind. Of six cases of amputation at the shoulder-joint, four died. There

were twenty-six amputations of the arm and forearm, with one death. Seven of the thigh were performed, also with a single death; while there were sixty-two of the leg, with fatal results in eight cases.

Expenditure. The total expenditure for the year under report was Rs. 7,51,149-10-8 compared with Rs. 7,27,461-1-7 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 23,688-9-1. This increase was confined to the Presidency and Poona divisions. In the Northern division and Sind the total cost was less by Rs. 2,023-2-5 and Rs. 388-2-9, respectively. In the first-named division the increase amounted to Rs. 18,204-9-3, and was due principally to a greater expenditure on the diets, wines and spirits, medicines, and miscellaneous items for the Presidency hospitals. The average cost of each diet for in-door patients was As. 3·7, contrasted with As. 3·4 for the year previous. Taken according to divisions, the cost per diet was for the Presidency As. 5-1, for Poona As. 3-4, for the Northern division As. 2-3, and for Sind As. 3-8. The corresponding figures for 1875-76 were As. 4-8, As. 2-11, As. 2-2, and As.3-8. The average cost per patient was Rs. 3-1-9 against Rs. 2-14-9 in the previous year.

Receipts. Receipts from paying patients came to Rs. 13,652-9-2, or less by Rs. 2,373-0-3 than in the previous year. The contributions from local funds amounted to Rs. 1,143-1-8 and the grants from municipalities and railways to Rs. 44,228-9-8, or an increase of Rs. 51-1-8, and a reduction of Rs. 848-14-6, respectively. Of the municipal grants, Rs. 36,000 are received from the Bombay municipality towards the maintenance of the Gokaldás Tejpál hospital.

DISPENSARIES.

Number. The 129 dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency are classified into grant-in aid, endowed, Government, and native state dispensaries. Of these the first class are supported partly by a Government grant, and partly from local or municipal funds; the second are maintained by the interest derived from permanent endowments; the third are entirely kept up by Government; and the whole cost of the fourth class is borne by the native states in which they are located. One or two of the grant-in-aid dispensaries also possess some invested capital. The total number of all classes, open at the beginning of the year, was 122, consisting of ninety-nine grant-in-aid, eight endowed, nine Government, and six native state dispensaries. These were increased during the year by the opening of seven new grant-in-aid institutions, six of which are in Poona and one in the Presidency division, and one native state dispensary at Bánsda near Surat. Besides those enumerated above, there are several dispensaries in Káttywár and one at Pálanpur, over which no control, save that of the political officers and state authorities, is exercised.

Patients. The total in-door sick numbered 5,876 compared with 5,605 in the preceding year. Of these 5,024 were discharged cured, seventy-five were relieved, 142 absconded were removed by friends or discharged for misconduct, and 439 died. The ratio of deaths

DISPENSARIES.

per cent to total treated was 7·3; in the previous year it was 6·7, and the total mortality 378. The highest death-rate 10·8 occurred in the Poona division, and the lowest 5·9 in Sind. The numbers treated, taken by divisions, are for the Presidency 693, for Poona 1,231, for the Northern division 1,747, and for Sind 2,205. The figures for the year previous were 648, 986, 1,923, and 2,048, respectively. The daily average number of in-patients under treatment was 241·3 against 251·5 in the previous year; of this daily average 202·1 were men, 28·6 women, and 10·6 children. The total number of out-door patients treated was 578,667 with an average daily attendance of 6,379·9. The figures for the previous year were 552,014 and 6,072·4, respectively. Of the total out-door treated 558,090 attended personally, while 20,577 are returned as having been represented by friends. The total number of patients treated, in-door and out-door, collectively, was 584,543, compared with a total of 557,619 in the preceding year.

Diseases.

The chief diseases are malarious fevers. The number treated for these maladies was 121,354, or 20·7 per cent of the whole number of patients. In the preceding year the treated and percentage were 112,144 and 20·1, respectively. According to divisions the number treated for malarious fevers was highest in the Presidency, being 36,287, while the percentage to total treated was 23·0. Poona gives 30,481 with a percentage of 17·4, the Northern division 22,109 and a percentage of 15·3, and Sind 32,477, the percentage to total treated being 29·7. The percentages for the previous year were for the Presidency 23·6, Poona 18·9, for the Northern division 15·3, and for Sind 24·0. In the latter division the increased prevalence of malarious affections is attributed to the annual inundations having been more extensive than usual. As regards eruptive fevers, only sixty-nine cases of small-pox are recorded, forty-four of them in Sind. Of cholera, 2,797 cases were treated at dispensaries, compared with 5,687 cases in the preceding year. Though the disease visited Sind no mention, of it is made in the dispensary returns from that province. There would seem to be a general concurrence of opinion as to the great and increasing prevalence of venereal diseases among the natives of this country. The dispensary returns in no way indicate the extent to which these diseases exist. The total treated for the whole Presidency is only 7,030, a few less than in the previous year, and the percentage to total treated for all diseases is 1·2; that for Sind, where syphilis appears to be most common, is 1·5. Many cases of disease entered under other headings are, doubtless, attributable, either directly or indirectly, to syphilis. The number of lepers treated does not differ much from that of other years. The total was only 516. As far as dispensary figures are a guide, the disease would appear to be met with oftenest in the Konkan and Gujarát. Only 502 cases of phthisis were treated, the percentage to total treated being 0·08. Of these 246 are returned from the Presidency division, where the percentage to total treated was 0·15. In the Deccan the disease is comparatively seldom seen in dispensary practice. Ophthalmia accounts for a large number of cases, no less than 33,886, a percentage to total treated

DISPENSARIES.

of 5·7. It is probable, however, that these figures are not quite correct, many other eye-diseases having, no doubt, been included under this heading. The affection is commonest in Sind, where 11,023 cases were treated, a percentage on the total for all diseases of 10·0. In the Poona division the percentage was 6·0, and in the Presidency only 2·7. Sixty-seven cases of goitre presented themselves for treatment; of these seven occurred at Ránder near Surat, and three at Balsár. In the Poona division twenty-four were seen at Belgaum, ten at Athni, and five at Sátána. Only one case was observed in the Northern division, at Ahmedábád. In Lower Sind the returns show seven cases. Dysentery cases numbered 10,771, and diarrhœa cases 17,183, compared with 10,431 and 16,546, respectively, for the year before. The enormous number of cases treated for intestinal worms in the Presidency and Poona divisions is worthy of notice—10,854 and 17,174, respectively, out of a total of 30,712. The parasites are generally round worms, and their frequency is, doubtless, due to the dirty habits of the people and to the common practice of eating unwashed vegetables. It is probable that many of the cases entered as diarrhœa are cases of worms, and there is good reason to believe that the symptoms in numerous cases returned as cholera are also due to intestinal parasites. In some parts of the Deccan the belief is entertained by the people that cholera is caused by a species of round worms.

Operations.

The number of minor surgical operations was 27,858 and of major operations 783. Compared with the percentage of major operations among the in-door patients of civil hospitals, that for dispensaries is more than twice as great. Taken according to divisions, the proportion of major operations to total treated is, in the Presidency 0·08, Poona 0·1, the Northern division 0·15, and Sind 0·2 per cent. The number of major operations would seem to depend, to a very considerable extent, on the amount of in-door accommodation available; in proportion to the number of patients this is greater in Sind than in the other divisions. In Sind, too, consequent on the prevalence of calculus, it is probable that a relatively large percentage of patients requiring operations apply for treatment at the dispensaries. There is no doubt that, were the in-door dispensary accommodation everywhere increased, the numbers applying for relief in surgical cases would rise considerably.

Of eight amputations of the arm and fore-arm all recovered In five amputations of the thigh one case proved fatal, and in eight of the leg there was also one death. Fifteen obstetric operations were performed, seven of which were craniotomy. The only other operations of importance were those for the removal of vesical calculus. Lithotomy was performed in 102 instances, and lithotrity in one. The total number of cases treated, including eight which remained from the previous year, was 110. The death-rate for lithotomy was nine per cent. About one-half of the patients operated on, were below the age of twenty, many of these being children from four to ten.

The amount of trust put in dispensaries is fairly shown by the number of female patients: the proportion of women amongst the

total average daily attendance is 20·0 per cent for the year under report; that for the previous year was slightly less. The ratio of female attendance is highest, 23·2, in the Presidency division, and lowest, 16·2, in Sind. DISPENSARIES.

Excluding endowments and floating balance, the total actual income amounted to Rs. 2,86,013-12-0 compared with Rs. 2,53,270-9-1 in the preceding year. The total sum contributed by Government was Rs. 1,50,811-6-11, the grant for the previous year having been Rs. 1,40,954-4-9; the amount received from municipal and local funds and from a few miscellaneous sources was Rs. 1,21,572-11-11, and that accruing as interest on endowments or invested capital Rs. 11,318-4-8. The subscriptions from Europeans came to Rs, 1,320-8-0, and from natives to Rs. 990-12-6; of the former sum Rs. 1,298-8-0 were collected at Mhow for the Dorabji Pestonji dispensary. The total invested capital amounted to Rs. 2,47,718-3-0 compared with an aggregate of Rs. 2,28,196-14-9 for 1875-76. The increase is due to the handsome donation of Rs. 20,000 contributed by the Pársi community at Aden towards the establishment of the Prince of Wales' dispensary. A small decrease occurred in the invested capital belonging to the Bándora dispensary, and an increase of Rs. 459-0-7 in the capital fund of the Dorabji Pestonji dispensary at Mhow. The floating balance, on the 1st of January 1876, amounted to Rs. 29,687-10-7. Receipts.

The total expenditure for the year reached Rs. 2,72,039-7-11, or an increase on that for the preceding year of Rs. 30,319-14-9. The following are the chief items of increase. Seven new grant-in-aid dispensaries were opened; the cost of establishment was greater by Rs. 9,053-15-2, partly in consequence of the new dispensaries and partly on account of increase of salaries on promotion; European medicines cost more by Rs. 4,254-4-10; the expenditure on miscellaneous charges increased by Rs. 6,619-4-5, and that on building and repairs by Rs 8,870-15-8. The excess on the latter is mainly due to Rs. 2,786-7-0, the cost of a new dispensary building at Gadag, and of a new building and repairs at Sukkur, the total cost in the latter case having been Rs. 6,788-4-8. The balance in hand on the 31st of December, excluding endowments, was Rs. 43,661-14-8. Expenditure.

The average cost of each diet for in-door patients was As. 2-5, one pie more than last year; the highest, As. 2-10, occurred in the northern division, and the lowest, As. 1-10, in Sind. The average cost per patient of total treated was As. 7-11, that for the Presidency division being As. 9-3, Poona As. 8-2, the Northern division As. 5, and for Sind As. 9. The figures, according to divisions in the preceding year, were As. 8-8, As. 7-5, As. 4-11, and As. 7-5, respectively, and the average was As. 7-5.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

During the year 1876 there was a decrease in the total number of insanes from 874 to 846, of whom 697 were males and 149 females. The number discharged was the same, 228, as last year, Insanes.

and of these ninety were cured compared to ninety-one in 1875, 125 transferred to friends, and thirteen escaped, or were transferred to other asylums. The total mortality was thirty-six, compared with seventy-eight last year; while there was an increase of the number of inmates remaining from 568 to 582, of whom 469 were males and thirteen females. The total admissions of all classes and castes were 278, of whom eighty-four were Europeans, four being females, sixty-seven soldiers, and four sailors.

Criminal. Criminal lunatics numbered 109 during 1876, or eight less than in 1875. At the end of the year eighty male and four female criminal lunatics remained in the asylums. The rest were cured, transferred to the non-criminal class, removed by friends, or dead.

Causes of insanity. So far as ascertainable, the chief physical causes of insanity were *gánja* (147), alcohol (forty), hereditary (thirty-six), epilepsy (twenty-seven), starvation (eighteen), and opium (ten); while grief (fifty-two) and religious excitement (ten) were the two principal moral causes. Ague, dysentery, and diarrhœa were, as last year, the main sources of bodily sickness, by far the greatest percentage of admissions to hospital being at the Kolaba asylum

Cost. The total amount received from the treasury was Rs. 92,110, from which has to be deducted Rs. 8,315, made up of sums paid into the treasury on account of lunatic labour, and stoppages of pay of European soldiers, thus leaving the net cost to the state at Rs. 83,795, or about Rs. 2,541 more than in 1875. The average cost of each lunatic was Rs. 143, compared with Rs. 148 in the previous year, the greatest reductions being in Poona and Ahmedábád.

Occupation. The total credit and profit on employment and manufactures has somewhat increased, but Government do not look to the money-gain so much as to the great benefit derived by the lunatics from employment. The occupations provided were much the same at all asylums as last year, except in Haidarábád, where the inmates have built two good walls, and constructed four latrines.

Sanitation.

The reasons which led to the amalgamation of the Sanitary and Vaccination Departments were stated in last year's Administration Report. The actual transfer did not take place till November 1876.

Cholera.

The following is a short summary of the general history of the chief diseases during the year 1876. In 1876, among the civil population of this Presidency, 17,559 males and 14,558 females, or a total of 32,117 persons, are recorded to have died from cholera. This number, large as it is, is still 15,438 less than in the preceding year, when 47,555 deaths were registered. The mean annual ratio during the preceding ten years was 15,896; so that the epidemic of 1876 was an extremely severe one. The ratio of recorded deaths to assumed population was 1·90 per mille, the ratio of male recorded deaths to assumed male population being 1·99, and that for females 1·81. In the Násik, Ratnágiri, Kolába, and Surat collectorates, and in the city of Bombay, the female death-rate exceeded that of the male, but in all the other districts the heaviest death-rate is found among males. Sind almost entirely escaped; but cholera was more or less prevalent in every district of the Northern Deccan, while the Konkan and Gujarát suffered severely, and in the Southern Márátha Country, and especially in the Kánárese-speaking districts, the disease committed great ravages.

The cholera during the year under report must be considered to form a portion of a great epidemic which, starting at Násik in March 1875, continued to the end of that year, when it somewhat subsided on the setting in of the cold weather. In the hot and rainy months of 1876 the disease broke out afresh, and although hopes were once more entertained that it was dying out on the approach of the cold season, at the close of 1876 it was again becoming rapidly more fatal. The town circles, as a rule, suffered most severely. At Athni, a large town in the Belgaum collectorate, with an assumed population of about 12,000 persons, the rate was the very high one of 18·74 per mille. Pandharpur follows with a rate of 14·65 per 1,000, and Viramgám, out of an assumed population of 20,461, lost 11·58 per 1,000 from this disease. The following table shows the towns, in order of prevalence, where the deaths exceeded one per 1,000 of population:—

Cholera in Towns, 1876.

District.	Town.	Cholera.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
		Population.	Deaths.	
Belgaum	Athni	12,059	226	18·74
Sholápur	Pandharpur	16,935	248	14·65
Ahmedábád	Viramgám	20,461	237	11·58
Thána	Kalyán	13,324	92	6·90
Sátára	Wai	11,510	79	6·86
Dhárwár	Gadag-Betigeri ...	19,807	120	6·06
Belgaum	Gokák	13,125	69	5·26
Kolába	Alibág	5,695	28	4·92
Dhárwár	Hubli	39,504	159	4·02
Dhárwár	Ranibennur	12,095	39	3·22
Belgaum	Belgaum	28,041	79	2·82
Ahmedábád	Ahmedábád... ...	121,620	310	2·55
Kaira	Kapadwanj	14,549	36	2·48
Thána	Thána	14,879	33	2·22
Sholápur	Sholápur	55,571	145	2·06
Dhárwár	Dhárwár	28,238	57	2·00
Sholápur	Bársi	19,316	34	1·76
Surat	Surat	111,500	153	1·37

The highest number of deaths was recorded in the month of May, when 5,312 were registered, and the lowest in November, when 833 took place. During January its ravages were confined to the following nine registration circles: Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kaládgi, Kánára, Ratnágiri, Bombay, Thána Surat, and Ahmedábád. In February a general increase took place, except in Bombay, where there was not a single case, and in Thána where the disease was dying out. In March the epidemic still further increased, 3,519 deaths being reported against 1,453 in February. In Belgaum 454 deaths were reported against 193 in the previous month; in Dhárwár they were more than doubled, 1,797 against 834; in Kaládgi 459 deaths were reported against 80 in the previous month. Two deaths occurred in Bombay, but not one at Thána. In Surat the number of deaths increased from fifty to 112, and in Ahmedábád from seventy-nine to 427. The disease made its first appearance in Kaira, where one death was reported. In April the increase continued, 3,773 deaths being recorded. A rise is observed in Belgaum, but it began to decrease in Dhárwár, 1,081 deaths being reported against 1,797 of the previous month. A serious increase, however, took place in Kaládgi, 889 deaths being registered against 459 in the previous month; in Kánára also an increase is noticed; but in Ratnágiri a satisfactory decrease is shown, as only twelve deaths are reported against seventy-nine in March. No deaths took place in Thána, but a large increase occurred in Ahmedábád, and in Kaira from one during the previous month 176 deaths are recorded. In May the disease attained its maximum intensity for the year, 5,312 deaths having been registered in the Presidency. It attained its maximum in Belgaum, 1,077; in Kaládgi, 1,575; in Surat, 390; but it was on the decline in Dhárwár, where it fell to 643, in Kánára to 100, in Ratnágiri to two, and in Ahmedábád to 632. It re-appeared during May in Thána, two deaths having been reported, and appeared

for the first time in four fresh registation areas in Sholápur, where twenty-five deaths were reported; in Broach 135, Panch Máháls 109, and in Thar and Párkar eight fatal cases occurred. In June there was a decrease of 1,144 deaths. The totals fell in Belgaum to 794, in Dhárwár to 486, in Kaládgi to 968, in Kánára to eighty-eight, in Surat to 151, in Ahmedábád to 387, in Kaira to 388, in Panch Máháls to seventy-six; they slightly increased in Ratnágiri and Bombay, and to a serious extent in Thána, where 196 deaths were reported. In Broach the increase was 190, and in Thar and Párkar fifty; whilst the diseases appeared for the first time in Poona and Sátára, twenty-one and 259 deaths being, respectively, registered in these collectorates. In July the general total shows an increase of 255. The disease was gradually dying out in the Kánárese-speaking districts, 385 deaths being reported in Belgaum, 160 in Dhárwár, 612 in Kaládgi; in Kánára also only twelve deaths occurred. But in Bombay it had increased to 119, and in Sholápur it attained its maximum intensity, 1,094 deaths being reported from that collectorate, and also in Broach, where 313 deaths were registered. In Poona it had increased to 157, and in Sátára to 816, the highest number in the year. In three collectorates, Násik, Ahmednagar, and Kolába, it appeared for the first time, the number of deaths being, respectively, sixty-one, 111, and eleven. In August the deaths in the aggregate were 3,371, or 1,052 less than in the preceding month. A still further fall is observed in all the Kánárese-speaking districts. In Ratnágiri it increased to thirty, in Thána to 256, and in Bombay to 141, the maximum for the year. In Ahmedábád it rose from ninety-three in the previous month to 415; but only twelve deaths were reported in Kánára, and in Sholápur a satisfactory fall to 503 is noticed; in Broach only 105 deaths were reported. The disease was on the increase in Poona, Násik, Ahmednagar, and Kolába collectorates, but had fallen in Sátára to 503, and it appeared for the first time in Khándesh, where three deaths were reported. In September a further fall was noticed, 1,421 deaths having occurred against 3,371 of the previous month. In Belgaum the minimum of the year, forty-two deaths, was reached. A large increase took place in Dhárwár, the deaths having risen from sixty-one to 155; but in Kaládgi only twenty-nine deaths were recorded. It disappeared from Ratnágiri and Kánára, and in Bombay fell to sixty-four; in Thána to ninety-seven; Surat to twenty-six; Ahmedábád to sixty-four; Kaira to two; Sholápur to 154; Broach to three. The Panch Máháls and Thar and Párkar were entirely free, and in all the remaining collectorates, except Ahmednagar, where it rose to 442, a decided and satisfactory fall is observed. In October a still further fall took place, only 858 deaths being registered in the Presidency; but a decided increase was observed to be taking place in the Kánárese-speaking collectorates above the Gháts, though in all the remaining districts it appeared to be gradually dying out, and was entirely absent in Kánára, Kaira, Broach, Panch Máháls, Thar and Párkar, and Kolába. In November cholera reached its minimum for the year, only 833 deaths having been reported throughout the Presidency. A slight decrease took place in Belgaum and Kaládgi, though 280 deaths were re-

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gistered in Dhárwár against 162 of the previous month. It re-appeared again in Kánára, 30 deaths having been reported. A large increase also took in Sholápur, 170 deaths having been registered against ninety-eight of the previous month, and in Poona eighty-eight deaths were recorded against forty-six in October. Its ravages were confined to ten collectorates, in five of which it was speedily decreasing. The hopes that had been entertained, that the disease would die out, were not realized. During December it became manifest that the poison had again become active, and was in movement in the Kánárese-speaking districts. The number of deaths amounted to 2,087 against 833 of the previous month; 943 of these occurred in Belgaum, 791 in Dhárwár, whilst 105 occurred in Kaládgi, and fifty-three in Kánára. It re-appeared in Ratnágiri, two deaths having been recorded there; whilst in Thána thirteen deaths were registered. In the remaining collectorates a notable decrease is observed.

Small-pox.

In 1876, 5,961 males and 5,856 females, or a total of 11,817 persons, died from small-pox in the Bombay Presidency. This number is 8,356 more than the preceding year, when only 3,461 deaths were recorded. The ratio of deaths from this disease per 1,000 of population was 0·70, being 0·68 for males and 0·72 for females.

The following table shows the registration circles in which the death-rate from small-pox exceeded the quinquennial average of 0·66 :—

Deaths from Small-pox, 1876.

District.	Registration Circle.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	District.	Registration Circle.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population
Khándesh	Párola	1·53	Kolába ...	Alibág	2·12
	Sauda	8·68		Nágotna	2·03
	Yáwal	12·34		Roha	1·81
	Ráver	7·44		Mángaon... ...	0·80
	Edalábád. ...	1·01		Alibág	1·40
	Nusseerábád ...	0·77		Mahád	2·32
Násik ...	Násik	1·53	Bombay ...	Bombay City ...	4·69
	Sinnar	1·59			
	Dindori	0·69			
	Niphád	2·17	Thána ...	Wára	0·83
	Násik	4·07		Bassein	1·81
				Salsette	1·61
Ahmednagar.	Sheogaon ...	0·68		Panwel	2·11
	Ahmednagar	1·73		Karjat	1·03
	Sangamner ...	5·39		Thána	2·76
				Kalyán	1·80
				Panwel	1·86
Poona ...	Junnar	2·09	Sholápur. .	Sholápur	0·87
	Khed	2·02		Pandharpur ...	0·71
	Poona City ...	1·34			
	Junnar	2·71			
	Poona and Kirkee	1·28	Belgaum ...	Belgaum	1·51
				Sampgaon ...	0·85
				Parasgad	1·45
Ratnágiri .	Ratnágiri... ...	1·78		Belgaum	3·07
	Sangameshwar	1·25		Athni	1·24
	Chiplun	1·15	Dhárwár...	Nawalgund ...	1·01
	Khed	1·91		Nárgund	0·86
	Dápoli	1·89		Ron	1·67

District.	Registration Circle.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population	District.	Registration Circle.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population
Surat ...	Jalálpur	2·06	Kurrachee.	Kurrachee ...	0·85
	Balsár	1·51		Do. ...	0·93
	Surat	0·69			
Panch Máháls.	Dohad	2·93	Haidarábád .	Haidarábád ...	4·30
Ahmedábád .	Viramgám ...	1·17	Shikárpur ...	Shikárpur ...	1·12

The following table shows the number of deaths from small-pox recorded in each month of the year, and the ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population :—

Months.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Number of deaths ..	344	924	1,822	1,429	1,124	859	677	458	329	394	1,020	2,437	11,817
Ratio of death per 1,000 of population	0·02	0·05	0·11	0·08	0·07	0·05	0·04	0·03	0·02	0·02	0·06	0·14	0·70

The disease increased from the beginning of the year until the month of March, when 1,822 deaths were recorded. It then gradually fell, until it reached its minimum in September, when only 329 deaths occurred; but it again acquired activity, and in December the very large number of 2,437 deaths took place.

Fever.

In 1876, in the Bombay Presidency, 220,833 persons are said to have died from fever. All diseases accompanied by increased temperature are classed by natives under the generic term *táp*, so that cases of pneumonia, pleurisy, and other affections are returned under this heading. The number of deaths from fever recorded in 1876 is the highest number yet registered, and it exceeds that of the previous year by 1,677. 117,938 of these deaths took place among males and 102,895 among females, the proportion being eighty-seven females to 100 males. In 1875 it was eighty-nine females to 100 males.

The following statement shows the number of deaths from fever, the ratio to assumed population, and the percentage to total deaths in each year of the decade ending December 31st, 1876 :—

Deaths from Fever, 1867-76.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Fever.	Ratio per 1,000 of assumed Population.	Percentage to Total Deaths.
1867	89,841	6·78	55·12
1868	97,665	7·63	52·73
1869	129,117	9·29	45·33
1870	131,035	9·69	59·63
1871	167,677	11·85	59·94
1872	206,747	12·74	56·33
1873	188,201	11·48	64·67
1874	183,717	11·10	65·93
1875	219,156	13·11	58·33
1876	220,833	13·08	59·67

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It will be thus seen that the greatest number of deaths ever recorded from fever took place in 1876; though the death-rate per 1,000 of assumed population in that year is less than in 1875, yet 1875 and 1876 show a decided increase over the two previous years. In twenty-three out of the 285 registration circles, the annual death-rate from fever exceeded twenty per 1,000. The highest death-rate from this cause was in the town of Umarkot, where it attained the very high rate of 29·55 per 1,000, and, as also noticed by Mr. Lumsdaine in his report for 1875, the city of Ahmedábád maintains its unenviable notoriety for its extremely high rate of mortality from fever. In 1875 the rate was 30·92, and in 1876 29·21 per mille. There were 19,338 deaths in January; but after that month a steady decline took place until the minimum (15,043) was reached in June. In July and August the number of deaths rose; and though a slight fall took place in September and October, a further rise in each of the two last months occurred, and in December the maximum for the year was recorded, 21,620.

Bowel complaints.

From bowel complaints, that is, chiefly from diarrhœa and dysentery, 18,927 males and 14,756 females, or a total of 33,683 persons, are recorded to have died. The number of deaths is slightly higher, thirty-three, than that recorded in 1875; but, as will be seen from the following table, the annual rate for the year is lower on account of the assumed increase in population:—

Deaths from Bowel Complaints, 1867-76.

Year.	Deaths from Bowel Complaints.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.
1867	17,373	1·31
1868	19,361	1·51
1869	30,128	2·15
1870	25,836	1·91
1871	30,422	2·15
1872	33,664	2·07
1873	26,259	1·60
1874	26,990	1·63
1875	33,650	2·01
1876	33,683	1·99

These diseases, as in 1875, were most prevalent in Dhárwár, where 4,718 deaths were recorded; in the Upper Sind Frontier only sixteen deaths are reported. The monthly distribution of the deaths during each of the last five years will be seen from the following table:—

Years.	Deaths from Bowel Complaints.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total
1872 ..	2,355	2,078	2,123	2,075	2,305	2,658	3,696	4,881	3,898	3,045	2,523	2,027	33,664
1873 ..	2,241	1,545	1,885	1,786	2,140	1,920	2,428	2,814	2,543	2,549	2,265	2,143	26,259
1874 ..	2,062	1,638	1,892	1,860	2,011	2,296	2,701	3,054	2,476	2,457	2,235	2,308	26,990
1875 ..	2,378	1,897	2,147	2,390	2,456	2,862	3,751	4,071	3,584	2,860	2,644	2,610	33,650
1876 ..	2,370	2,132	2,331	2,513	2,662	2,660	3,337	4,123	2,521	2,655	2,681	2,698	33,683

Among the circles very high ratios of mortality have been recorded, for the towns of Sátára 7·04, Pandharpur 13·34, and Nariád 9·50, and for the cantonment of Ahmedábád 10·21. At Pandharpur a marked increase is observed during the last half of the year.

Accidents.

Under this heading are shown all deaths resulting from other than natural causes. In 1876 they amounted to 5,928 against 6,217 in 1875. The total includes 3,542 deaths of males and 2,386 of females, a proportion of 67·35 females to 100 males. Of the total 5,928 deaths, 773 were suicidal, 434 from wounding, 1,258 died from snake-bite or were killed by wild beasts, and the remaining 3,463 died from accidental causes.

The majority of persons (773) who committed suicide during the year drowned themselves, as 459 persons elected this method of destroying their lives, fifty-eight took poison, 229 hanged themselves, and twenty-seven inflicted mortal wounds on their persons.

1,164 persons died from the effects of snake-bite, and ninety-four persons are said to have lost their lives from attacks of wild beasts. The following table shows the monthly distribution of deaths from snake-bite during the last four years. The marked increase during the months of June, July, August, September, and October in each year will at once attract attention, and shows that, as might have been expected, the period of the year, when the grass is high, is the one in which the largest number of deaths from this cause takes place :—

Deaths from Snake-bites, 1873-76.

Months.	Years.			
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
January	32	33	23	43
February	24	24	19	32
March	47	34	56	47
April	49	61	68	57
May	84	95	83	82
June	137	159	169	148
July	150	181	166	193
August	177	166	184	160
September	154	147	164	156
October	125	121	153	154
November	62	47	80	58
December	31	43	42	34
Total ...	1,072	1,111	1,207	1,164

The next table shows the number of deaths from snake-bites, according to localities, during each of the five years ending December 31st, 1876. The high mortality in the districts of Haidarábád, Ratnágiri, and Thána will attract attention :—

Deaths from Snake-bites by Districts, 1872-76.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Khándesh	23	42	39	40	34
Násik	18	13	6	32	22
Ahmednagar	7	17	11	8	15
Poona	18	38	29	27	34
Sátára	40	39	57	47	49
Sholápur	9	10	9	10	10
Belgaum	32	39	39	26	35
Dhárwár	27	23	23	34	25
Kaládgi	35	28	26	23	26
Kánára	22	27	17	23	30
Ratnágiri	108	122	102	144	123
Kolába	8	25	21	26	24
Bombay	1	4	1	8	8
Thána	97	78	111	108	90
Surat	41	40	39	45	54
Broach	21	22	34	26	27
Kaira	41	69	106	73	54
Panch Máháls	42	44	38	42	39
Ahmedábád	51	60	75	80	52
Kurrachee	59	68	64	78	94
Haidarábád	173	141	155	183	199
Thar and Párkar	20	32	36	49	50
Shikárpur	...	75	64	66	60
Upper Sind Frontier	4	16	9	9	10
Total ...	897	1,072	1,111	1,207	1,164

1,892 persons were recorded to have been accidentally drowned, whilst twenty-seven are said to have been poisoned by accident; fifteen deaths from hanging are registered as accidental, and 19 7 persons are said to have lost their lives from the effects of accidental wounding; while 1,332 persons met their deaths from various other accidents. Of the 1,892 cases of accidental drowning, 839 deaths took place in wells, 374 were said to have occurred in ponds, and the remaining 679 were registered as having taken place in localities other than wells and ponds; 127 of the 374 deaths of persons accidentally drowned in ponds are registered in Haidarábád, and a very large number of persons who were drowned in wells are returned from the Sátára (111), Poona (80), and Dhárwár (70) districts.

It is probable that a considerable number of the deaths returned under the head of accidental drowning, which are recorded to have taken place in localities other than in wells and ponds, represent the number of the people washed away in trying to cross rivers during the rainy months. The rise during this season of the year will be seen in the following table:—

Deaths from Drowning, 1873-76.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1873	34	25	38	44	59	76	119	96	118	53	38	25	725
1874	34	17	43	62	105	106	107	108	129	80	35	23	849
1875	45	35	50	54	54	104	120	103	161	55	40	25	846
1876	19	35	48	46	52	68	105	112	94	51	21	28	679

Vaccination.

Distribution.

The vaccination department was brought under the direct control of the Sanitary Commissioner on the amalgamation of the two departments in November 1876. No change has taken place in the system of vaccination. But the late vaccination circles have, since January 1877, been redistributed. The present arrangement is as follows:—

The Northern Deccan registration district, comprising the collectorates of Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, and Sholápur, and the native states of Akálkot, Modnimb, and the Dáng territory, is in charge of a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. The Southern Deccan registration district, comprising the collectorates of Sátára, Belgaum, Dhárwár, and Kaládgi, as well as the Southern Márátha and Sátára feudatories and the Sáwánur state, is in charge of a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. The Konkan registration district, comprising the collectorates of Kánára, Ratnágiri, Kolába, and Thána, and the states of Sáwant Wári, Janjira, and Jawhár, is in charge of a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. The Presidency circle, comprising the island of Bombay, is in charge of a Superintendent of Vaccination. The Eastern Gujarát registration district, comprising the collectorates of Surat, Broach, Kaira, Ahmedábád, and the Panch Máháls, as well as the Rewa and Mahi Kánta, Cambay, Dharampur, Bánsda, Sachin, and Jambughora states, is in charge of a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. The Western Gujarát circle, comprising the province of Káttywár and the Pálanpur states, is in charge of a Superintendent of Vaccination. The Sind registration district, comprising the collectorates of Kurrachee, Haidarábád, Shikárpur, the Thar and Párkar, the Upper Sind Frontier, and the Khairpur state, is in charge of a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. Besides the above, which are directly under the control of the department, is the Baroda circle, including all the territory subject to His Highness the Gáekwár, which is in charge of the chief medical officer at Baroda. The Kutch circle, comprising the territory subject to His Highness the Rao, is in charge of the medical officer attached to the Dárbár. The Aden circle is under the charge of the civil surgeon at Aden. The vaccination statistics have been compiled according to the revised forms ordered by the Government of India, and the results of the year are shown according to the new circles of superintendence. The period included in the returns is, as ordered by the Government of India, for the official year ending the 31st March 1877, and not for the calendar year 1876.

The following statement shows the number of persons vaccinated and revaccinated in 1876-77 among the civil population and in the army, as compared with that of 1875-76 :—

1876-77. Primary Vaccinations.	1876-77. Revaccinations.		1875-76. Primary Vaccinations.	1875-76. Revaccinations.
		In Civil Life.		
705,182	77,111	Itinerant establishment	665,048	112,330
19,996	2,999	Dispensary establishment	19,954	3,790
725,178	80,110		685,002	116,120
805,828		Civil Life, Total.	801,122	
9,889		Army Total.	7,231	
7,006	2,883		5,637	1,594
815,177		Total vaccinations in Bombay Presidency.	808,353	

The total number of persons primarily vaccinated in 1876-77 was 732,184, being an increase among the civil population of 40,176, and in the army of 1,369, or a total of 41,545 over the year 1875-76. During the last ten years the annual increase in the number of persons primarily vaccinated is as follows :—

Vaccinations, 1866-77.

Persons primarily vaccinated.	Years ending 31st December			Years ending 31st March							
	1866.	1867.	1868.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Number	379,497	391,415	4,32,184	464,667	496,582	527,153	570,025	625,818	671,817	690,639	732,184
Increase	..	11,918	40,769	32,483	31,915	30,571	42,872	55,793	45,999	18,822	41,545

Showing an increase during the past year more than double the increase in 1876.

There were 4,219 operations more than persons among those primarily vaccinated. This, of course, is the result of failure following the primary operation, which renders its repetition necessary. Of the total of 732,184 persons primarily vaccinated, success followed in 698,148 persons; or, in other words, in 95·35 per cent of the persons primarily operated on, a successful result was attained. It will be observed that this is a lower standard of success than what has hitherto been annually shown; but it is to be noticed that this falling off is only an apparent one, for of late years the standard forms have shown the percentage of success attending *operations*, not *persons*. The revised forms by the Government of India alter this, and now the results are shown by *persons* and not by *operations*. Another point to be remembered is, that hitherto it has been the custom to deduct from the total operations those in which the result was unknown. This course is now rendered unnecessary by the fact above alluded to. If, therefore, we wish to compare the results of this year with those of past years, we must only consider the number of *persons* and not that of *operations*.

The following table shows the number of persons primarily vaccinated during each of the last ten years, and the percentage of success among them, contrasted with the results of 1876-77 :—

	Years ending 31st December		Years ending 31st March							
	1867.	1868.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Number of persons primarily vaccinated.	391,415	432,184	464,667	496,582	527,153	570,025	625,818	671,817	690,639	732,184
Do. successfully...	371,595	404,860	427,391	452,661	486,018	516,726	568,275	635,982	660,556	698,148
Percentage of success ..	94·94	93·68	91·98	91·16	92·20	90·65	90·81	94·67	95·64	95·35

Revaccinations.

The total number of revaccinations amounted to only 82,993, showing a net decrease below the totals of the preceding year of 34,721. The percentage of persons successfully revaccinated was 80·45. Last year the percentage of success among operations was stated to be 85·2 ; but, according to the mode of calculation now adopted, the percentage of success among persons who were revaccinated was during the last seven years as follows :—

	Years ending 31st March.						
	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874	1875.	1876.	1877.
Number of persons revaccinated...	30,119	21,965	18,332	26,405	60,807	117,714	82,993
Do. successfully ...	18,950	13,038	10,362	14,894	45,618	94,468	66,770
Percentage of success ...	62·92	59·35	56·52	56·41	75·02	80·25	80·45

The following table shows the number of primary vaccinations, revaccinations, and operations in each district, compared with the preceding year :—

District and Circle.	Persons primarily vaccinated.				Persons revaccinated.				Total Number of Persons operated on.			
	1876-77.	1875-76.	Increase	Decrease	1876-77.	1875-76.	Increase	Decrease	1876-77.	1875-76.	Increase	Decrease.
Northern Deccan registration district .	132,627	121,985	10,642	..	1,719	1,159	560	..	134,346	123,144	11,202	..
Southern Deccan registration district .	146,340	140,893	5,447	..	2,525	2,237	288	..	148,865	143,130	5,735	..
Konkan registration district	79,860	84,510	..	4,644	4,951	4,082	869	..	84,817	88,592	..	3,735
Presidency Circle ..	16,075	18,631	..	2,556	3,440	17,027	..	13,587	19,515	35,658	..	16,143
Eastern Gujarát registration district .	117,389	109,715	7,674	..	4,296	3,326	970	..	121,685	113,041	8,644	..
Western Gujarát circle	98,998	95,434	3,564	..	1,724	1,017	707	..	100,722	96,451	4,271	..
Sind registration district	70,166	67,951	2,215	..	61,165	87,092	..	25,927	131,331	155,043	..	23,712
Baroda	53,922	38,614	15,308	..	232	25	207	..	54,154	38,639	15,515	..
Kutch	9,157	5,159	3,998	..	43	83	..	40	9,200	5,242	3,958	..
Aden	638	2,110	..	1,472	15	72	..	57	653	2,182	..	1,529
British Army	1,973	825	1,148	..	..	..	..	..	1,973	825	1,148	..
Native Army	5,033	4,812	221	..	2,883	1,594	1,289	..	7,916	6,406	1,510	..
Total ..	732,184	690,639	50,217	8,672	82,993	117,714	4,890	39,611	815,177	808,353	51,983	45,159

As regards primary vaccinations a very satisfactory increase (50,217) is observed in all the districts and circles except the Konkan registration district, Presidency circle, and Aden. The largest increase by numbers is observed in the Baroda circle, where 15,308 more persons were operated upon than during the previous year. The increase per cent in each district is as follows :—

Districts and Circles.	Northern Deccan Registration District.	Southern Deccan Registration District.	Eastern Gujarát Registration District.	Western Gujarát Circle.	Sind Registration District.	Baroda Circle.	Kutch Circle.	British Army.	Native Army.	Total for the whole Presidency.
Percentage of increase.	8·72	3·87	6·99	3·73	3·20	39·64	77·50	139·15	4·59	7·03

The decrease in the Konkan registration district is partly due to the fact that the collectorates of Khándesh and Násik, which, until the 1st January 1877, were included in this district, have been transferred to the Northern Deccan registration district. The greatest falling off in this district, however, took place in the Kánára collectorate. This was occasioned by the prevalence of sickness among the vaccinators, some of whom have been laid up with fever for many months at a time; but it is also, to a great degree, due to neglect on the part of the inspector of sanitation and vaccination, who has since been dismissed the service. In the Presidency a falling off is seen, which has been attributed to the comparative absence of small-pox. In Aden a serious interruption to vaccination was occasioned by loss of lymph. The net increase in primary vaccinations in all districts and circles was 41,545.

A total increase of 4,890 persons who were revaccinated is observed in all districts and circles, with the exception of the Presidency circle, Sind registration district, Kutch, and Aden. The principal increase took place in the native army, where 1,289 more persons were revaccinated; in the Eastern Gujarát registration district, where it amounted to 970. In the Konkan registration district, too, a satisfactory increase of 869 is observed, as also in the Northern Deccan registration district. Taking primary and secondary vaccinations together, it will be seen that the total number of persons operated upon by officers of the vaccination branch amounted to 815,177 individuals against 808,353 of the preceding year, the increase being 6,824 persons.

In districts there were 27·36 per 1,000 of population successfully vaccinated during this year against 27·1 in 1875-76, and in states there were 25·67 per mille vaccinated with success against 24·4 in the preceding year.

The following table shows the percentage of success attained in each district and circle in both primary vaccinations and in revaccinations, compared with the preceding year :—

No.	Districts and Circles.	Result in Primary Vaccinations.		Result in Revaccinations.	
		1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.
1	Eastern Gujarát registration district...	97·67	97·32	72·04	73·29
2	Northern Deccan do. ...	97·21	96·84	66·20	68·61
3	Sind do. ...	96·38	97·59	85·99	85·29
4	Southern Deccan do. ...	95·71	95·95	61·15	50·34
5	Konkan do. ...	95·57	97·07	65·91	77·06
6	Presidency circle	92·89	92·14	62·41	65·60
7	Western Gujarát circle	92·89	93·84	61·12	69·28
8	Native Army	92·57	94·44	76·69	66·83
9	Dispensaries	92·46	90·99	61·72	69·87
10	Kutch circle	92·36	91·37	67·44	67·47
11	Baroda circle	90·66	90·04	57·76	76·00
12	Aden	76·02	81·33	80·00	66·67
	Average for the whole Presidency...	95·35	95·64	80·45	80·25

In primary successful vaccinations Eastern Gujarát has gone up from the second place to the first, and shows a slight increase over the results attained in the previous year. It is closely followed by the Northern Deccan, in which also an increase is observed. Sind, from being first, now occupies the third place. But the difference in the first five districts is not much. The percentage of success in Aden is the lowest in all the circles. In revaccinations the percentage of success for the whole Presidency is a little higher than it was in 1875-76.

Sex. The particulars relating to the individuals operated upon next claim attention; but as the revaccinations are not returned by age or caste, no information on these heads can be given. There were 381,175 males and 349,036 females primarily vaccinated, or a percentage of 52·20 males to 47·80 females. The greatest disparity is found among the returns from Aden, where the number of males exceeded that of females by 29·78 per cent. In the Presidency circle the excess of females, amounting to 16·82 per cent in the previous year, was during 1876-77 reduced to 13·46.

Arranged according to castes, it will be seen that, excluding Baroda and Kutch, for each of which provinces no details of caste have been received, there have been primarily vaccinated 3,556 Christians, or 538 less than last year; 514,012 Hindus, or 21,218 less than the preceding year; 101,108 Musalmáns, or 998 more than in 1875-76; 1,434 Pársis against 2,848 in the previous year; and 47,022 persons of other castes against 47,532 in 1875-76. The percentages of each caste are as follows: Christians 0·53, Hindus 77·05, Musalmáns 15·16, Pársis 0·21, and other castes 7·05.

Age. 308,831 infants under one year of age, 342,069 children between one and six years of age, and 40,616 persons above six years of age, were primarily vaccinated with success during the year. In each 100 cases of successful primary vaccinations 44·66 were infants, 49·47 were children under six, and 5·87 persons of older age. The army returns are not included in the above, as they do not give the required information.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Lymph.

Two supplies, each consisting of forty-five tubes of lymph, were received from England in the months of November and January. The lymph from all the circles, except Sind and Aden, has been pronounced by the officers of the department to be good.

Vaccination from the heifer has been continued in Bombay during the year, and is reported by Mr. Ananta Chandroba to give entire satisfaction. He says: "Of the 293 heifers inoculated during the year, in 287 the operation was successful, and in six it failed."

Cost.

The total expenditure was Rs. 2,05,184-3-3, or a decrease of Rs. 17,617-14-5 from the previous year. The following table shows the expenditure incurred by each establishment:—

Establishment.	Total Expenditure.						Compared with the preceding Year.					
	1876-77.			1875-76.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Imperial	83,608	4	0	1,05,570	5	7	.....			21,962	1	7
Municipal	15,931	15	8	16,123	2	5	.....			191	2	9
Cantonment	286	8	0	.....			286	8	0	.....		
Local funds	63,296	1	10	60,685	10	11	2,610	6	11	.....		
Native states... ...	42,061	5	9	40,422	14	9	1,638	7	0	.....		
Total ...	2,05,184	3	3	2,22,802	1	8	4,535	5	11	22,153	4	4
							Deduct Increase...			4,535	5	11
							Net Decrease...			17,617	14	5

For the whole Presidency the average cost of each successful vaccination, deducting the cost of the supervising establishment, was annas 3-8, the same as the previous year. The highest rate occurs in the Presidency circle, where each successful vaccination cost on the average 7 annas. Last year it only cost 4 annas 4 pies; but this was owing to the very large number of persons vaccinated during the epidemic of small-pox which took place in that year. In the Northern Deccan the cost has gone up from annas 3-1 to annas 3-7. In the Southern Deccan it has decreased from 4 annas to annas 3-6. Comparing the Konkan registration district with the Western circle the decrease is 4 pies. In the Eastern Gujarát registration district the cost has decreased from annas 4-1 to annas 3-7. In the Western Gujarát circle an increase of 1 pie is observed. In Sind it has gone up from annas 2-10 to annas 3-4. In Baroda it has decreased from annas 3-4 to annas 2-11. In Kutch it has decreased from annas 10-11 to annas 6-10, and in Aden it has increased from annas 1-11 to annas 6-11. The average cost of each successful vaccination, including all charges, was annas 4-6 against annas 4-11 during 1875-76.

Inspection.

The number of vaccinated children inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, Superintendents of Vaccination, Inspectors of Sanitation and vaccination, and Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination, amounted to 271,997 in 10,721 villages. So that, in every hundred children vaccinated, the officers of the department tested the result in thirty-seven.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

The total sum (exclusive of balances), which formed the income of the Education Department in 1875-76 and 1876-77, was— **Income.**

	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cess	7,18,334	6,07,599	...	1,10,735
Fees... Provincial	*1,34,622	†1,44,468	9,846	...
Fees... Local	1,05,318	1,11,001	5,683	...
Funds of native states	1,37,971	1,58,416	20,445	...
Popular subscriptions	17,999	14,148	...	3,851
Municipal assignments	53,443	53,695	252	...
Interest on endowments	45,570	52,166	6,596	...
Miscellaneous	5,773	13,380	7,607	...
	12,19,030	11,54,873	50,429	1,14,586

The decrease under cess is due to the famine prevailing in portions of the Central, North-east, and Southern divisions. Figures showing the balance of the local fund for each collectorate will be found in No. B (1)—Part V. of the statistical returns.

Under "Provincial fees" the colleges show an increase of nearly Rs. 1,000, English schools an increase of Rs. 8,000, and the public service examination an increase of Rs. 1,000. The increase under colleges is due to the progress shown by the law school and by the Elphinstone and civil engineering colleges, which more than makes up for a falling off in the Deccan and medical colleges. The increase under the public service examination is due to an increase in the number of candidates. The increase under English schools is due to the restriction on free admissions, which was noticed in the report for 1875-76.

The increase under "Local fees" is owing to the gradual introduction of the new rates mentioned in the report for 1875-76. These new rates leave the fee for the first three standards unaltered, but raise the fee for the three higher standards which

* Inclusive of Rs. 7,715, the fees of the Medical College.
† Do. ,, 7,425, do. do.

are chiefly taught in town schools. The increase under "funds of native states" is due to the extension of education in Kátty-wár. The decrease in popular contributions is due to a falling off in contributions for new buildings and to delay in the collection of subscriptions for the Belgaum Sirdárs' high school. The increase under "interest on endowment funds" is owing to the recovery of arrears. The increase under "miscellaneous" is owing to the inclusion of the receipts of the Dhárwár industrial school.

Expenditure. No. A 1—Part VII. of the statistical tables gives the details of the year's expenditure. The grand total comes to Rs. 30,40,916, or Rs. 42,000 in excess of the expenditure of the previous year. But the tenth column includes expenditure from the private funds of aided institutions, and the cost of education in those states which consult the Government inspector and place their schools under inspection, but administer their own funds. The total of the tenth column comes to Rs. 6,90,920; and, if this sum be deducted from the grand total already given, the actual expenditure from funds administered by Government officers will be Rs. 23,49,996, Grants from provincial revenues, amounting to Rs. 11,12,843, show a decrease of Rs. 23,183; and the local funds enumerated in the previous paragraph bore an expenditure of Rs. 12,37,153, or Rs. 23,066 less than in the previous year. The net decrease was, therefore, Rs. 46,549, distributed as under:—

	Rs.
University	1,347
Inspection	2,522
Instruction	43,446
Total ...	47,315
Deduct Increase on Direction ...	766
Net Decrease ...	46,549

Roughly divided, the total expenditure of Rs. 23,49,996 from funds controlled by Government officers, gives the following percentages as the approximate shares of the establishments entered in the table:—

$1\frac{4}{5}$	University.	$8\frac{1}{10}$	Middle class schools.
$1\frac{1}{2}$	Direction.	$39\frac{9}{10}$	Primary schools.
$1\frac{3}{4}$	Inspection.	$2\frac{4}{5}$	Girls' schools (including Mixed schools.)
$9\frac{3}{4}$	Colleges.	$3\frac{4}{5}$	Scholarships.
$2\frac{1}{10}$	Normal schools.	$5\frac{3}{5}$	Buildings.
$1\frac{3}{5}$	Technical schools.	3	Miscellaneous.
$11\frac{1}{2}$	High schools.		

These figures, compared with those given for 1875-76, show a large decrease under buildings.

Schools. No. A 3—Part VII. of the statistical tables gives the number of Government, aided, and inspected schools open at the end of the year under report. The same table shows the number of pupils on the rolls, the average daily attendance, and the caste or race of the pupils. The figures show a decrease for the year of fourteen schools and 1,271 pupils, the number of schools having fallen from 4,478 to 4,464, and that of pupils from 250,712 to 249,441. On the other hand, the average monthly number on the

rolls has risen from 243,032 to 248,983; and the average daily attendance from 186,834 to 188,591. The ratio of the average daily attendance to the average monthly number on the rolls has fallen from seventy-six to seventy-five. The decrease of the year occurs in Government and aided institutions, schools under inspection showing an increase as under :—

	Schools.		Pupils.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase	Decrease.
Government institutions	...	70	...	2,779
Aided institutions	...	8	...	103
Inspected institutions	52	...	929	...
Police and jail schools	12	...	682	...
	64	78	1,611	2,882
Deduct Increase ...		64		1,611
Net Decrease ...		14		1,271

Classification.

Classified according to the quality of instruction, the schools of the Presidency give the following return :—

	Number of Schools.				Number of Pupils at the end of the year.			
	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	1875-76.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
Colleges	7	7	..	..	1,027	916	..	111
School of art	1	1	..	..	122	132	10	..
Technical schools	4	3	..	1	239	213	..	26
High schools	45	47	2	..	7,737	8,527	790	..
Middle class schools	167	152	..	15	17,497	16,562	..	935
Primary schools	4,011	4,008	..	3	211,785	210,370	..	1,415
Girls' schools	233	236	3	..	11,697	12,208	511	...
Normal schools	10	10	..	..	608	513	..	95
	4,478	4,464	5	19	250,712	249,441	1,311	2,582
Deduct Decrease..				5	Deduct Decrease..			1,311
Net Decrease..				14	Net Decrease..			1,271

The decrease under colleges is due to the small number of successful candidates in the matriculation examination, and the decrease under technical schools is owing to the closing of the class at Surat, which is to be re-opened hereafter on a different plan. The increase under high schools is chiefly due to the transfer to this head of prosperous middle class schools. Part of the decrease under middle class schools and the decrease under primary schools is due to the famine, and the same cause has made it necessary to admit a smaller number of pupils into the normal schools. Under girls' schools there is a real increase.

Divisional details.

The net decrease of the year was divided between the different educational divisions as under: —

	Decrease. Schools.	Pupils.
Central division	26	4,689
North-East division	41	1,645
Sind	9	676
Total ...	76	7,010
Deduct Increase—		
Northern division	54	4,679
Southern „	8	1,060
	62	5,739
Net decrease...	14	1,271

Distribution of schools.

No. A 5—Part VII. of the statistical tables shows the distribution, throughout the Presidency, of the colleges and schools connected with Government. But no returns have been received for Baroda, Janjira, and Kurandwád.

Pupils.

The number of children in schools connected with Government is divided between the different races or castes as under:—

Classification of Pupils by Caste, 1875-76 and 1876-77.

	1875-76.	1876-77.
Christians	4,982	5,208
Hindus... Brahmans	60,439	60,358
Hindus... Others	148,379	146,852
Muhámmadans	26,277	27,263
Pársis	8,209	8,275
Jews	408	346
Aboriginal and hill tribes	1,212	1,117
Others	806	22
Total ...	250,712	249,441

The University.

The senate of the University have made important alterations in the regulations for the examinations in arts, medicine, and civil engineering. The oral examination of the candidates for matriculation in the second language has been discontinued. The question papers in English will in future be transmitted to to centres of examination to be established in each educational division; and those candidates only who may obtain the prescribed number of marks in English will be further examined in Bombay. The list of passed matriculation candidates will be published in the order of merit (and not in alphabetical order as heretofore) with the total number of marks obtained by each candidate, and the name of his school. At the M.A. examination in languages, original composition in English verse has been made optional, instead of compulsory, as heretofore. The

title of the degree of licentiate of medicine has been changed into 'licentiate of medicine and surgery.' Dental surgery has ceased to be a part of the course of study required for the examination for the degree of L.M., and the course of lectures in comparative anatomy, hitherto required for the first examination in medicine, has been removed to the examination for the degree of M.D. The senate have also decided that in future the names of the successful candidates in the first examination in arts, the B.A., and M.A. examinations, the first examination in civil engineering and the L.C.E. examination, will be published in two classes and pass.

Lectures.

During the year under report Professor Rámkrishna Gopál Bhandárkar delivered the first series of lectures in connection with the Wilson philological lectureship. The subject of the lectures was "Sanskrit and Prákrit languages derived from it."

Endowments.

The senate have accepted four new endowments during the year. In March the honorary secretary to the Bhau Dáji memorial fund offered Rs. 5,000 for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Dr. Bhau Dáji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S., one of the fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, and for many years syndic in the faculty of arts. In April the honorary secretary to the Vinayekráo Jagannáthji Sankerset memorial fund offered Rs. 4,500 for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Mr. Vinayekráo Jagannáthji Sankerset. In August the president of the oriental spinning and weaving company offered, on behalf of the company, Rs. 6,000 for the purpose of founding a scholarship in memory of the late Mr. Merwánji Frámji Pánday, and in August the widow of the late Mr. Kahandás Mancharám offered Rs. 6,000 for the purpose of founding a scholarship according to the will made by Mr. Kahandás Mancharám. With these four fresh gifts the University now possesses twenty-eight endowments.

Examinations.

No. A 4—Part VII of the statistical tables shows the results obtained by high schools and affiliated colleges during the year under report. The results of the matriculation examination will be noticed under high schools. In the other or higher university examinations, 133 out of 383 passed against 173 out of 400 in the previous year. The results obtained by the colleges under the three special faculties will be noticed later on. Under the arts faculty there was a failure in the first examination, only twenty-nine passing against sixty-nine in the previous year. But, on the other hand, the number of candidates who passed the B.A. examination rose from eighteen to forty. In the F.A. examination there were 154 candidates from Government and twenty-two from aided colleges. The Government colleges passed twenty-seven and St. Xavier's college two candidates. Nineteen of the successful candidates took up Sanskrit, four Latin, and six Persian; and in the selected subjects of the examinations, fifteen were examined in Butler's sermons, twelve in analytical geometry, and two in chemical physics. For the B.A. degree there were eighty-two candidates from Government and ten from aided colleges. Of the forty successful candidates, thirteen passed in the first class. Of

these forty candidates, thirty-five came from Government colleges, three from the General Assembly's institution, and two from St. Xavier's. Twenty-one selected Sanskrit as their language, nine Latin, nine Persian, and one Arabic. In the selected subjects nineteen passed in history, nineteen in logic and moral philosophy, twenty-eight in political economy, twelve in dynamics and hydrostatics, nine in analytical geometry, eleven in differential and integral calculus, thirteen in chemical physics, seven in inorganic chemistry, and two in physiology. For the M.A. degree there were four candidates from Government colleges. Of the two who passed, one, a Pársi, obtained a first class in mathematics and natural philosophy, and the other, a Hindu, a first class in natural science.

Arts Colleges.

Elphinstone college.

In the Elphinstone college the number of students on the rolls has fallen from 226 to 203. The results of the University examinations were generally satisfactory. In the F.A. examination the college passed twenty candidates, and for the degree of B.A. twenty-seven. The number passed in the B.A. examination is the highest for many years; and those who passed took high places in the lists, nine being placed in the first class. The college teaching appears to have been very efficient in mathematics and English, as seven of the students in the first class took up mathematical subjects, while seventeen out of the whole number passed, obtained unusually high marks in English. In the M.A. examination the college obtained two first classes, one in mathematics and natural philosophy, and the other in natural sciences. Students of the college won the chancellor's medal, given to the candidate who passes the M.A. examination with the highest marks in the first class; the Duke of Edinburgh fellowship, given to the candidate who passes the B.A. examination with the highest marks in the first class; the Karsandás Mulji prize, for an English essay; the Hughlings prize, given to the candidate who passes the F.A. examination with the highest marks in English; the James Taylor Prize, given to the candidate who passes the B.A. examination in the first class, with the highest marks in political economy and history; and the Bháu Dáji prize, given to the candidate who passes the B.A. examination with the highest marks in Sanskrit.

Deccan college.

In the Deccan college the number of students on the rolls has fallen from ninety-six to seventy-five. In the B.A. examination eight passed, three in the first class. In the F.A. examination seven passed. The Bhagvandás Parshotandás Sanskrit scholarship was awarded by the University to a graduate of the college. The college buildings have been much improved, and additional quarters for resident students have been built. The number of resident students is now fifty-nine.

Aided colleges.

The attendance at aided colleges has decreased by thirty-three pupils. The results obtained in the University examinations have been noticed above, with the exception of the Ellis scholarship,

which was awarded to a Pársi from St. Xavier's college who passed the B.A. examination with the highest marks in English.

Special Colleges.

Law.

The number of students on the rolls of the Law school in the previous year and the year under report was :—

	March 1876.	March 1877.
Seniors	15	21
Juniors	30	32
Candidate class	90	53
Candidates for pleaders' examinations ...	4	7
	139	113

In November the Perry professor examined forty-seven candidates in jurisprudence, and passed forty. The Government prize of Rs. 100 was gained by a student of St. Xavier's college. For the LL.B. examination fourteen students presented themselves, of whom ten were students of past years. Eleven failed, and one present and two passed students were successful.

Medical.

The Grant medical college has suffered a loss by the promotion of Dr. Hunter to the post of Deputy Surgeon General. Dr. Hunter was appointed a professor in 1862, and promoted to be principal in 1866. During the time Dr. Hunter has been connected with the college the institution has passed through many difficulties, and the position it has now attained is largely due to his zeal and care. The number of students for the year under report and for the previous year were :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
Graduates and under-graduates	194	182
Hospital apprentices	30	25
Hospital assistant	1	0
Vernacular classes—		
Máráthi	55	51
Gujaráti	24	22
Midwives—		
Maráthi	6	6
Gujaráti	4	0
Total ...	314	286

The progress made in the University classes has been satisfactory. Of twenty students who went up for the degree of L.M., eleven passed, three being placed in the first class; and of forty students who appeared for the first L.M. and S. examination, nineteen passed, one being placed in the first class. The principal reports that ten students, including four licentiates of medicine, have gone to England with the view of completing their education in the English schools of medicine, or of competing for the covenanted medical service of India. During the year under report two more students who had qualified in England obtained commissions in the service.

Special colleges.

In the hospital assistant class there was one candidate who passed the examination. Of the hospital apprentices six passed, and four resigned. In the examination for the superior grade of hospital assistants there were three candidates, one of whom was successful. In the examination of assistant surgeons two candidates presented themselves, both of whom were found qualified for promotion to the second class. In the Máráthi vernacular class there were fifty-five pupils. Of these twenty-five were native medical pupils, of whom thirteen passed, three resigned, two were discharged, and seven transferred. Of the thirty vernacular pupils seven passed their final examination, eight were discharged, and five left. In the new Gujaráti class there were twenty-four pupils. Of these two were discharged. No fresh admissions to the Gujaráti class have been allowed, as Government has decided to abolish the class in September 1878. The examination for admission to the Máráthi class was held in October, the test being the IV. Anglo-vernacular standard. At this examination there were forty-three candidates for the vernacular class, and thirty-six for the native medical class. Of the former twenty-four passed with one-half the total marks of the standard; and of these, eleven were admitted on stipends, and the remaining thirteen were permitted to attend the classes, if they wished to do so, without any stipend. Of the native medical pupils nineteen, who attained to one-third of the total marks, were admitted, in accordance with the wish of the Surgeon-General. Text books for the Máráthi classes were published some years ago, and similar books for the Gujaráti classes have now been printed by Mr. Dhirajrám Dulpatrám, G.G.M.C., and Assistant Surgeon Kuikhusru Viccaji, L.M., the teachers of anatomy and chemistry to the Gujaráti classes. On the Máráthi midwife class Dr. Cooke reports favourably; but he has not been able to re-establish the Gujaráti class which, as reported on the last annual occasion, was broken up during the year, no suitable candidates having come forward. The funds for the support of this class provided by the bounty of Sir Cowásji Jehangier Readymoney have, therefore, during the year, not been disbursed.

Engineering college.

The Poona civil engineering college has been full throughout the year, the number of students being :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
University department	72	86
Second department	41	41
Third department (including apprentices) .	50	37
Total ...	163	164

On the work of the college Dr. Cooke reports as follows :—"The "college has had a most successful year at the University exami-"nations. At the first examination in civil engineering twenty-one "candidates presented themselves, of whom nineteen passed, eleven "in the first class; while out of fourteen candidates for the degree "of L.C.E. ten passed, one in the first class. Owing to the famine "in the Deccan and elsewhere, the demand for passed students of "the college has been great. Every passed student, whether L.C.E.

Special colleges.

"or F.C.E., could obtain employment. Though I supplied to the "public works and irrigation departments, during the year, no fewer "than seventeen passed students, the demand exceeded the supply; "and, as it was right that the wants of this Presidency should be "first considered, I have been unable to send subordinates to other "provinces, from which I have had several applications. Six of the "lately passed licentiates of civil engineering have been employed "on the Dhond and Manmád railway, and the others have obtained "equally remunerative employment, which, even if temporary, will "supply the men with practical experience on actual works, and "render it more easy for them to obtain employment when the pre-"sent famine works have been completed. Forty-three candidates "presented themselves for entrance to the second department, of "whom thirty passed, and of these seven subsequently matriculated. "The men who pass the F.C.E. test are readily taken on as tem-"porary overseers in the public works and irrigation departments, "and they appear to be thought much more of than the second "department students. At the final examination of the second de-"partment, twenty-two candidates presented themselves, of whom "thirteen passed, one in the first and twelve in the second division. "For the final examination of the third department thirty-two can-"didates presented themselves, all of whom were declared by the "examiners to have passed. Next year the new class of students in "this department will have had two-and-a-half years of workshop "training, and will, therefore, after a year's instruction in surveying "and drawing, be a highly useful set of men. The amount received "for work executed in the workshops during the year has been "Rs. 4,880-7-11. All the work has been executed by the apprentices. "Whenever outside work is slack, the hands are set to improve and "repair the workshop machinery, and construct additional machines "for our own work. I am glad to say that Eurasian lads are tak-"ing advantage of the practical instruction given them. These, for "the most part, look to pass under the Boiler Inspection Act, and "subsequently to obtain charge of engines at some of the factories. "Two have passed this year, and the lad who passed last year is now "in charge of the engine at the Government steam bakery.

Technical Schools.

School of art.

During a large portion of the working year Mr. Griffiths was engaged on special duty with the Government of India in preparing heraldic banners for the Delhi Assemblage. Mr. Griffiths reports that the students of the decorative department were of great use in aiding him with his cartoons, in making tracings for the embroiderers, and seeing that the embroiderers copied the drawings faithfully. The studies of the students under Mr. Griffiths have been mainly directed with a view to making the students good draughtsmen, and to train them for future employment on the Ajanta expedition. Latterly a few of the students assisted in preparing stencil plates for the decoration of a summer-house for the chief of Bhaunagar. But some of the best students have been drawn off for other employment. One accompanied Mr. Prinsep as assistant; another has gone with Mr. Burgess; one is on duty with Major Gill at Ajanta; and one is in the North-

Technical schools.

west Provinces, making sketches of plants to illustrate a report for the department of agriculture and commerce. The architectural sculpture department has supplied a few models for cops for the new school of art building, and two models of sea-lions for the sailors' home and the port trust. One of the students has obtained employment as carver on one of the public buildings in Bombay. Lately a new class has been formed, of seven lads, the sons of Cutch and Káttywár stone-cutters, who may be said to be born carvers. Of the wood-engraving department, Mr. Terry reports that the work done has been similar to that executed in the previous year, regular employment being found in the reproduction of wood-cuts for vernacular works. One of the pupils obtained employment as engraver in a private establishment. Of the pottery department Mr. Terry reports that difficulty is experienced with regard to a supply of the right kind of clays; but that the ware, such as it is, commands a ready sale on account of its original and artistic qualities.

The number of students on the rolls in March was as under:—

Drawing school	111
Decorative department	9
Architectural sculpture department	9
Wood-engraving department	3
Total ...	132

In March 1876 there were in all 122 students.

The annual examination of the school was held by Colonel Waddington and Mr. T. W. Stevens, A.I.C.E. The examiners made unfavourable comments on the condition of the elementary drawing school, and remarked that no great progress appeared to have been made in the pottery department. In other respects the report of the examiners was favourable.

Sind school.

The engineering school at Haidarábád was examined in July by a committee of engineers; and of seven students examined, one passed fully. This successful candidate has been employed in the public works department: and it appears that the six who failed have also obtained employment under Government.

Dhárwár school.

No report on the Dhárwár school has been received; but the annual returns show a decrease of ten pupils.

Sassoon reformatory.

At the David Sassoon reformatory thirty-four boys were examined in English, and a satisfactory report was made by the inspector. Of these boys thirty-one were employed, three days a week, at the central press. The rest of the boys were examined in the vernacular with fair results. In all there are 123 boys under instruction. The trades taught are the same as reported last year.

High Schools.

The figures for the University matriculation in the year under report and in the previous year are as under:—

High schools

University Matriculation Examinations, 1875-76.

Year.	Number of Institutions sending up Candidates.			Number of Candidates sent up.				Number of Candidates passed.				Religions or National Classification of passed Candidates.					
												Natives of India.					
	Government or Native states.	Aided or private.	Total	From Government or Native state institutions	From aided or private institutions.	From private tutors.	Total.	From Government or Native state institutions	From aided or private institutions.	From private tutors.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Pársis.	Others.	Europeans.
1875-76 .	29	33	62	494	549	226	1,269	224	183	27	434	14	292	3	111	1	13
1876-77 .	28	28	56	472	443	239	1,154	121	74	8	203	12	134	2	49	..	6

Of the 203 who passed sixty-one took up Sanskrit, twenty-six Latin, three Portuguese, twenty-six Máráthi, fifty-five Gujaráti, six Kánárese, twenty-four Persian, and two Sindhi. The examination was more difficult than in the previous year, the decrease in the number of successful candidates being 103. This decrease is shared by all classes of schools, the proportion of successful to unsuccessful candidates having fallen from a half to a fourth for Government and native state schools, and from a third to a sixth for private schools. For students under private tuition the figure has fallen from one in eight to one in thirty. Most of the successful candidates appear to have joined one or other of the affiliated colleges, as the Elphinstone college admitted sixty, the Deccan college twenty-seven, the Grant college twenty-eight, the Engineering college twenty-six, St. Xavier's seventeen, and the Free General Assembly seventeen.

The high schools, returned as Government or native state schools, passed the numbers shown in the margin. The Berár and Indor schools are outside the Presidency, and the Baroda school is not under the department. The Elphinstone maintains its place at the top of the list, but Poona has given place to Surat, and Kolhápur to Dhárwár and Ratnágiri. Of the rest, Ahmednagar, Nariád, Rájkot, Dhulia, Broach, Haidarábád, Shikárpur, Bhaunagar, and Sholápur have improved their positions at the expense of the others. At the matriculation, the two Jagonnáth Sankarset Sanskrit scholarships were carried off by the Ratnágiri and Poona schools; the Jámshri Vibháji scholarship,

	1875.	1876.
1. Elphinstone	42	31
2. Surat	22	13
3. Poona	29	12
4. Dhárwár	15	8
5. Ratnágiri	13	7
6. Rájárám, Kolhápur	20	5
7. Ahmednagar	7	5
8. Nariád, Kaira	4	5
9. Rájkot, Káttywár	4	4
10. Akola, Berár	6	3
11. Dhulia, Khándesh	2	3
12. Broach	3	3
13. Haidarábád, Sind	5	3
14. Shikárpur	5	3
15. Bhaunagar, Káttywár	2	3
16. Sirdárs' school, Belgaum	7	3
17. Sátára	8	2
18. Ahmedábád	10	2
19. Baroda	...	2
20. Umrávati, Berár	2	2
21. Kurrachee, Sind	3	1
22. Sholápur	1	1
23. Násik	5	...
24. Holkar's, Indor	4	...
25. Bahádur Khánji's school, Junágarh, Káttywár	2	...
26. Alfred, Cutch	1	...
27. Rájkumár college, Rájkot	1	...
28. Deva's English school, Indor	1	...
Total ...	224	121

High schools. given to the Káttywár boy who obtains the highest marks in English, was won by a boy from the Junágarh school; the Ellis prize, given for proficiency in Gujaráti, was won by the Surat high school; the Hebbert and La Touche scholarship, given for the highest marks obtained among Káttywár boys, was won by the Rájkot school; the two Ráo Sir Pragmalji scholarships, awarded for the highest number of marks among native candidates, were won by the Ratnágiri and Elphinstone schools; and the Kahandás Mancharám scholarship, given for the highest number of marks among Gujaráti Hindus, was won by the Nariád school.

The schools for Europeans and Eurasians, which passed candidates for matriculation, are shown in the margin. St. Mary's and St. Vincent's schools are for Roman Catholics, and the other five schools for Protestants. The Bishop's high school obtained the Cawásji Jahángir prize for Latin in the matriculation examination.

	1875.	1876.
St. Mary's institution, Bombay...	25	22
Scottish high school, Byculla ...	2	1
Bishop's high school, Poona ...	3	1
St. Vincent's high school, Poona .	6	1
Bombay Scottish orphanage ...	...	1
Diocesan high school, Bombay ...	2	...
John Connon high school, Bombay.	2	...
Total ...	40	26

The mission schools, represented at the University examination, are given in the margin. All these schools are aided by Government. The severity of the matriculation examination appears to have affected the mission schools more than the schools for Europeans; but the figures for private schools maintained by natives show a still greater falling off.

	1875.	1876.
Surat mission	4	5
Robert Money, Bombay	3	4
Free General Assembly, Bombay..	4	2
Belgaum mission	5	2
General Assembly, Bombay	10	1
Poona free church mission	1	1
Ahmedábád mission.....	8	...
Haidarábád mission	1	...
Total ..	36	15

The private schools, which passed candidates for matriculation, are shown in the margin. Of these schools the Pársi high school, the Bombay private English school, the Chandanwádi high school, Bába Gokhale's school, and the private school at Surat are on the register for grants-in-aid according to results: the Pársi benevolent institution receives a fixed grant, and the Bombay proprietary school, the Bombay high school, and the Nausári and Gopipura schools have not asked for aid,

	1875.	1876.
Bombay proprietary school	19	10
Pársi high school, Fort	23	7
Bombay private English school ...	7	4
Sir J. J. Pársi benevolent institution, Bombay	19	4
Pársi boarding school, Bandora ...	3	4
Chandanwádi high school, Bombay	6	2
Bombay high school	5	1
Alfred and Pársi high school, Bombay	7	1
Bába Gokhale's school, Poona ...	6	...
Prabhu seminary, Bombay.....	4	...
Sir Cawasji Jehangir Nausári Zoroastrian madressa	2	...
Gopipura private English school.	2	...
Thána private high school	2	...
Poona Native institution.....	1	...
Frámji Mothabhái's private English, Surat	1	...
Total ...	107	33

High schools.

because they are intended for the children of wealthy people, or are supported by the liberality of private individuals. Of the five remaining schools the Prabhu seminary, the Thána school, and the Poona Native institution have been judged to be inefficient; and aid has been refused to the Bandora school, which is intended for the children of wealthy Pársis, and to the Alfred school, which has been opened in a locality amply provided with English schools. In the matriculation examination a pupil of the Pársi boarding school, Bandora, carried off the Bái Manekbái prize, for proficiency in general knowledge. The returns for all high schools connected with Government show an increase of two schools and 790 pupils; Government schools showing an increase of two schools and 696 pupils; aided schools an increase of 107 pupils; and inspected schools a decrease of thirteen pupils. The increase in the number of schools, and part of the increase of pupils shown under Government schools, is due to the promotion of middle class schools teaching up to the matriculation standard.

Middle Class Schools.

The returns for the whole Presidency show a decrease of fifteen middle class schools with 935 boys, but about half of this decrease is due to the promotion of middle class schools or to the amalgamation of Anglo-vernacular schools with high schools. The Central division shows a net decrease of four middle-class schools and 250 pupils. Under Government first grade schools there is a decrease, as the Thána and Sholápur schools have been shown under high schools, while the Poona city school has been amalgamated with the high school, and the Alibág school has been closed for want of pupils. Of the other first grade schools, the five in the town of Bombay are in a flourishing state, and the principal of the Elphinstone high school is well satisfied with the pupils they send him. The schools at Kalyán and Poona show a slight falling off in numbers, and the attendance in the Bársi and Pandharpur schools has been largely reduced owing to the famine. The second grade schools in the Central division show an increase of one school, Karád, and forty-nine pupils. Of these schools two are in Poona, three in Sátára, four in Thána, and six in Bombay. The number of aided middle-class schools at the end of the year was twenty against twenty-one in the previous year, and the total number on the rolls in all schools was 2,508, or ten less than in the previous year. Eight were boys' schools with 1,523 on the rolls, two mixed schools with fifty-seven on the rolls, and ten girls' schools with 928 on the rolls. The North-east division shows an increase of fifty-four pupils under middle class schools. Now that the Dhulia school has been incorporated with the high school, the only first grade Government school in the North-east division is that at Ahmednagar. Of second grade schools Khándesh has four, Ahmednagar two, and Násik one. Under middle class schools the Northern division shows a decrease of five schools and 172 pupils. For Government schools there is a decrease of thirty pupils under first grade, and a decrease of three schools with seventy-six pupils under second grade schools. The three schools that were closed were those at Ránder, Godhra, and Umreth. The

Middle class schools.

Ránder school was closed, as the new bridge over the Tápti enables the boys to attend in the Surat schools. The Godhra school was closed on account of small attendance, and the Umreth school for want of funds. Aided schools show a decrease of three schools and eighty-one pupils, owing to the closing of weak institutions at Surat and Ankleswar. Inspected schools show an increase of one school and fifteen pupils, a small Pársi school at Udwára, in southern Surat, having been placed on the register for inspection. The Southern division shows a decrease of four schools and 422 pupils. Government schools show a decrease of thirty-one pupils (first grade) and one school, with 223 pupils (second grade). Aided schools show a decrease of one school with 241 pupils, owing to the transfer of the Belgaum mission school to the head of high schools; and inspected schools show a decrease of two schools, but an increase of eleven pupils. Of the second grade schools one is in Dhárwár, one in Kaládgi, eleven in Belgaum, six in Kánára, six in Kolhápur, and two in Sángli. There are also schools at Miraj and Mudhol, which are said to be nearly fit for classification in a higher grade. In Sind there is a decrease of three schools and 249 pupils. The decrease is chiefly due to Government schools, the Naraian Jaganáth and Haidarábád schools having been amalgamated with the high schools, and one second grade school having been closed. Aided schools show a decrease of one school, but an increase of ninety-two pupils. The Government school at Tatta has been raised to the rank of a first grade school; and the inspector reports favourably of the Sukkur school and of the two aided schools (European) at Kurrachee.

The chief tests of the efficiency of middle class schools are the local examinations for certificates qualifiying for public employment. These examinations are held once a year by district committees, and the numbers of pupils presented and passed at the examination for the year under report were :—

Public service certificate examination, 1876-77.

Division.	First Class Certificates, 5th English Standard.		Second Class Certificates, 6th Vernacular Standard.	
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
Central division ...	638	81	1,692	340
North-East division ...	130	39	938	313
Northern do. ...	80	47	503	161
Southern do. ...	231	92	1,075	386
Sind do. ...	42	33	94	54
	1,121	292	4,302	1,254

The number of successful candidates has decreased from 430 to 292 for the first class, and risen from 1,239 to 1,254 for the second class certificate. Like the matriculation examination, the examinations for first class certificates were more difficult than in previous years.

The study of English and Classical Languages.

The figures for institutions connected with Government show an increase in the number of students learning English :—

Study of English, 1875-76 and 1876-77.

Number of Institutions.		Grade of School.	Number learning English.		Increase.	Decrease.
1875-76.	1876-77.		1875-76.	1876-77.		
7	7	Colleges ...	896	843	...	53
45	47	High schools ...	7,737	8,527	790	...
77	69	1st Grade Anglo-vernacular schools.	6,635	6,422	...	213
84	83	2nd Grade Anglo-vernacular schools.	2,065	1,859	...	206
11	11	Female schools ...	938	964	26	...
2	1	Female normal school	22	6	...	16
1	1	Special school ...	40	36	...	4
227	219	Total ...	18,333	18,657	816	492

Under high schools the increase is largely due to a transfer from Anglo-vernacular schools.

The number of pupils learning a classical language, or a European continental language, is as under :—

Study of Classical Languages, 1875-76 and 1876-77.

Language.	Number Studying.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1875-76.	1876-77.		
Latin	1,074	850	...	224
Sanskrit	3,324	2,901	...	423
Persian	1,112	909	...	203
Arabic	...	63	63	...
Hebrew	...	5	5	...
Greek	...	1	1	...
French	...	287	287	...
Total ...	5,510	5,016	356	850

The decrease under the first three languages is due to the rule mentioned last year.

The following table shows the social position of students attending Government colleges and schools of the two higher grades :—

Social Position of Higher Grade Students, 1876-77.

School.	Sons of Persons of Property.	Sons of Professional Persons.	Sons of Merchants.	Sons of Contractors.	Sons of Government Officials.	Sons of Pensioners.	Sons of Officials under Native States.	Sons of Private Clerks.	Sons of Village Officers.	Sons of Petty Tradesmen.	Sons of Priests.	Sons of Shroffs, Brokers and Money-lenders.	Sons of Artizans and Servants.	Sons of Cultivators.	Sons of Beggars.	Sons of Day-labourers.	Sons of Soldiers.	Others.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Colleges	34	53	86	6	241	20	35	53	3	69	40	24	4	31	..	..	7	31	*737
High schools ..	487	440	114	14	1,117	25	135	366	79	275	183	150	55	107	14	47	12	323	3,963
First grade Anglo-vernacular schools	268	189	128	9	787	9	178	446	93	227	104	340	135	142	63	50	5	355	3,528
Total ..	789	682	328	29	2,145	54	368	865	175	571	327	514	194	280	77	97	24	709	8,228

Boys' Vernacular Schools.

The number of vernacular schools for boys now amounts to 4,008, with 210,370 scholars, the decrease of the year being thre schools and 1,415 sholars. These figures may be divided a under :—

Boys' Vernacular Schools, 1875-76 and 1876-77.

	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Increase.		Decrease.	
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government† ...	3,336	1,81,515	...	...	59	2,539
Aided	164	8,848	...	...	4	343
Inspected	488	19,000	48	785	...	...
Police and jail schools	20	1,007	12	682	...	...

The falling off in the cess receipts during the past year made it necessary to reduce expenditure as much as possible, and the cess expenditure was Rs. 7,04,876 only, or Rs. 68,738 less than in the previous year. Fees showed an increase of Rs. 5,683, larger collections in towns more than making up for loss in rural districts. From municipalities, except in Sind and in the towns of Bombay, Ahmedábád, and Surat, little real aid for vernacular education is received. Such aid as the municipalities elsewhere give is generally set apart for English schools.

* Exclusive of Pupils of the Vernacular Department in the Grant medical college.

† Particulars of the variations in the Government schools in British districts and supported by local funds will be found in No. A (1)—Part VII. of the statistical returns. But the figures in that return include second grade Anglo-vernacular and girls' schools as well as vernacular schools for boys.

Middle Class Schools.

The decrease under vernacular schools is divided between the several divisions as under :—

Vernacular Schools, 1876-77.

	Schools.		Pupils.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Central division ...	...	27	...	4,950
North-east division ...	...	41	...	1,884
Northern division ...	62	...	4,773	...
Southern division ...	8	...	1,217	...
Sind...	...	5	...	571
Total ...	70	73	5,990	7,405
Deduct Increase ...	...	70	...	5,990
Net Decrease ...		3	...	1,415

The decrease in the Central and North-east divisions is due to the famine prevailing in most of the districts. About a third of the increase shown for the Southern division is due to the inclusion of police and jail schools, which were omitted from the returns of the previous year. The decrease shown for Sind is attributed to an unhealthy season.

The number of pupils in the cess schools, with the proportion which children of cess-payers bear to the whole number on the rolls, is shown below :—

Cess Schools, 1876-77.

	Second Grade Anglo-vernacular schools, or vernacular with English classes.			Vernacular Schools.		
	Total Number on Rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.	Total Number on Rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.
Central division ...	1,517	728	48	34,843	22,499	64
North-east division	1,362	706	51	30,788	19,204	62
Northern division .	...	...	...	50,467	33,445	66
Southern division .	1,207	727	60	24,179	16,963	70
Sind	945	122	12	10,968	2,020	18
Total ...	5,031	2,283	45	151,245	94,131	62

The figures for the previous year were, for cess-payers in Anglo-vernacular schools, 2,407, and for cess-payers in vernacular schools 103,424. This year there is an increase in the Northern division, the Southern division, and in Sind ; but the net decrease in cess-payers in the Central division is 10,432, and in the North-east division 702.

Central Division.

Under primary boys' schools the central division shows a decrease of forty-three Government schools and 5,265 pupils, an increase of four aided schools with a decrease of forty-three pupils, and an increase of twelve inspected schools and 358 pupils

Boys' vernacular schools.

The inspector reports that all his districts show a decrease in pupils: "The decrease in the Poona and Sholápur collectorates is mainly due to the famine and the attending migration of the people; in the former district fifteen schools, and in the latter no less than nineteen schools had to be closed towards the end of the year for want of attendance, and there was a serious falling off in attendance at many of the remaining schools. Of eight schools closed in Sátára, one was amalgamated with another school, two had been declining for years past, and five were temporarily closed for want of attendance in parts affected by scarcity. In Ratnágiri the decrease in pupils was partly owing to the closing, for want of funds, of eight schools, and partly to the scarcity of the necessaries of life. The decrease of pupils in Thána and Kolába is ascribed chiefly to the increased rate of fees. The small decrease of attendance in Bombay is owing to the closing of one Márathi and three Gujaráti schools. The average daily attendance in all schools throughout the year was 34,755. The ratio of average daily attendance to the average monthly number on roll varied from seventy-one to eighty-five. It was highest in the Bombay schools; lower, and about equal, in Poona, Sátára, and Ratnágiri; still lower in Sholápur and Kolába, and lowest in the district of Thána."

The number of aided primary boys' schools at the end of the year was nine, with a total of 933 on the rolls.

North-East Division.

The North-east division shows a decrease of forty-three Government schools and 1,955 pupils, and an increase of sixteen aided pupils. In Khándesh the decrease in schools is six. "The decrease in pupils is 721, which is considerable, and is to be accounted for partly by the prevailing scarcity which had led to people leaving their villages and to boys being removed from school to assist their parents in various kinds of labour." In Ahmednagar there is a decrease of twelve schools, "one branch school, two inferior schools, and four night schools have been closed permanently, while five other schools have been closed temporarily." The number of pupils is 7,926, as opposed to 8,309 during 1875-76, showing a decrease of 383. In Násik there is a decrease of ten schools, and the number of scholars is 7,709, against 7,807 at the end of 1875-76. The schools in the Peint state are eight in number as in 1875-76. The number of pupils has increased by twelve, being 339 this year against 327 last year.

Northern Division.

In the Northern division the great increase made during the year, both in schools and pupils, is highly satisfactory. It is noticeable also that the increase is general, both in districts and states. Even the most backward districts show a considerable increase. The schools in native states are noticed later on; of the efficiency of schools in British districts the inspector reports that in Kaira and the two Surat sub-divisions a largely increased number of boys have passed under the standards as compared with the year 1875-76; while in Broach and Ahmedábád, where the increase is not so large, it is yet considerable.

Southern Division.

The Southern division shows a decrease of seven Government schools, but an increase of 860 pupils; a decrease of one aided school with fifty-three scholars, and an increase of seven inspected schools with a decrease of twelve pupils. There is also a large increase shown for police and jail schools. The Inspector remarks that though a few schools were closed, attendance improved generally during the first harvest months on account of the leisure to attend school caused by the want of field work and failure of crops in the famine districts; a further reason for the increase is found in the reduction of the fee in distressed districts from two annas to half-an-anna for boys not able to pay the higher rates. The decrease of schools is due to Belgaum and to the parts of Kánára above the Gháts. As to the efficiency of the schools, the Inspector puts those in Dhárwár first. Some improvement under the higher standards was shown by the Belgaum schools, and the coast schools in Kánára are well reported of. Of the state schools those in Sáwánur, Laxmeshwar, Kolhápur, Miraj, and Mudhol are favourably noticed. In Miraj and Mudhol the schools are said to be provided with excellent buildings. Of the grant-in-aid schools, four in Belgaum and one in Kaládgi are efficient, and six in Dhárwár are less favourably noticed. The inspector reports that his subordinates have rendered such assistance as they could give to the officers in charge of relief works. He says: "I am glad to learn from collectors and their assistants that schoolmasters have done good service in various kinds of relief works, in circle inspection and mustering work. They have often been thus employed to aid in meeting sudden requirements of large numbers flocking for relief. Some few have been taken away from their school work entirely and paid from relief funds, their places being supplied and schools kept as usual. Most have assisted in relief works, doing their school work, at the same time, and on their usual pay. Of course, next year's examination results, in the most distressed districts, may be worse than usual, but that is all. From the first assistant of the Belgaum high school to the lowest vernacular schoolmaster, the subordinates of the department have, I hear, done good work, and been most useful to the district authorities during the trying times of the past year and up to the present moment."

Sind.

Sind shows an increase of two Government schools, but a decrease of 308 boys, and a decrease of eight aided schools and 179 boys. The falling off in Government schools is attributable to the fact that small-pox and fever raged most violently in almost all parts of the province during the year under report. It is also, though in a minor degree, owing to the competition of the private schools. In Haidarábád, especially, private schools have attained a great development, partly from the local reputation of a few teachers, and partly from the elasticity in collecting fees in those institutions. They, in common with all the schools, suffered this year from fever and physical causes, but the numbers, on the whole, were tolerably maintained. The decrease in the number of aided schools is chiefly due to the circumstance that seven indigenous schools withdrew their names from the register. The

Boys' vernacular schools.

diminution in the number of pupils is partly attributable to the closing of seven indigenous schools, and partly to the sickness which prevailed. The closing of the schools was caused by the fact that during the previous year the private masters had taught only the lowest standard, and were unable to give their pupils any more advanced instruction. They were, in consequence, unable to present any pupils for examination under the higher standards, and were consequently withdrawn from the register. The inspector remarks on the scarcity of funds for vernacular schools :—"If it were not for the want of funds, many new schools might have been opened. Haidarábád is peculiarly badly off in this respect, as, owing to a mistake in the educational accounts which took place in the year 1869, it is found necessary to pay Rs 1,000 a year in order to remedy it. The local funds are never in a flourishing condition, and this additional strain is most serious. This year, however, I intend to close some schools which are not doing well, and hope, by that means, to provide for some villages where they would be appreciated. In many village schools it is observed that the Hindu-Sindhi character, as it now exists, is still unpopular, and probably these schools may be closed without much detriment to the general cause of education." Of the progress made during the year the inspector reports favourably :—"The year 1876-77 shows 6,209 pupils, against 5,478, who appeared for examination in the year previous to it. Private institutions also show an advance in efficiency. In private institutions the number of pupils presented for examination during the year under review was 1,969 against 1,523 in 1875-76."

Night Schools.

The figures for night schools are included in the figures given under boys' vernacular schools. The separate returns for the whole Presidency give seventy night schools and 1,813 pupils, or a decrease of twenty-seven schools and 837 pupils. In the Central division there is a decrease of three Government schools and eighty-four pupils, a decrease of fifty aided pupils, and an increase of one inspected school and forty-five pupils. Three schools in the Sátára collectorate and one at Kurla, in Thána, are doing fairly, but the other two Government and the two aided schools are less successful. In the North-east division twenty-five night schools were closed for want of funds. Of the two that are left, one at Jalgaon is supported by the municipality. In Ahmedábád the number of pupils attending night schools has slightly fallen off owing to the withdrawal of a grant to the Khadia school. In Kaira four schools have been closed, and the remaining two contain only forty-five pupils. In Broach the closing of the town schools has been recommended. In northern Surat there are three schools attended by ninety pupils. These schools are said to be useful, being attended by grown-up persons of the artizan and agricultural classes. In southern Surat, till now, or night schools existed. One has now been opened at Balsán. Under night schools the Southern division shows a decrease of three Government schools with sixteen pupils, and of one inspected school with thirteen pupils. The Government schools were

closed in Belgaum and Dhárwár. The night schools in Miraj and Kolhápur did well, but the three remaining in Dhárwár and Belgaum are less efficient. Of the night schools in Sind the inspector remarks:—"There is hardly any change worth noticing under this class of schools, though I imagine that the system is capable of being developed. In Shikárpur the night schools flourish, owing to the energy of the master of the vernacular school; and in some villages they are in a healthy condition."

Night Schools.

The figures already given show that the number of Muhámmádans in schools connected with Government has risen from 26,277 to 27,263. Besides this increase in pupils, the report of the Elphinstone college shows that a Muhammadan, the first Muhammadan who has obtained the distinction, was placed in the first class at the B.A. examination: and the principal of the Elphinstone high school and other head-masters of English schools report favourably of the progress made by the Muhámmadan boys of the better class who are beginning to attend school. In the Central division the number of Muhámmadans attending Government vernacular schools was 2,745. Out of these, 935 attended twenty-three Hindustáni schools specially provided for them. These schools are distributed over the several districts as follows:—Poona one, Sholápur two, Sátára four, Ratnágiri two, Thána seven, Kolába four, and Bombay three. There is an increase of one school each in Sholápur and Kolába; on the other hand, one school had to be closed in Ratnágiri for want of attendance, and one in Thána for the same reason. In Násik one Hindustáni school has been closed; but the four schools still open are doing well, and the number of boys under instruction has been increased from 179 to 187. In Khándesh two schools have been closed, but the number of pupils has risen from 704 to 790. Of two schools in Ahmednagar one is doing well, but the other has been closed. No great improvement is observable in the condition of the Urdu schools in the Northern division. In Ahmedábád a slight increase in the number of pupils has taken place; while a corresponding decrease has occurred in Kaira. In Broach, where there are ten schools, the educational inspector reports that town schools have improved; village schools declined. In northern Surat, where there are eleven schools, some are reported to have done well with the aid of the head-master of the Gujaráti schools. In southern Surat there is one school, which is tolerably efficient. The Hindustáni schools in the Southern division are divided between Belgaum four, Dhárwár four, Kaládgi five, and Kánára nine, Of these, three in Belgaum, four in Dhárwár, four in Kaládgi, and some in Kánára, appear to be doing well.

Muhammadan education.

The jail and police school returns call for no special notice.

Girls' Schools.

Girls' schools show a decrease of three Government schools, but an increase of fifty-eight pupils, an increase of one aided school and of 425 pupils, and an increase of five inspected schools, and twenty-eight pupils.

Girls' Schools.

In the Central division the number of girls' schools at the end of the year was twenty-six, being one more than at the end of the preceding year, and the total of girls attending 1,298, or seventy-three less than last year. The town of Bombay shows an increase of one school and forty-five girls, but there is a decrease in each district except Kolába and Ratnágiri. In Poona the practising school attached to the normal school has been provided with a good mistress, and one of the mistresses previously employed, the mistress of the Vetal peth school, is said to have taught her pupils well. The school at Sátára, which last year ranked second to the Karád school, has surpassed that school this year, and shows a small increase in numbers. In point of efficiency also the Satára school, which for the greater part of the year was taught by an old and experienced master, is superior to the school at Karád, which is in charge of a trained mistress, from whom better work was expected. In Ratnágiri the schools at Vingorla and Kelshi are under trained mistresses, while those at Ratnágiri and Málwan are under experienced masters. The schools at Ratnágiri, Vingorla, and Málwan are in a satisfactory condition, but the one at Kelshi is in a declining state. In Thána, the schools at Bhiwandi, Kalyán, Panwel, and Uran are, on the whole, well conducted, particularly the one at Bhiwandi. The only school in Kolába is in a good condition. Of the seven schools in both districts only two, those at Bhiwandi and Kalyán, are under trained mistresses. In Bombay the girls' school at Kámáthipura, which was formerly managed by the Telugu people and has now been made a Government school, is expected gradually to improve under the management of the trained mistress who has been appointed. The Churney road girls' school is in a very satisfactory condition. The other Government schools in the division call for no special remark.

The number of aided primary girls' schools at the end of the year was ten, with a total number on the rolls of 1,508, showing an increase of three schools and 332 pupils.

The two girls' schools in Násik and the four in Khándesh are all in a satisfactory state, the Khándesh school showing an increase of seventy-two girls. In Ahmednagar, too, the girls' schools show an increase of thirty-eight children.

In northern Surat the number of schools has decreased by one and the pupils by three. Their efficiency is not equal, apparently, to what it was last year, only eleven passing in the first three standards, against twenty-four passed last year. The aided girls' schools are the same in number as last year, and have an increase of ten scholars. Their efficiency has largely increased, twenty-seven passing under the standards, against seven in 1875-76. In southern Surat there is a decrease of one school, but an increase of eight scholars. The efficiency of the schools is much the same, twenty-eight passing in various standards, against thirty-three last year. One inspected girls' school shows a decrease of twelve pupils; but its efficiency is good, thirty-four passing this year against fifteen last. In Broach there is a decrease of one school, but an increase of thirty-six pupils, sixty-

three passed under the first three standards against fifty passed in 1875-76. The educational inspector speaks hopefully of the pupils, and a trained mistress has been sent to Ankleswar, which may lead to the improvement of the school there. In Kaira the number of schools is the same, but there are 101 more pupils, and 116 passed under the standards, compared to 107 last year. The Mehmadábád school staff has been further strengthened by a female assistant, unpassed, from the Ahmedábád training college. The schools generally are doing well. In Ahmedábád the number of Government schools is the same, but there are thirty more pupils. One hundred and twelve passed under the standards, against ninety-two last year. The aided schools were partially examined this year. They, however, show an increase of fifty-two pupils, compared with 1875-76. There is one inspected school in which the numbers have fallen from sixty-seven to thirty-six, and its efficiency is poor, only one child passing in standard II. On the whole, female education in Ahmedábád is prospering. In the Panch Máháls the schools have fallen from three to one, and the number of girls from 119 to sixty-seven; the efficiency of the existing school is fairly good. Under girls' schools the Southern division shows an increase of one school with fifty-four girls (Government), an increase of eight girls' (aided), and an increase of two schools with fifty-eight girls (inspected). The inspector speaks highly of the success of the Kolhápur school, where the numbers have risen from eighty-seven to 100. The school has the advantage of being under the superintendence of a European lady. Mention is also made of some of the schools in Dhárwár, Kánára, Kolhápur, Sáwánur, Laxmeshwar, Miraj, and Mudhol; and some improvement is noted in the Sángli and Kaládgi schools. The schools in Belgaum are not successful, except a private school in the town of Belgaum; and the aided schools, except one in the Kaládgi district, are of little importance. Under girls' schools in Sind there is a decrease of one school and of ninety-two pupils (Government), and of twenty-eight pupils (aided). This is accounted for in the same manner as the decrease in boys' schools. Of the progress made in the girls' schools in Sind there is little to be said, except that the inspector gives much praise to the Lárkána school, which prepared pupils for the highest standard. **Girls' schools.**

Of 446 candidates for the entrance examination of the Poona college thirty-four passed, of these twenty-three joined the college. Besides fifty-two men holding second class certificates, nine stipendiary and two free students appeared for the second year's certificate examination, and passed, with the exception of one free student; one obtained a first class and the rest second class certificates. Of six masters examined with the second year's men, one obtained a second class certificate, and one was allowed to have a special third class certificate of Rs. 15. Seventy-four stipendiary and eight free students were examined for the first year's certificates; three obtained first class and seventy-four second class certificates. The first ten of the passed men have been retained in the college for further study, and the rest were sent out as masters or assistant masters. Of twelve masters **Training college.**

examined with the first year's men, nine obtained certificates of Rs. 10: they returned to their former appointments.

Training schools.

The training school at Dhulia for the Khándesh district has been closed from March 1st, 1877. As regards the last examination of the training school the result was not satisfactory. In the first year's class sixteen students were presented, of whom only two passed and have been provided with places. One man of long service, who had been sent to the school for training, failed, though not badly, but he was given a new place on account of his long service and good character. The unpassed students will be provided with assistants' places, if occasion offers. Twenty-three teachers were allowed to come up for the examination, of whom four passed, one obtaining a certificate of Rs. 15; the other three passing in the second class and obtaining certificates of Rs. 12. The teacher who obtained a first class certificate displayed great intelligence, and had evidently studied hard. In the preparatory class of the training school thirteen students appeared, of whom six passed. In future, men for the North-east division are to be trained at Poona. In Ahmedábád the inspector reports that the results of the examination were very satisfactory. In the second year class, out of six presented, five passed; of these three were men from Káttywár. The two, however, who passed with most marks out of the five, were from provincial Gujarát. In the first year class, out of thirty-eight presented, four passed with more than seventy per cent of full marks, and have been allowed by the inspector to continue their studies in the second year's class. Twenty-three more obtained over fifty per cent, and passed in all subjects; eleven failed. In the preparatory class fifty were examined, of whom thirty-eight passed. Two of these were from the Rewa Kánta and four from Cutch; two others from Rewa Kánta, failing. In the first year's class two men from Mahi Kánta passed in all heads. All the Cutch men, sent up and examined in the preparatory class, passed, which speaks well for the intelligence of the Cutch people. In the Urdu class six were examined, of whom four passed in all subjects.

The examinations at Rájkot were, on the whole, satisfactory. In the first year class twenty-four pupils were presented, of whom nineteen passed. None of these got over seventy per cent marks, and so none were allowed to enter on the second year's course. All nineteen were appointed masters of schools in Káttywár. In the preparatory class thirty-three were presented, and twenty-four passed. Five of the men who failed were sent to schools as assistants, and the rest were dismissed.

At Dhárwár the inspector reports that fifty-three men passed for certificates, forty-seven from British districts, and six from native states.

In the Haidarábád school, out of fifteen candidates who appeared for the final examination, fourteen passed fully, and one failed in two subjects. In class II. ten candidates appeared for the examination, out of whom nine passed fully, and one failed in more than two heads. The entrance examination of the nor-

Training schools.

mal school was held about the end of February last. There were only ten candidates who appeared for the examination during 1876-77, against fifty-seven in the year preceding it. Out of the former only two boys passed. This decrease in the number of the scholars presented and passed is attributable to the fact that the VI. Standard had recently been introduced as the test for this examination.

In Poona the number of pupils at the close of the preceding year was nineteen; of these three were sent out as mistresses. During the year under report a very promising pupil died, and one had to be dismissed. On the other hand seven were admitted as stipendiary and six as non-stipendiary pupils, raising the number at the close of the year to twenty-seven. The school was examined by the inspector, and the result of the examination considered very satisfactory. Mrs. Mitchell reports that more time has been devoted to needle-work than in previous years, but that otherwise no change has been made in the school course. It has been our endeavour, she writes, more than ever to have the women thoroughly grounded; our object is to have them able to teach in their own language, and only in special cases do we do anything in English; we cannot afford space for it on our time-table, though some of the women study it at home, and we give them help.

The inspector's report on the Ahmedábád female training college is hopeful: "I had every reason to be satisfied with the progress of the institution, and I am glad to be able to show that it has been, during 1876-77, practically useful, having sent out five teachers in all to various schools. Three of these have gone as mistresses to the Harkuvarbái, Ahmedábád, Viramgám, and Ankleswar schools, respectively. One woman has gone as assistant in the Nariád girls' school, where her husband was appointed master, and one has been appointed as assistant in the Harkuvarbái school, of which another trained woman is mistress. Up to the present time I have had no kind of complaint against any of them, and I have every hope that they will do well."

The female normal school at Haidarábád was examined in November 1876. There were nine women for examination, all of whom, with the exception of one, did well.

Aided Schools.

Awards on the system of payment by results are not always paid within the year for which they are made, and the actual disbursements from the budget-grant for 1876-77 were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Awards of 1875-76 paid in 1876-77	7,021	14	0
Awards of 1876-77 paid in that year	60,133	4	0

Grants to private colleges and schools, for pupils passing university examination:—

	Rs.	a.	p.			
For 1875-76 paid in 1876-77 ...	8,151	0	0			
For 1876-77 paid in that year ...	2,370	0	0			
				10,521	0	0
Total Rs.				77,676	2	0

Grants-in-aid.

At the end of the year there remained claims for settlement amounting to Rs. 13,974-8-0, so that the total award for 1876-77 was Rs. 76,477-12-0 against Rs. 84,351-6-0 for the previous year. The decrease in the award for 1876-77 is due to the small number of candidates successful in the matriculation examination, and to the withdrawal of salary grants owing to want of funds.

The grants paid during the year under report were divided between institutions as under :—

Schools under recognized management.		Number of Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs.	a.	p.
For Europeans and Eurasians	High schools	6	8,611	8	0
	Middle class schools ...	2	660	0	0
	Lower do. ...	...	.....		
	Girls' schools	8	8,280	8	0
	Mixed do.	11	6,756	0	0
	Total ...	27	24,308	0	0
For Natives	Colleges	2	2,150	0	0
	High schools	10	21,337	0	0
	Middle class schools ...	8	9,568	8	0
	Lower do. ...	28	4,515	10	0
	Girls' schools	17	5,353	8	0
	Mixed do.	4	940	0	0
	Total ...	69	43,864	10	0
Private Schools.					
For Natives	High schools	5	6,343	0	0
	Middle class schools ...	6	1,842	0	0
	Lower do. ...	10	709	8	0
	Girls' schools	2	263	0	0
	Mixed do.	1	346	0	0
	Total ...	24	9,503	8	0
	Grand Total ...	120	77,676	2	0

In addition to grants paid by results, Government made allowances to private institutions as under :—

	Rs.
Bombay Education Society's Byculla schools (for Europeans)...	5,280
Sir J. J. Pársi Benevolent institution	6,000
Rastamji Jamsetji Gujaráti schools	2,260
David Sassoon's reformatory	3,600
Indigenous schools in the island of Bombay	274
Sanskrit class at Násik	100
Total Rs.	17,514

The first three of these are charitable institutions under Government inspection, and receive fixed grants, according to promises made before the system of grants by results came in. The fourth is an industrial school for boys belonging to the criminal classes. The payments to indigenous schools in Bombay and

Grants-in-aid.

Násik were made as rewards for improvement in method and discipline. Grants from local funds, amounting to Rs. 1,738-13-3, were also made to indigenous schools in the Mofussil. The total cost to Government of all aided schools was therefore Rs. 96,928,* while the returns from managers show an expenditure of Rs.3, 74,900 from private funds.

Under the liberal grant-in-aid rules published in 1872 the number of aided schools has, in six years, risen from eighty-five to 255, and the number of pupils from 9,147 to 20,099; but provincial funds being no longer able to meet the growing demands of aided schools, revision of the rules was ordered by Government during the year under report. For the purpose of this revision the managers of the most important of the schools under recognized management were invited to a conference, and His Excellency the Governor in Council, after considering the recommendations made at this conference, was pleased to issue new rules which withdrew grants for passing matriculation and grants for salaries, and reduced by one-half the grants for passing the F.A. and B.A. examinations. The grants for the school examinations have been left as before, but the attendance qualification has been raised from seventy-five to 100 days; a form of school register has been prescribed, and a day of attendance has been defined as meaning not less than four hours of instruction given in the same day.

Indigenous Schools.

Indigenous schools have suffered severely from the scarcity prevailing in the Deccan, and many of the schools have been closed for want of attendance. In the Central division the number of registered indigenous schools at the end of the year was 65, with an attendance of 3,496 pupils. Grants varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 were made to twenty-five of these schools, amounting in the total to Rs. 528 against Rs. 729 disbursed to forty-two schools in the preceding year. In Surat two aided schools are said to be well managed, and there is a good Pársi school in Broach. Of the rest only one in Ahmedábád has shown any improvement during the year. Of the two aided schools in the Southern division, one was closed on account of the famine. The indigenous schools in Sind have been noticed under the head vernacular schools.

SCHOOLS IN NATIVE STATES.

The expenditure from the funds of Native states is divided as follows :—

a.—Expenditure from funds administered by officers of Government—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Northern Division...	Rewa Kánta	1,462	3	8
	Káttywár	1,51,967	13	0
	Mahí Kánta	1,359	12	11
	Pálanpur	1,359	12	10
North-East do. ...	Peint	2,400	0	0
	Total ...	1,58,549	10	5

* Exclusive of Rs. 46,793 for buildings.

Native States.

b.—Expenditure on schools not managed by the department, but under inspection—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Central Division	...Bhor, Sátára	.....		
	Akalkot, Sholápur... ...	7,838	13	9
	Sáwant Wári	11,336	2	3
	Modnimb, Miraj	1,633	11	6
	Aund, Sátára	2,485	11	0
	Phaltan, do.	2,961	5	3
	Jath, do.	2,893	0	4
	Jawár, Thána	396	0	0
Northern Division	...Káttywár	81,942	12	6
	Rewa Kánta	17,532	3	10
	Mahi Kánta	19,821	10	0
	Pálanpur	5,484	4	11
	Cutch	25,290	15	2
	Surat Agency	1,278	15	11
	Cambay	925	4	0
Southern Division	...Kolhápur	67,692	7	1
	Sángli	28,787	11	7
	Miraj	7,659	8	7
	Jamkhandi	.....		
	Sáwánur	2,535	15	9
	Mudhol	7,610	15	3
	Rámdurg	.....		
	Lakhsmeshwar	3,849	7	4
	Total ...	2,99,957	0	0
	Grand Total ...	4,58,506	10	5

Remarks on education in native states have been already made in Chapter I., and further particulars will be found in the statistical tables.

In Akalkot the number of schools is twenty-two, being one more than in the previous year. One of these is a second grade Anglo-vernacular school, one a girls' school, and the rest are vernacular schools. The total number of pupils attending all schools at the close of the year was 942, being seventy-six less than in the preceding year. In the Modnimb sub-division of the Miraj state the number of schools was seven as in the preceding year. All are vernacular schools. The total number of pupils at the end of the year was 178, being forty-nine less than in the previous year. In Bhor the number of schools has been twenty-two, the same as in the previous year; the number on the rolls fell from 753 to 738 One school is a second grade Anglo-vernacular school, and the rest are vernacular schools. In Aund there are fifteen schools with 457 pupils. These schools, like most of the schools in the Deccan, have suffered severely from the effects of the famine. In Phaltan the number of schools was thirteen as in the preceding year; but the number on the rolls at all schools has fallen from 705 to 551. One of the schools is a second grade Anglo-vernacular school with 129 pupils; the rest are vernacular schools. In Jath the number of schools has risen from twelve to thirteen, but the attendance at all schools has fallen from 510 to 467. In Jawár the number of schools has risen from two to three, and the number on the rolls at all schools from forty-nine

Native States.

to eighty-six; all are vernacular schools. In Sáwant Wári the number of schools has risen from thirty-one to thirty-six, and the number on the rolls at all schools from 1,566 to 1,819; the average daily attendance at all schools throughout the year was 1,371. One school is a first grade Anglo-vernacular school with seventy-six pupils on the rolls, two are girls' schools, and the rest vernacular schools.

Káttywár.

Vernacular education in Káttywár continues to make rapid progress. The total number of schools has increased from 413 in 1875-76 to 462 in 1876-77, the number of English teaching schools remaining the same. The number of pupils in all schools has increased from 22,922 to 25,073. Of these 462 schools 335 are now Government or fund schools, 126 are private schools under inspection only, and one is an aided school. In Government or fund schools there is a net increase of twenty boys' schools. Four new schools have been opened in the Jháláwád division; two new schools have been opened in the Sorath division; and one, formerly an inspected school, has been taken on to the fund. In Gohelwád four new schools have been opened and two closed, showing a net increase of two schools. In Hállár five new schools have been established in the state of His Highness the Jam of Nawánagar, and six in other parts of the division; while two, formerly under inspection, have been brought under the management of the educational committee and department. The girls' school at Wadwán, formerly under inspection only, has also been brought under the control of the department. Inspected schools show an increase of twenty-three. This increase is distributed as follows:—Jháláwád twelve, Gohelwád nine, and Hállár three; while Sorath shows a decrease of one school. The increase has thus been steady and general. It would have been more marked but for the large number of marriages which took place towards the close of the year. With regard to the efficiency of the teaching in the schools, the following percentages of those passed to those presented in 1875-76 and 1876-77 show what progress has been made:—

Fund Schools—Lower Class Schools.

	1875-76.	1876-77.
Boys	48 per cent.	55·3

Inspected Schools.

	1875-76.	1876-77.
Lower class, boys	30 per cent.	50·6

The percentage of efficiency in fund girls' schools has slightly fallen off, the figures being 47·2 in 1876-77 as opposed to forty-nine in 1875-76. In inspected schools the percentage has improved, being 25·3 per cent opposed to nineteen last year. Nearly all the girls examined and passed were studying the first and second standards, only two girls were reading up to the fourth standard. Among states which have sanctioned increases to their education grants, Wadhwán, Bhaunagar, and Nawánagar deserve prominent notice.

Native States. Cutch.

Proposals for the re-organization of educational institutions in Cutch have been submitted by the inspector. English schools appear to be in the same unsatisfactory state as they were in 1874-75 and in 1875-76. Lower class schools show an increase of three state schools, one private school, and one private school in Bháyád towns; the number of pupils has, however, decreased considerably. Girls' schools are the same in number, but the attendance has decreased slightly. Two night schools have been opened, and are attended by fifty pupils. One Urdu private school exists, which shows a decrease of sixteen pupils.

Mahi Kánta and Pálanpur.

The second grade Anglo-vernacular school at Pálanpur appears to be doing tolerably well. Vernacular schools show an increase of five schools and 336 scholars. Three new schools were opened in Mahi Kánta; while in Pálanpur two indigenous schools have been converted into Government schools. The girls' schools are four in number, the attendance having declined slightly. There is one Persian school at Pálanpur, where Gujaráti also is taught.

Rewa Kánta.

There is an Anglo-vernacular class at Nándod, which is in a very poor condition, as reported last year. Lower class schools show an increase of two schools and twenty-seven scholars. One Urdu school has been opened at Lunáwára, and is doing well; the Urdu school at Deogarh Bária has been closed. The three girls' schools in the division are reported to be in a bad condition. There is one night school, which is in a fair condition.

Remarks on the native state schools in the Southern division have been given under Government schools.

The Education of Chiefs and Minors.

The young Rája of Akalkot, Sholápur, is reported to go on well with his studies, and will probably commence learning English this year. The eldest son of the chief of Aund, Sátára, has abandoned his studies owing to some disease of his eyes; the second son attends the high school at Sátára; the third son of the chief, a boy of nine years, attends the vernacular school at Aund, and is reported to know most of the subjects of the second vernacular standard. The son of the chief of Phaltan, Sátára, is still under his private tutor, and learns under the fifth Anglo-vernacular standard; he will probably soon be sent to the Sátára high school. The son of the Sumant of Sátára attends the Sátára high school. The three sons of the Mantri of Islámpur, Sátára, attend the Government schools in the town; the eldest passed very creditably under the third vernacular standard, and the two younger ones learn under the second vernacular standard.

In Ahmednagar a landed proprietor attends the high school, and is studying under the fifth standard; and a boy of the family of a third class Sirdár of Akolner, named Krishnaráo Rámráo, attends the Anglo-vernacular school, and is studying the first Anglo-vernacular standard. In Násik two boys, sons of landed proprietors, attend the high school, and are studying Anglo-vernacular standard III.

Minors.

The Tálukdári school at Ahmedábad was at the close of the year examined by the head master of the Ahmedábád high school; seven boys only were present, only three of whom learnt any English; no boy had got further than the third English reading book. In the vernacular one boy reads part of the seventh book, and nearly all have a tolerable knowledge of Gujaráti reading. Arithmetic was generally well done. In the Tálukdári school, Sádra, Máhi Kánta, the attendance has fallen from twenty-two to fourteen, owing to grown-up lads having been removed. Of the fourteen boys attending the school, eleven were present when the school was examined in January. Of these, one Sursinghji Sirdár Singhji, of Kharál, was reading the seventh Gujaráti book and the second English book, and generally did well. Four others read the sixth Gujaráti book and the English primer; of the rest two read the fifth book, and were beginning English; the others generally knowing very little. The young Máhárája of Edar is still under the same tutor. He is reported to be doing well. In the states of Dharampur and Bánsda the young chiefs are under tutors. A tutor has been given to the young Nawáb of Sachin. In Broach, of young chiefs under the Tálukdári settlement officer, the three younger sons of the Thakor of Amod have been removed from the Tálukdári school, and have a Gujaráti tutor. The young Thákor of Khairwára seems to have discontinued his studies. The Thákors of Jánor and Karod have done little or nothing during the year. The young Thákor of Dehej attends the school there, and passed the second standard at the annual examination. In Ahmedábád, besides those attending the Tálukdári school, several sons of minor chiefs attend their village schools. In Kaira the second son of the Thákor of Umeta has given up his studies; his two other sons and his grandson attend the vernacular school. The eldest son of the Thákor of Dehwán is learning the second standard; his second son passed in standard four, and the third son is commencing his education. In the Rewa Kánta the sons of the Rája of Chota Udepur, Nándod, and Karána are under private tuition. The sons of twelve minor chiefs and some of their relations are attending the Government schools in their respective localities, and are generally doing well.

The inspector reports that the Pant Amatya of Baura attends the Kolhápur high school, and that three sirdárs, relatives of the Nawáb of Sáwanur, attend the Dhárwár high school. The Nawáb of Sáwanur studies with a private tutor. The young Desái of Annigeri attends a vernacular school at Dhárwár. At Kolhápur the total number of boys and girls belonging to the families of sirdárs, inámdárs, and other persons of the better class, attending school at the end of the year, was forty-three. The young chief of Miraj is being educated at Kolhápur, and fifteen children of sirdárs and inámdárs are attending schools in the Miraj state. There are also three young inámdárs in the Sángli vernacular school.

In Sind the three sons of Mir Fattehkhán of Mirpur are still under training; but the inspector does not speak in very high terms of their progress.

Rájkumár College.

Jaswant Singji, the Thákor of Limri, accompanied Mr. Macnaghten to England, and another of the older pupils, Wághji, the Thákor of Morvi, has left the college to travel in India under the care of Captain Humfrey. The only other boy who has left is Hari Singh of Bhaunagar, who, like the Thákors of Limri and Morvi, has been frequently praised for his conduct in the college. The new admissions to the college have been—

Edal Khánji of Junágarh.
Raghunáth Ráo Baba Sáheb, Sir Desái of Sáwant Wári.
Venkat Ráo Bába Sáheb, Rája of Mudhol.

The last two of these are the first Máráthas admitted to the college.

The list of those now on the rolls is as under :—

1st Class.

1. Jaswant Singhji, Thákor of Limri.
2. Harbhunji of Morvi.
3. Hari Singhji of Sihor.
4. Dáji Ráj, Thákor of Wadwán.
5. Wakhat Singhji, Rája of Lunáwára.
6, Hussen Mia } of Mángrol.
7. Jehángir Mia }
8. Venkat Ráo, Rája of Mudhol.

2nd Class.

9. Kalubha of Wadwán.
10. Bhuput Singhji of Bhimrád.
11. Ladhobha of Rájkot.
12. Jawan Singhji of Bhaunagar.
13. Pertáp Singhji, Rája of Sunth.
14. Zulficar Ali Mir of Surat.
15. Raghunáth Rao Sir Desái of Sáwant Wári.

3rd Class.

16. Bhagwat Singhji, Thákor of Gondal.
17. Wakhat Singhji, Thákor of Wála.
18. Wakhat Singhji, Thákor of Elol.
19. Amra Wala of Bilkha.
20. Himmat Singhji of Dhrángadra.
21. Ummed Singhji of Limri.

4th Class.

22. Madhav Singhji of Chura.
23. Kesri Singhji of Gondal.
24. Doulat Singhji of Dhrol.
25. Ghajefar Khán of Manawadder.
26. Rai Singhji of Bhimrod.
27. Abhay Singhji of Tharád.

5th Class.

28. Hari Singhji of Lakadga.
29. Nathubhái of Kah Taláo.
30. Chandra Singhji of Nawanagar.
31. Man Singhji of Gondal.
32. Jethibhái of Gondal.
33. Edalkhán of Junágarh.

The Principal's remarks on this list are : "Of the boys in the first class, Hurbhunji, Huri Singhji of Sihor, and the two brothers of Mángrol, are to be specially commended, and Kalubha and Bhuput Singhji in the second. Zulficar Ali has not much ability; but,

having resided for some time in England, has a fair knowledge of English. The Sir Desái of Sáwant Wári is a clever boy; but I do not as yet know enough to speak positively of his general disposition. Of the younger boys, Bhagwat Singhji of Gondal and Wakhat Singhji of Wála have continued to make good progress, and both are likely to turn out well." The Principal reports that the work of the year has been satisfactory, with the exception of certain interruptions on account of marriage ceremonies. The results of the annual examination were good. Rájkumár college.

Miscellaneous.

The Government expenditure on buildings and repairs shown in the following statement amounts to Rs. 1,27,646-3-5. This sum was distributed as under :— Buildings.

Expenditure on Education Buildings, 1876-77.

	Provincial Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Fifty-four new buildings ...	1,842	13	3	47,575	0	0	49,417	13	3
Do. grants-in-aid ...	46,793	0	0	.....			46,793	0	0
Repairs	1,050	4	11	30,385	1	3	31,435	6	2
Total ...	49,686	2	2	77,960	1	3	1,27,646	3	5

Out of the total expenditure Rs. 270-8-3 were spent on Government high schools, Rs. 20-4-11 on Government first grade schools, Rs. 45,200 on aided high schools, Rs. 1,593 on aided first grade schools, Rs. 401 on normal schools, and Rs. 80,161-6-3 on vernacular schools. In addition to the sum of Rs. 1,27,646-3-5 expended from educational budgets, there was expenditure from the Public Works budget (Provincial) as under :—

	Rs.
Repairs	13,036
Minor works up to Rs. 1,000	2,378
Large works above Rs. 1,000	*1,50,951
Total ...	1,66,365

The cost to Government of the book depôt was Rs. 10,588, or Rs. 243 more than in the previous year. Government publications, Books.

The following are the items of the expenditure for larger works in the budget for the Public Works Department :—

	Rs.
New Elphinstone high school, Bombay	95,000
New school of art, Bombay	53,400
Substituting stone pavement in place of chunam floor of library and north verandah of Deccan college	2,551
Total Rs. ..	1,50,951

of the value of more than Rs. 10,000, were sold or distributed *gratis* ; and school books were sold of the value of Rs. 1,70,000.

Dakshina fund.

The expenditure from the Dakshina fund amounted to Rs. 20,680-13-11, and included the following charges :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Allowance to Bráhmans	2,572	7	0
Allowance to teachers and students	12,193	2	0
Rewards to authors	3,641	4	0
Prize committee examiner and accountant ...	2,274	0	6
Total Rs.	20,680	13	11

The Committee suffered a great loss by the death of the venerable president, Major T. Candy, C.S.I. In October Major Candy had resigned his office of Máráthi translator, and it was hoped that rest would enable him to recover his strength which was impaired by years of laborious study. But this hope of his many friends, both European and Native, was not to be fulfilled, and Major Candy died at Máhábaleshwar on the 26th February 1877. A short time previous to his death Her Majesty's Government had conferred on Major Candy the distinction of the Star of India.

In Máráthi several useful works have been prepared, including "A Collection of Idiomatic Sentences, English and Máráthi," "A Manual for Teachers," an "Anglo-Máráthi Primer," and a new edition of the "Navánita." In Gujaráti the most important event of the year has been the publication of an Anglo-Gujaráti dictionary. Useful books have also been prepared on "Arithmetic," School Management," "Astronomy," and "Natural Philosophy"; and a "Garbavali," or poetry book for girls' schools, has been compiled.

Literature and the Press.

LITERATURE.

The charges on account of the keeper of the catalogue and the reporter on the native press were Rs. 6,181-12-6 against Rs. 7,040-12-3 in 1875-76. The decrease is due to arrears of pay for 1874-75 having been drawn in 1875-76, and to decreased expenditure on account of subscription to newspapers.

Publications.

This year again shows an increase of ninety-six in the number of publications registered and catalogued as under :—

	1875.	1876.
Books	539 ...	592
Pamphlets	15 ...	11
Periodicals	147 ...	191
Miscellaneous	34 ...	37

The increase being almost entirely in books and periodicals.

Of the 831 publications 106 were in English, eight in Portuguese, one in Latin, and 716 either wholly or partially in Oriental languages. Of the works published in European languages eighty-four were original works, one was a translation, and thirty were republications. Of those published in Oriental languages, 375 were original, forty were translations, and 301 were republications. They may further be classified as 151 educational and 680 non-educational. Of the 115 European works, sixty-six, or more than half, come under the head of miscellaneous; thirteen are religious works, including the eight Portuguese; twelve are works of fiction, six are poetical works, five treat of law, and five of science. Of the 716 Oriental publications, 218 are classified as miscellaneous, 130 are poetical works, forty-seven come under languages, thirty-eight under fiction, fifty under science, twenty under religion, and fifteen under history.

The European publications comprise but few works of a literary character or of general interest. Pandurang Hari, a reprint of a work of fiction descriptive of native life in the Deccan at the time when the British were struggling to establish their supremacy, is an interesting work, as is also a work by Dr. da Cunha, entitled "Notes on the History and Antiquities of Chaul and Bassein." A pamphlet entitled "Poverty of India," being a paper read before the Bombay branch of the East Indian Associa-

LITERATURE.

tion, by Mr. Dadabhái Nauroji, has excited much discussion in the native newspaper press. Of the Oriental publications the following statement shows the number and percentage in each language :—

	Number.	Percentage.
Maráthi	237	33
Gujaráti	230	32
Kánárese ... ... / Sindi ... ... / Hindustáni	85	12
Classical languages	55	8
In more than one language ...	109	15

Amongst the publications of the year are a Sanskrit drama of Bháwábhuti, ably edited and annotated by Professor Bhandárkar; an historical novel in Gujaráti, called Wanrájcháwado; a Máráthi translation of the "Manhu Sanita" (Institutes of Manhu), published in monthly parts; a Sanskrit work on the art of Government, entitled "Shukra Nite, or a System of Kingcraft," the authorship of which is attributed to the ancient sage Shukra. The philosophical works comprise several editions of the Bhagvat Gita, one of which is accompanied by a commentary in Sanskrit, and a reprint of the Panchadashi, a treatise on the Vedant philosophy, accompanied with a translation in Hindi. It also contains a small treatise in Arabic Sindi on Logic, as understood by the Arabs. Amongst religious works may be noticed "Wedartha Yatna," an attempt to explain the Rigveda, which is in course of publication in monthly parts, and a translation of the Korán in Urdu. There is also a work, by a Bráhman, on the most sacred ceremonies of the Hindus, a work which, thirty years ago, no Hindu could have ventured to publish.

Printing presses.

The number of presses in the Presidency has increased from eighty-seven to ninety-four. Of these forty-seven in Bombay issued 508 works; twenty in the Deccan issued 174 works; sixteen in Gujarát issued ninety-nine works; six in the Southern Márátha Country issued twenty-eight works; and five in Sind issued twenty-two works. The increase has been in Gujarát and the Southern Márátha Country. Altogether 570 publications were printed and 261 lithographed.

Encouragement of literature.

Rs. 8,799 were expended during the year in the encouragement of literature, or Rs. 723 less than in 1876.

Three new libraries have been registered, and the totals for 1876 and 1877 are as follows :—

	1875.	1877.
Central division	26	26
North-east division	6	6
Northern do.	24	27
Southern do.	10	10
Sind do.	6	6
Total	72	75

Sanskrit manuscripts.

Dr. Bühler did not continue his search for Sanskrit manuscripts during the year under report, confining his attention to obtaining those manuscripts for which he had already contracted.

Sanskrit series.

Dr. Keilhorn reports that the only work of the Sanskrit series actually published during the year was Professor Bhandárkar's édition of the Mâlâti Mâdhava, the completion of which was reported last year.

Asiatic Society.

The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society numbers 171 members, besides twenty-four members on its geographical section. 297 works, in 396 volumes, have been purchased for the library, and 100 works, in 149 volumes, and pamphlets have been presented to the society by the India Office, by Government, by the Smithsonian Institute, and by the authors. Various additions have been made to the museum by purchase or presentation, consisting chiefly of gold, silver, and copper coins. Some sixteen papers were read before the Society during the year. Of these papers the most remarkable was one by Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji, on ancient Nágari numeration from an inscription at Náneghát. The Pandit showed figures used to represent 1000, 100, and other numbers, different to those used in other inscriptions.

THE PRESS.

The reporter's list for 1876 gives sixty-five newspapers instead of sixty-one in the previous year. Four of those published last year have ceased to exist, but eight new ones have appeared. Of the whole number forty are Máráthi, twenty-three Gujaráti, one Hindustáni, and one Persian. Of the Máráthi papers eight, and of the Gujaráti three, contain original English articles, or extracts from English papers; and six of the Máráthi papers published at Dhárwár, Hubli, Belgaum, and Kaládgi, open their columns to articles in Kánárese. Thirty-six papers are printed and twenty-nine are lithographed. Of the forty Máráthi papers one is a daily paper, a small and insignificant publication in Máráthi only; one is published three times a week; one twice a week; thirty-five weekly; and two fortnightly. Of the Gujaráti papers three are daily, and twenty are weekly papers. The Urdu and Persian papers are published weekly. The forty Máráthi papers are distributed as follows:—Bombay, eight; Poona, five; Sátára and Thána, three each; Dhárwár, Ratnágiri, Belgaum, Ahmednagar, Dhulia, and Alibág, two each; Mudhol (Sátára collectorate), Hubli (Dhárwár collectorate), Málwan (Ratnágiri collectorate), Pandharpur (Sholápur collectorate), Jamkhandi, Násik, Kaládgi, Kolhápur, and Sholápur, one each. Of the twenty-three Gujaráti papers, ten are published in Bombay. Ahmedábád and Surat have three each; Kaira, two; Broach, Rájkot, Kurrachee, and Nariád and Mahuda (both in the Kaira collectorate) have one each. North Kánára and all the districts in Sind, except Kurrachee, still continue to have no paper. One paper, a small fortnightly one, published at Bombay, only costs one pie per copy, or two annas per annum. Another, published at Alibág, costs nine annas yearly, and twelve others do not exceed Rs. 2 per annum. Of the sixty-five papers nine have been from twenty-three to fifty-eight years in existence. Of the different papers one is devoted to the advocacy of Christian doctrines; one is an organ of the Bombay Theistic Association, though much of its space is devoted to the

discussion of secular subjects; one devotes itself in a great measure to the dissemination of the principles of the Zoroastrian religion; and two, one Máráthi and one Gujaráti, are humorous publications. The remainder have no special object.

Among the political subjects treated by the native press, the most prominent was the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi. General satisfaction was expressed at the urbanity of disposition and suavity of manner displayed by the Viceroy, Lord Lytton, especially towards the native princes and chiefs, though his speech in the Darbár did not realize the sanguine expectations formed beforehand. The hospitable reception given to representatives of the native press, and the freedom allowed to them to visit all parts of the Imperial camp, appear to have given great satisfaction. The lamentable famine in Southern India has excited a large share of attention and comment. The press of this Presidency has, for the most part, confined itself to observations on the state of affairs in the Deccan. Some dissatisfaction was at first evinced at the apparent apathy of the Bombay Government. But when it was found that from the very first every precaution had been taken to obtain trustworthy information as to the real state of affairs, and to take measures to afford the necessary relief, the press has, with some exceptions, not been backward in its praise of the local Government. The appointment of Sir R. Temple as famine delegate was, however, hailed with great delight, and his advent looked for with impatience, in the hope that he would at once recommend an increase in the rate of wages on relief works. When his recommendations to reduce these rates were sanctioned by the supreme Government, much anger was excited, and loud complaints of their insufficiency were made. Deaths from cholera and other epidemics reported by the district officers were stated by the press to be really due to slow starvation, and the authority of Dr. Cornish, the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, was freely quoted in support of this statement. Constant appeals were made to Government to increase the rates of wages, and to extend more liberal aid to the famine-stricken people. The resignation of Lord Northbrook, and the accession of Lord Lytton, received considerable notice. The later acts of Lord Northbrook did not meet with the approval of the native press, and his departure excited no regret. Lord Lytton's proceedings in the Fuller case have been referred to constantly, and have met with hearty and unanimous approval. Amongst legislative measures the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act has been unanimously condemned. The Presidency Magistrates Bill was also declared by the Presidency papers to be uncalled-for, and likely to lead to injustice. The rejection by the Bombay Legislature of the Steam Ferries Act gave general satisfaction, as did also the passing of the Compulsory Vaccination Act. But the Cotton Frauds Act caused great dissatisfaction, and has led to some very strong remarks. A charge of libel brought by Mr. Moylan, Inspector of Factory Steam Engines, excited much attention at the Presidency, but the decision of the High Court did not command general approval. The decision of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham in the Weld case was much praised by several papers. Complaints against municipal cor-

Native States.

porations have been frequent, their unsatisfactory work being generally attributed to defects in their constitution. Frequent complaints continue to be made with regard to the overcrowding of third class passengers by railway, and general want of attention to their comfort and convenience. The reception of Sir Sálar Jang in England gave great satisfaction. Several of the Máráthi papers, notably those published at Sátára, complain of the removal from his ancestral palace of the adopted son of the last Ráni of Sátára. The civil war in Turkey engaged considerable attention, much sympathy being expressed for Turkey, and the interference of other powers being deprecated. Much distrust of the honesty of Russia is expressed, and the British Government is warned against her secret designs. The opening of an Agricultural College at Sydapet, in the Madras Presidency, was favourably noticed. The untimely death of Mr. Havelock, Revenue Commissioner, Southern division, excited many expressions of regret.

Art and Science.

Museum.

The work of arranging and labelling the horns, skulls, hides, and stuffed specimens of mammalian animals has been completed. The agricultural implements in use in Western India have been labelled and arranged side by side with those received from the German Government. Specimens of cocoons, skeins of silk, and silk manufactured at Bombay, have been arranged and placed in juxtaposition with specimens of raw cotton. Further experiments in the cultivation of jute were carried out, and with better success than in the previous year. But the scarcity of rain interfered with the full growth of the plants. The jute produced was reported by the Bombay Hemp and Jute company's manager to be "clean in appearance, and suitable for weft." Jute seed was supplied to the Collectors of Ahmedábád, Kaira, and Broach for experimental purposes. Additions have been made to the dried plants, and a collection of dried fruits and seed-pods has been exposed to public view, information being given as to the scientific, popular, and vernacular names of the trees from which they were obtained. The portraits of the Queen and Prince Consort, referred to last year, have been hung up in the entrance hall. The average daily attendance of visitors was 725.

Mechanics' institute.

One hundred and thirty works, in 215 volumes, were bought by the Sassoon mechanics' institute during the year. Thirty miscellaneous works and 120 pamphlets and papers were presented to it, chiefly by the different local Governments. The library now contains 7,518 volumes. The number of bound volumes of specifications of patents in the library is 2,669, as follows :—

Specifications of patents	2,524
Indices	67
Abridgments	73
Commissioner of patents...	5
	2,669

The number of books, periodicals, and newspapers issued during the year was as follows :—

Books or volumes	14,519
Periodicals	5,289
Newspapers	4,250

Lectures were delivered during the Session of 1876-77 on "The Mechanism of the Heavens," "Free Trade and Protection from an Indian point of view," "The Anatomy and Physiology of Man compared with that of the lower animals," "Tempered Glass,"

and the "Utilization of Solar Heat." The prize circular was revised and made more attractive by the offer of Rs. 250 and Rs. 150, respectively, in addition to the usual gold and silver medals, and the prizes were made open to public competition, instead of being restricted to members as heretofore. Only one essay "On Indian Industries" was, however, received, and this was not held to be deserving of a prize or medal.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Paintings. In consequence of the general scarcity Mr. Griffiths was unable to continue the work of copying the paintings in the Ajanta caves.

In the last Administration Report the work of Mr. Burgess, the Government Archæological Surveyor, during the season 1875-76 was left unnoticed. In this report some notice of it may be combined with the work done by him in 1876-77.

Survey. The Surveyor and his assistants left Sholápur in November 1875, and visited Tuljápur on the way to Dhárasinva. At the latter place there is a series of Jaina cave temples hitherto undescribed, besides several Bráhmanical ones. These occupied the survey for some time, as they had to be partly excavated before the survey could be completed. Karusa, to the east of Awsa, was next visited, and the large series of caves in the laterite rock near that village were thoroughly explored and delineated. At Nilanga, an old Hemarpanti temple was surveyed, and drawings made of the plan and details of columns and sculpture. At Kalyáni no local information could be obtained as to the many caves said to exist for many miles around it, and difficulties prevented taking photographs or plans of the mosques and other Muhámmadan remains. On the way to Tiprád and to Naráyanpur, however, the surveyor and his assistants found more than a dozen caves, and, had local information been afforded, probably others might have been discovered. At Naráyanpur are two fine old temples in ruins, apparently of the 11th or 12th century, and many sculptures lie about. Some of these were obligingly sent to Bombay by His Highness the Nizám's government. Some others of great beauty, probably through some misunderstanding of the person sent for them, were not obtained. Plans, drawings, and photographs were made of the temples. Umnábád was next visited on the way to Bedar, and a photograph taken of the large Hindu temple there. At Bedar a plan was made of the great *madrássáh*, and of one of the tombs of the Barid Sháhi kings. A march from Bedar to Mominábád, visiting all the places on the way where remains were said to exist, led to but few results. There have been ancient and interesting temples at several places, but they have been so de-

stroyed by the Muhámmadans of bygone generations, that but little is left to reward a search. At Amba the curious caves and other remains were examined and surveyed.

Paithan, the ancient Pralishthán on the Godávari, said to have been the capital of Salivahán, was next visited. Here the Hindu remains have been appropriated to build mosques and tombs, and it would have been only waste of labour to attempt excavations under the heaps of ruin that surround it. At Sankhed, a few miles up the Godávari, are some remains of old temples, and some drawings and photographs were taken, after which the party moved to Aurangábád, where the Buddha caves, a little to the north of the city, occupied the party about a month. These caves have hitherto been but little known. They consist of two groups and several scattered caves in the hills to the north of the town. The first or western group consists of five caves: the first, a long verandah with doors and windows into a large cave which has been only partly excavated; the second, a small shrine with a good deal of carving about it, but the pillars in front of the verandah have been destroyed by the falling of the superincumbent rock; the third cave is one of the finest Buddha *Vihára*, or monastery caves in India, quite rivalling any at Ajanta, not in size, but in the elegance and richness of its sculptured pillars. In the shrine is a large image of Buddha, and a group of figures, life-size, in the front corners of it, worshipping him. The fourth cave is a small Chaitya, much destroyed by the falling of the rock and choked up with earth. And the fifth is the shrine of a cave, of which the whole front has fallen: this has been appropriated by the Shrávaks of the locality, and the image of Buddha is worshipped as a Jain Tirthankar.

The second group of Aurangábád caves is fully half-a-mile further to the east, and consists of four caves: cave VI., a small cave similar to cave II., but more elaborately sculptured; cave VII., a little lower down, is one of the most elaborately carved *viháras* (if it was a *vihára*) in India. The back wall of the verandah is covered with sculptures, among which is a series of eight groups round a central figure, evidently pourtraying people praying for deliverance from—1, fire; 2, sword; 3, captivity; 4, shipwreck; 5, wild beasts; 6, snakes; 7, enraged domestic animals; and 8, death. The front wall of the shrine is carved with large female figures in high relief, and with most elaborate head dresses; and again, inside the shrine, besides the gigantic Buddha, there are other sculptures. Cave VIII. has to be entered by a ladder, but is not specially interesting; and cave IX. is much ruined, but contains a representation of the dying Buddha, and, what is unusual, of a Bodhisatwa with *four* arms. There are also many female figures in this cave. Excavations immediately beyond would probably lead to the discovery of another cave quite covered up. The party made a large collection of drawings from these caves, which will appear in the Surveyor's forthcoming report.

The survey then took up Elora, where fortunately His Highness the Nizám's government had carried out large excavations, clearing these interesting caves (with five or six exceptions) of the accumulated silt and *débris* of ages. The season, however, was

near a close, and only a few of the Buddha caves were completely surveyed, with drawings of several of the most striking columns from Kailás and the Sudra Sabha.

In November 1876 the surveyor visited the caves at Mandapéswar and Magathana, in Salsette, and then those at Kuda, in the Janjira creek, of which plans were made, and copies taken of the inscriptions. The party then visited Sonád near Kalyán, and Kondáne near Karjat, surveying the little known caves at both places. From Talegaon the party went by Junnar, taking additional plans and photographs there, to Dhokéswar, where is a Bráhmanical rock temple; and from thence by Ahmednagar and Aurangábád to Elora, where the remainder of the season was spent in the survey of its extensive series of caves. Among other drawings made are: a ground plan and plan of the upper floor of the great Kailas temple, to a scale of five feet one inch; an elevation of the south side to the same scale; a transverse section through the central and side rock temples—an area of more than 250 feet, length by 100 in height; besides plans of most of the other caves, with sections of several, and a very large collection of pillars (all drawn to scale) and details of sculpture. From Elora the party visited Ajanta. They afterwards finished the survey of the Pándu Sena caves in Násik, and made some progress in the examination of the Kanhari caves in Salsette.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

During the past year the Right Reverend Louis George Mylne, M.A., D.D., was appointed Lord Bishop of Bombay. He arrived on the evening of the 4th July 1876, and assumed charge of his diocese on the same day. The number of clergy at present attached to this diocese is sixty-one, of whom forty-seven are resident. Their numbers and position are shown by the following table:—

Bombay Clergy, 1876-77.

	Resident.	Not yet joined.	On leave.	Total.
Chaplains	22	2	6	30
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	8	...	1	9
Church Missionary Society	13	...	6	19
Additional Clergy Society	1	...	1	2
Society of St. John the Evangelist ...	2	...	...	2
Bishop's Domestic Chaplain	1	...	...	1
	47	2	14	63

All the thirty chaplaincies allowed for this diocese are filled up; but the two chaplains recently appointed in the room of the Rev. W. H. Cummins and the Rev. A. Miller have not yet joined.

No station where British troops are quartered is without a resident chaplain, and the two most important civil churches, Christ church, Byculla, and St. Paul's, Poona, are also filled by resident chaplains. All the important military sanitaria are visited by chaplains. St. Peter's church, Mazagon, is served by Mr. Page, of the Society of St. John the Evangelist. In Trinity and St. Paul's churches, Bombay, and in the Camp church at Kolhápur, English services are regularly held by clergymen of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and in Girgaum, Kurrachee, Násik, and Máligaum by clergy of the Church Missionary Society. Bandora, which forms part of the charge of the

Cathedral clergy, is served on their behalf by the Rev. T. Carss, of the Church Missionary Society. The Rev. T. Corfield, of the Additional Clergy Society, ministers to the railway employés at Igatpura and Bhusáwal. Mr. Mackey, of the same Society, is Chaplain of the Harbour, and holds services in the Library of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company at Parel. Sholápur is visited by the Chaplain of Ghorepuri, and Lanauli by the Joint Chaplain of Poona.

Since taking over charge in July 1876, the Bishop has visited Sind, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sátára, Kolhápur, Lanauli, Igatpura, Bhusáwal, and Násik.

Stationery.

The value of the stationery stock in hand at the beginning of 1876-77 was Rs. 4,50,681, while receipts from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 3,67,448, or Rs. 8,18,129 in all. Out of these the issues amounted to Rs. 3,96,970, leaving the value of stock at the close of the year at Rs. 4,21,159. As compared with the previous year the issues were :—

Issues of Stationery, 1876-77.

Year.	English Stores.	Indian Stores.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	3,72,753	24,217	3,96,970
1875-76	2,77,292	24,218	3,01,510
More	95,461	.....	95,460
Less	.....	1	.....

Of the total increase of Rs. 95,460 under "Issues," Rs. 65,120, or about two-thirds, are due to a very large demand from the Central Press.

General Miscellaneous.

CENTRAL PRESS.

The gross earnings of the press for the year under review were Rs. 3,38,753-11-7 (including Rs. 21,152-1-0 cash receipts and adjustments), and the expenditure, including wear and tear of plant, Rs. 2,11,776-7-10. The stock of the press is valued at Rs. 1,27,920-14-5.

The following table shows the earnings and expenditure of the press for the past four years, allowing for the reduction made in the rates charged during the last two years :—

Central Press, 1873-76.

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Earnings of the press including foundry	2,59,466 9 6	3,39,485 8 3	2,73,048 4 2	3,38,753 11 7
Add—Loss by reduced rates ...	.....	.....	31,449 3 0	52,159 8 0
			3,04,497 7 2	3,90,913 3 7
Expenditure of press and foundry...	1,78,703 3 2	1,94,847 0 4	1,99,347 1 9	2,11,776 7 10
Balance in favour of press ...	80,763 6 4	1,44,638 7 11	1,05,150 5 5	1,79,136 11 9

Compared with 1873-74 the percentage of increase for each succeeding year was as follows :—

Years.	Compared with 1873-74.	
	Increase in Earnings.	Increase in Expenditure.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
1874-75	31 nearly.	9
1875-76	17½	11½
1876-77	50⅔	18½

The percentage of increased earnings being much in excess of that of increased expenditure.

The value of the work done for the various departments and offices is shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Secretariat departments	1,36,067	15	0
Officers at Presidency town	58,471	7	6
Revenue and magisterial officers	20,857	7	0
Judicial officers	37,821	0	6
Police officers	3,481	9	5
Educational officers	9,305	3	10
Forest officers	2,388	8	3
Survey and settlement officers	5,884	9	0
Medical officers	4,127	15	6
Controller of public works accounts and superintending and executive engineers	20,746	4	0
Chaplains	145	8	0
Miscellaneous officers	414	13	0
	2,99,712	5	0
Value of forms in stock, less charged previous year, cancelled forms, and work done by foundry ...	17,889	5	7
	3,17,601	10	7

COMMISSIONER'S PRINTING PRESS IN SIND.

The returns of the Sind printing press show, as compared with the previous year, a falling off of Rs. 6,011-10-7. The details are as follows :—

		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
For 1876-77....	English branch ...	14,758	7	7			
	Vernacular branch .	14,413	3	10	29,171	11	5
For 1875-76....	English branch ...	15,232	12	8			
	Vernacular branch .	19,950	9	4	35,183	6	0
	Decrease for 1876-77 ...			Rs.	6,011	10	7

This apparent decrease is owing to a revision and the introduction of lower rates for printing authorized by Government and brought into force at this press during the present year. The actual cash receipts for work done for the educational, conservancy, port, and local funds, all of which have been credited to Government, are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For 1876-77	6,419	3	5
For 1875-76	5,991	5	6
Increase for 1876-77 ... Rs.	427	13	11

On account of the *Sind Official Gazette* the profits realized from subscriptions and advertisements amounted to :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For 1876-77	483	7	0
For 1875-76	561	15	0
Decrease in 1876-77 ... Rs.	78	8	0

and the annual expenditure incurred for the purchase of service stamps and other monthly contingencies amounted to :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For 1876-77	2,341	1	0
For 1875-76	1,836	15	2
Increase for 1876-77 ... Rs.	504	1	10

This increase is due to the purchase of certain articles of dead stock, including the erection of wooden fixtures. The subjoined table shows the expenditure of stationery for the past year :—

Particulars.	French Foolscap.			Foolscap.			Saunders' Foolscap.			1st Royal.			2nd Royal.			3rd Royal.			Printing.			Cartridge.			Coloured Paper.		
	R.	q.	s.	R.	q.	s.	R.	q.	s.	R.	q.	s.	R.	q.	s.	R.	q.	s.	R.	q.	s.	R.	q.	s.	R.	q.	s.
Balance	997	0	22	68	15	19	3	3	5	30	6	22	51	13	6	39	4	20	82	10	7	18	3	21	0	0	22
Received on indent.	2,800	0	0	500	0	0	20	0	0	22	0	0	21	0	0	60	0	0	920	0	0	32	13	0	6	0	0
Total ..	3,797	0	22	568	15	19	23	3	5	52	6	22	72	13	6	99	4	20	1,002	10	7	50	16	21	6	0	22
Expenditure ..	1,595	0	0	168	0	0	6	6	0	12	6	0	31	10	0	17	0	0	276	9	0	11	6	0	....		
Balance ..	2,202	0	22	400	15	19	16	17	5	40	0	22	41	3	6	82	4	20	726	1	7	39	10	21	6	0	22

PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC OFFICE, POONA.

In the absence of Mr. Light, the Photozincographic office at Poona has been in the charge of Captain Coussmaker. During the year 75,582 copies of 1,254 maps and plans were printed against 72,938 copies of 1,738 maps and plans in the preceding year. The estimated value of the work done in the present year is Rs. 34,324-8-6 against Rs. 41,216-4-11 in the preceding year. Thus there is a considerable decrease in the value of the work done, though a considerable increase in the number of copies struck off. Captain Coussmaker ascribes the decrease in the value of the work to the lower class of work asked for.

Of Rs. 34,324-8-6, the total value of work done, Rs. 19,453-6-2 was for Imperial offices, and was therefore not paid for, except by receipt. The amount of work done for private parties or for departments other than Imperial, and therefore payable in cash, was Rs. 14,871-2-4. Of this sum Rs. 4,773-15-10 was paid within the year, and Rs. 10,099 remained due at its close. With the exception of a small sum, this amount is due from municipalities on account of city survey maps. The large and increasing extent to which the office is resorted to by individuals and public bodies, who pay in hard cash, is a strong proof of its usefulness.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

PART I.—POLITI

POLITICAL RELATIONS

(1).—Statement showing Political Relations

State.	In subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated Population.	Prevailing Diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
		Rs.			
Cutch	Subsidiary alliance.	2,00,000 Sicca rupees for the expenses of a British force.	British Government.	500,000	Malarious fever, ague, rheumatic fever, small-pox, measles, ring-worm, guineaworm; calculus in bladder.
Pálánpur—Pálánpur	....	50,000	Gáekwár	According to recent census. 215,972	Fever .. .. ..
Do. Rádhanpur	....	....	None	According to recent census. 91,579	Do. .. .. ..
Do Nine other states ..	....	5,127	Gáekwár	According to recent census. 193,048	Do. .. .. ..
Máhi Kánta—Edar	Tributary ..	30,340	H. H. Gáekwár, British Government.	217,882	Febris intermittens, scabies, and ulcers.
Do Eleven large and forty-seven smaller states..	Do. ..	1,09,280	Gáekwár, Edar, British Government.	228,674	Typhoid fever, cough, itch, stomach and bowel affections, fever, guineaworm, cholera, and ulcers.
Káttywár—Junágarh	Do. ..	70,604	British and Gáekwár.	380,921	Cough, fever, and dysentery.
Do. Nawánagar	Do. ..	1,20,093	British, Gáekwár, and Junágarh.	305,389	Fever .. .. ..
Do. Bhaunagar	Do. ..	1,63,917	Do. ..	428,500	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Dhráugadra	Do. ..	44,677	British and Junágarh.	87,949	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Porbandar	Do. ..	33,504	British, Gáekwár, and Junágarh.	72,077	Fever and cough ..
Do. Nine second class states	Do. ..	2,90,617	Do. ..	474,099	Fever, cough, stomach and bowel affections, and disease of skin.
Do Seven third class states	Do. ..	97,774	Do. ..	188,879	Fever, cough, and dysentery.
Do. Five fourth class states.	Do. ..	24,879	Do. ..	60,581	Fever .. .. ..
Cambay	Feudatory ..	25,475 in cash (exclusive of collections on account of customs and excise).	British Government.	86,883	Fever, dysentery, and boils.
Baroda..	Subsidiary alliance.	....	....	2,000,225	Fever and dysentery ..
Rewa Kánta—Rájpipla	Do. ..	65,000	Gáekwár	120,036	Fever .. .. ..
Do. Chota Udepur ..	Do. ..	10,500	Do.	62,913	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Bária	Do. ..	12,000	British Government.	52,421	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Lunáwára	Do. ..	18,000	British Government and Gáekwár.	74,813	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Bálásinor	Do. ..	18,680	Do. ..	41,984	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Sunth..	Do. ..	7,000	Do. ..	49,675	Do. .. .. ..
Dárukot	....	....	....	....	.....
Surat Agency—Sachin	....	....	....	18,061	Fever, cough, &c.

CAL RELATIONS.

—NATIVE STATES.

with Native States in the Bombay Presidency.

Supposed Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues or not.	Principal Articles of Production and Manufacture.	Remarks.
Rs.				
*24,00,000	Mounted .. .. 239 Foot .. .. .. 437 Arabs 402	Transit duties have been abolished since 1874.	Saltpetre, alum; wheat, millet, pulse, and cotton; articles of silver, cotton, and silk manufacture.	*Of this about Rs. 12,00,000 belong to H. H. the Ráo and the rest to Zamindárs and others.
4 lakhs.	294 horse. 697 foot.	Levied ..	Wheat, rice, and sugar-cane.	Besides petty states or disputed villages— Population, 1,987. Revenue, Rs. 2,900.
5 or 6 do.	248 horse. 362 foot.	Do. ..	Cotton and wheat.	
2,79,500	80 horse. 50 foot.	Do. ..	Millet, wheat, and pulse.	
6,00,000	.....	Levied	Stone for building; grain, oil-seeds, and sugar-cane; manufacture of opium and a small quantity of soap.	
38,70,560	.....	†Levied ..	Sandstone quarries, quarries of red and white ochre, marble; food-grains and pulse; opium, sugar-cane; cloths are imported and dyed for Siam.	†In some states only.
20,00,000	2,682	Not	Stone for building; wheat and cotton and oil-seeds; coarse cotton cloth.	Besides 61 others.
18,19,596	2,701	Do.	Stone, grain; cotton cloth and silk.	
26,81,215	5,750	Do.	Grain, cotton, and oil-seeds; cloth.	
3,00,000	.....	Do.	Stone, salt; grain and cotton; copper and brass vessels; cloth and pottery.	
4,00,000	683	Do.	Stone, cotton, and grain; silk manufacture.	This is included in the third class states.
29,54,245	2,444	Do.	Stone and black marble, salt; grain, cotton, wheat, millet, oil seeds, and pulse; cloth, silver and gold cords and country soap.	
12,35,183	1,335	Do.	Stone, cotton, grain; silk manufactures; cloth and pottery.	
2,91,594	207	Do.	Grain, cotton, oil-seed, and molasses; cloth.	
4,00,000	178 horse. 1,196 foot.	Levied	Salt, opium, indigo, wheat, and cotton. Carnelian, cloth, and carpet manufactures.	
1,30,00,000	Artillery. 433 Cavalry . 6,273 Infantry . 10,702 17,410 } Including armed police.	Levies transit dues.	Timber, cereals, cotton, opium, sugar-cane, and tobacco.	
8,00,000	Horse and militia .. 456.	Levied ..	Cornelian mines, cotton, cereals, timber.	Besides 56 petty states— Population, 103,895 Revenue, Rs. 3,10,000
3,00,000	Do. do. 320.	Do. .	Cereals, timber. No manufactures or mines.	
1,75,000	Do. do. 247.	Do. ..	Do. do.	
1,25,000	Do. do. 240.	Do. ..	Do. do.	
80,000	Do. do. 219.	Do. ..	Cereals and cotton.	
80,000	Do. do. 140.	Do. ..	Cereals and timber.	
....	.....	....	.....	No information.
1,59,828	25 Arabs .. . 37 natives. 4 cannons. 66 4 guns.	....	Rice, millet, wheat, sugar-cane, and cotton; yarn and coarse cloth.	

POLITICAL

POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(1).—*Statement showing Political Relations*

Name of State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated Population.	Prevailing Diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
Surat Agency—*continued.*		Rs			
Bánsda	....	7,800 Broach currency.	British Government.	32,154	Fever.
Dharampur	....	....	....	77,100	Fever, cough, &c.
Khándesh—Twenty-two petty states.	....	133	British Government.	38,132	Cold, fever, ague, belly-ache, and enlargement of spleen and liver.
Peint	....	....	....	....	.....
Jawhár	..	....	....	....	.....
Janjira—Habsán or Janjira ..	Independent ..	....	None. ..	72,000	Fever, ague, dysentery, and guinea-worm.
Sawánt Wári	Subsidiary alliance with British Government.	....	....	200,545	Fever and dysentery.
Sátára Jághirs— Pant Pratinidhi, Phaltan,† Bhor, Duffápur and Jath‡	†Bound to furnish a quota of 75 horse.	9,600	H. M.'s Government in lieu of 75 horse.	272,639	Fever, ague, guinea-worm, cholera, and small-pox.
Akalkot	Feudatory ..	Rs. 14,592 commuted payment in lieu of contingent of horse.	British Government.	81,068	Fever, cholera, diarrhœa, and dysentery.
Kolhápur	Subsidiary alliance.	.....	.....	534,560	Measles, fever, diarrhœa and cholera, dysentery and small pox.
Do. Vishálgarh, Báura, Inchalkaranji, Kágal, and other petty states.	Feudatories of Kolhápur.	19,489	Kolhápur State ..	268,131	
Southern Mráṭha States— **Sángli**	Feudatory .	Territory yielding Rs. 1,35,000 has been assigned in lieu of the service of a contingent of horse.	British Government.	223,669	Cholera, small-pox, and fever.
Miráj (Senior Branch) **Miraj** (Junior Branch) **Kurundwád** (Senior Branch). **Kurundwád** (Junior Branch) **Jamkhandi**, Mudhol, Rámdurg.	Do. ..	§ 52,095	Do.	386,771	Cholera, fever, and small-pox.
Dhárwár Agency— **Sáwánur**	In subsidiary alliance.	....	....	17,288	Fever, ague, and cholera.
Sind—Khairpur	....	.....	.....	....	.....

—*continued.*

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

with Native States in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

Supposed Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues or not.	Principal Articles of Production and Manufacture.	Remarks.
Rs.				
1,17,606	42 Arabs .. .. 72 natives. 20 cavalry. 6 miscellaneous. 1 cannon. 141	....	Rice and pulse; woollen blankets, cotton tape, baskets.	
2,50,000	29 Arabs. .. .. 24 do. (India) 20 Makránis. 71 Rájputs. 40 cavalry. 184	....	Rice, pulse, sugar-cane, mowra, teak, and blackwood.	
81,104	.....	....	Timber.	Transit dues are levied in Surgána only. * For Sawasthán Káthi only.
....	.....	....	.....	No information.
....	.....	....	.....	
2,95,800	None.	....	Salt, rice, nágli; cotton cloth..	No information.
3,00,000	Corps, 436.	Not	Rice, inferior grain, cocoanut, and harda - a nut used for dyeing and tanning.	
7,34,682	None.	Levied	Rice, nágli, wheat, bájri, jowári, gram, túr, jágri, cotton, ghee, oil, cloth.	‡ No information.
2,28,500	None.	Do.	Jowári, rice, sugar-cane, gram, wheat, linseed, kardi, are the chief products. 606 families of weavers and 1,230 looms. Sáris, shelas, dopattas, cholies, turbans, and tháns of kádi are made. No mines.	
19,88,404	Infantry .. .. 530 Cavalry .. .. 154 Police and Lashkur foot peons 934 1,618	Not ..	Iron, rice, Indian millet, and other food-grains, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and saffron. Articles of hardware and pottery, coarse cotton and woollen cloth.	
10,58,839	Police.. 292			
6,87,850	61 horse. .. .. 562 foot.	Not	Indian millet, rice, wheat, gram, and cotton; coarse country cloth.	
12,76,255	280 horse .. 3,542 foot. .	Not	Indian millet, wheat, gram, cotton, sugar-cane, and rice; coarse country cloth.	§ Exclusive of Ramdurg. The tribute levied on account of the shares in the estate of Kurundwád (Junior Branch) is included in the amount paid by Kurundwád (Senior Branch).
66,755	.....	....	Cotton, millet, rice, pulse, cocoanut, castor-oil seeds, sugar-cane.	
....	.....	....	.....	No information.

POLITICAL

POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(2).—Statement showing Ruling

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CUTCH.					
His Highness Máhárája Dhiraj Mirza Mahá Rao Shri Khengarji.	Bhuj	Minor	Rajput, Jadeja. Hindu.	10¾	Privately, at Bhuj
PA'LANPUR.					
Zoráwarkhán Lohani	Pálanpur	Dewán or Chief of Pálanpur.	Pathán, Muhammadan.	54	Educated in Pálanpur
Bismilla Khán, Bábi	Rádhanpur	Nawab or Chief of Rádhanpur.	Do.	35	Can read and write Gujaráti
MAHI KA'NTA.					
EDAR.					
His Highness Máhárája Keshrisingji Jowansingji, Jodhpur Family.	Edar	Minor	Rájput, Ráthor of the Solar race. Hindu.	15	Privately
KA'TTYWA'R.					
His Highness Nawáb Mohobat Khánji, Bábi Family.	Junágarh	1st Class Chief	Bábi, Muhammadan.	40	Do.
His Highness the Jám Shri Vibhaji, Jádeja Rajput.	Nawánagar	Do.	Rájput, Hindu	51	Do.
His Highness Ráwal Takhatsingji Gohel Rajput.	Bhaunagar	Do.	Do.	19	Rájkumár College
His Highness the Raj Sáheb Mansingji Jáhlá Rájput.	Dhrángadra	Do	Do.	40	Privately
Rána Shri Vikmatji, Jethwa Family.	Porebandar	3rd Class Chief	Do.	58	Do.
CAMBAY.					
Husain Yáwar Khán Bahádur, Nawáb of Cambay.	Cambay	Feudatory	Moghal Muhammadan, Shiah.	63	Knows Persian and Urdu well. Educated at Cambay.
BARODA					
REWA KA'NTA.					
Máhárána Gumbheersingji, Rája of Rájpipla.	Nándod	Ruler of state	Gohel Rájput, Hindu.	30	Privately
Jitsingji, Máhárawal of Chota Udepur.	Chota Udepur	Do.	Chowan Rájput, Hindu.	45	Do.
Mánsingji, Máhárawal of Deogad Bária.	Bária	Minor under Government protection.	Do.	21	Rájkumár College, Rájkot
Wakhatsingji, Máhárána of Lunáwára.	Lunáwára	Do.	Solanki Rájput, Hindu.	18	Do.
Jorawarkhán, Nawáb, Babi of Bálásinor.	Bálásinor	Ruler of state	Musalmán	57	Privately
Pratabsing, Máhárána of Sunth	Sunth	Minor under Government protection.	Powár Rájput, Hindu.	15	Rájkumár College, Rájkot
SURAT.					
Nawáb Sidhi Abdul Kádar Mahomed Jakub Khán.	Sachin	Nawáb	Musalmán	12	Gujráthi and English, at Sachin.
Máhárával Shri Pratapsingji Gulábsingji, of Vansadia dynasty.	Bánsda	Minor	Soanki Rájput, Hindu.	12	Do. at Bánsda
Máhárána Shri Narandeoji Ramdeoji, of Solar dynasty.	Dharampor	Rája	Sisodia do.	36	Do. at Dharampor
KHA'NDESH.					
DA'NG PIMPRI.					
Kutubha walad Trimbuk	Pimpri	....	Bhil, Hindu	30	....

—*continued.*

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency.

How employed.	Has patent authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Minor..	Yes.	Yes	No.	
Ruling his state ..	Do.	Do.	Has one son.	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	....	
Minor..	Do.	Do.	No.	
Ruling his state ..	Do.	Do.	Yes.	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Minor..	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ruling his state ..	No.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Yes.	It does not appear settled what is the peculiar custom of succession in his family.	Has five sons.	
....	....	.....	....	
Ruling his state ..	Do.	Yes	Four sons—Chatasingji, 12 years of age; Rámsing, 7 years of age; Kirtsing, 6 years of age; and Balwantsing, 3 years of age.	
Do. ..	No.	Do	Eight sons:— Motising .. .. 17; Chandarsing .. 13; Indarsing .. 10; Bharatsing .. 8; Khumansing .. 4	The names and ages of three sons are not known; they are infants.
Under tuition ..	Do.	Do	Of age.	
Minor..	Do.	Do	.....	
Ruling his state ..	Do.	Do	Two sons—Munawarkhán, 32 years of age; and Budumia, 5½ years of age.	
Minor..	Do.	Do	.....	
Administering his territory.	Yes	Do.	No, being himself a minor.	
Receiving education at Bánada.	Do...	Do.	No, being himself a minor yet.	
Administering his territory.	Do...	Do.	Yes.	
	No ..	Do.	Yes.	

POLITICAL

POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(2).—*Statement showing Ruling*

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
JANJIRA.					
Nawáb Sidhi Ibráhim Khán Yakut Khán.	Fort, Janjira.	Chief of Janjira ..	Sidhi, Sunni Musalmán.	57	Persian and Urdu, at Janjira..
SA WANT WA'RI.					
Ragunath Sáwant Bhonslé	Sáwant Wári.	Subsidiary alliance.	Márátha, Hindu .	15	Resides at present at Kolhápur; is being educated privately.
SA'TA'RA.					
Shrinivasrao Pandit Pant Pratinidhi.	A'undh ..	Pant Pratinidhi .	Bráhman. ..	44	Privately .. ..
Madhojirao Náik, Nimbhalkar ..	Phaltan ..	Naik, Nimbalkar Deshmukh.	Kshetri, Hindu..	39	Do. .. ..
Shankarrao Chimnaji Gaudekar, and Pant Sacheo.	Bhor ..	Pant Sacheo ..	Bráhman ..	24	Do. .. ..
AKALKOT.					
Sháháji Maloji *alias* Bába Sáheb Ráje Bhonslé.	Akalkot ..	....	Márátha, Hindu .	9 4	Do. .. ..
KOLHA' PUR.					
His Highness Shivaji Máháráj Chhatrapati IV, Máharája of Kolhápur, Bhonslé Family	Kolhápur ..	Minor	Márátha, Hindu..	14	Receives instruction from a tutor under the general superintendence of Mr. S. Hammick, C.S., Guardian.
SOUTHERN MA'RA'THA STATES.					
SA NGLI.					
Dhondirao Chintáman *alias* Tatya Sáheb of Sangli	Sángli ..	1st Class Sirdár..	Bráhman, Hindu.	39	Educated privately at Sángli; knows Márátki, and has a very slight knowledge of English.
MIRAJ.					
Gangádhar Ráo Ganput *alias* Balla Sáheb Patwardhan, chief of Miraj Senior Branch.	Miraj ..	1st Class Sirdár..	Bráhman. ..	12	Is being educated and trained at Kolhápur under the supervision of Mr. S. Hammick, C.S.
KURUNDWA'D.					
Chintáman Ráo Raghunath *alias* Balla Sáheb Patwardhan, chief of Kurundwád Senior Branch.	Kurundwád .	Do. ..	Do. ..	27	Has passed the matriculation examination of the Bombay University, attended the Kolhápur High School, and received instruction from a private tutor.
JAMKHANDI.					
Rámchandar Ráo Gopal *alias* Appa Sáheb Patwardhan, chief of Jamkhandi.	Jamkhandi ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	44	Educated in the Belgaum Sirdárs' High School, both in Máráthi and English.
Yogirão Ramrão *alias* Bapu Sáheb Bhavé	Rámdurg ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	25	Do. do. ..
Venkatráo Balwantráo Rájé Ghorpadé	Mudhol ..	Do. ..	Márátha ..	16	Educated at Rájkumár college at Rájkot.
SA'WA'NUR.					
Abdul Dalelkhán Dalerjang Bahádur.	Sáwánur ..	Nawáb	Pathán, Muhammadan.	15	Under special tuition .. ..

—*continued.*

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

How employed.	Has patent authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Ruling his state ..	No	Not necessarily the eldest son, but the one who, on the death of the chief, may be considered by the principal persons of the state to be fit as regards learning and noble descent.	Yes.	
.....	Yes	Follows primogeniture ..	No	Not married.
Administering the affairs of his estate.	Do.	Not determined as yet ..	Has male heirs.	
Do. ..	Do. ..	According to Hindu religion all sons are heirs according to rank.	Venkatrao Naik Nimbhalkar.	
Do. ..	Do.	Yes	No.	
.....	Do.	Follows primogeniture. ..	None.	
Minor..	Do.	Yes	No.	Was adopted heir to the late chief on 23rd October 1871.
Is the head of the Sángli state.	Do.	Is a Patwardhan chief; there is no fixed rule in his family about primogeniture.	None.	
Minor	Has patent authorising adoption.	Family follows primogeniture.	Do.	
Ruling his state ..	Do. ..	Do.	Has a male heir.	
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	None.	
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	
Minor	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Yes	Yes	None.	

POLITICAL—*continued.*

POLICE.

(3).—Results of the Working of the Police of the Native States of the Bombay Presidency and of the Settlement of Aden, 1876-77.

States.	Number of Offences reported to the Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	
Cutch	1,075	1,098	1,162	1,491	1 134	1,363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pálanpur	1,186	1,214	1,545	1,664	1,545	1,664	952	999	593	665	61·61	60·	61·61	60·2	
Máhi Kánta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Káttywár..	12,995	12,959	15,916	15,164	14,853	13,883	8,773	9,106	5,509	4,693	55·11	60·05	59·06	65·59	
Cambay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rewa Kánta	907	1,109	1,057	1,317	1,057	1,317	712	898	315	387	67·3	68·1	67·3	68·1	
Nárukot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Surat Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Khándesh Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Peint (Násik)	72	84	159	*144	..	..	82	47	77	79	51·6	32·6	..	..	* 18 persons were undisposed.
Jawhár (Thána)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Janjira	507	533	991	1,025	301	248	252	210	690	777	25·4	20·4	83·72	84·67	
Sáwant Wári	944	938	425	384	328	298	149	193	164	105	35·	50·2	45·4	64·6	
Sátára Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Akalkot	207	273	240	574	126	407	72	321	168	250	30	55·9	57·1	80·	
Kolhápur	1,340	1,498	2,168	3,148	1,789	2,728	906	1,379	875	1,349	41·7	43·8	50·6	50·6	
Southern Márátha States .. .. Sángli ..	548	680	945	999	880	897	472	595	408	802	49·	64·	53·	66·	
Southern Márátha States .. .. Miraj ..	1,566	2,000	1,845	2,687	1,613	2,442	836	1,414	667	872	44·7	52·6	51·8	57·9	
Sáwánur (Dhárwár)	41	37	89	110	76	101	32	70	44	40	35·9	63·7	42·1	69·3	
Khairpur	237	203	312	241	301	208	196	144	105	64	62·8	59·7	65·1	69·2	
Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	21,625	22,626	26,854	28,948	24,003	25,556	13,434	15,376	9,615	10,083	..	..	..	..	

(4).—Statement of Property Stolen and Recovered in Native States and at the Aden Settlement, 1876-77.

States.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage.		Remarks.
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cutch	46,953	55,168	14,929	22,001	31·7	39·8	
Pálanpur	39,295	41,313	6,495	7,684	16·5	18·5	
Mahi Kánta	54,328	75,055	10,367	13,598	19	18·1	
Káttywár	1,90,924	2,69,082	57,199	71,947	29·95	26·73	
Cambay	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rewa Kánta	41,062	30,048	8,950	8,013	21·7	26·6	
Nárukot	973	485	807	362	82·9	79	
Surat Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khándesh Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Peint (Násik)	792	1,328	478	1,070	60	80	
Jawhár (Thána)	573	2,161	388	670	68	31	
Janjira	1,326	4,410	1,223	4,183	92·2	94·85	
Sáwant Wári	2,338	2,925	1,628	1,114	69·6	38·1	
Sátára Agency	9,820	6,738	4,520	2,863	46·02	42·49	
Akalkot	6,247	10,279	1,767	2,804	28·3	27·2	
Kolhápur	71,581	46,438	52,230	26,375	72·9	56·7	
Southern Márátha States { Sángli	10,249	23,567	2,336	11,954	22	50	
Southern Márátha States { Miraj	30,795	47,893	8,457	17,149	27·4	35·8	
Sáwánur (Dhárwár)	7,618	469	1,387	216	18	45	
Khairpur	3,912	5,713	1,817	2,514	46	44	
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	5,18,786	6,23,072	1,74,978	1,94,517	...	...	

POLITICAL—*continued.*

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(5).—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of Persons arrested in the Native States of the Bombay Presidency and at the Aden Settlement, 1876-77.

States.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of the year.	Number of Criminal Cases remaining for trial at end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during 1876-77.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.			
	1875-76.	1876-77.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	Upon Summons.	Voluntarily.		1876-77.	1875-76.								
Cutch	2,923	3,009	780	1,363	545	2,349	125	46	5,208	4,942	592	1,999	2,098	..	19	500	330	
Pálanpur	1,436	1,580	14	1,675	10	..	..	4	1,703	1,621	643	33	986	35	5	1	1	
Mahi Kánta	3,074	3,562	184	828	100	2,511	58	121	3,802	2,880	715	808	2,050	79	11	139	156	
Káttywár	14,398	16,477	1,614	14,039	1,562	5,553	1,813	550	25,181	19,346	4,076	6,084	11,760	1,321	110	1,830	985	
Cambay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rewa Kánta	1,247	1,631	86	1,317	54	772	84	77	2,390	2,143	168	455	1,482	*74	8	203	529	*Of these 33 were acquitted and discharged, and 41 were convicted and sentenced.
Nárukot	65	65	1	79	6	1	8	6	101	78	8	17	68	6	..	2	1	
Surat Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Khándesh Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Peint (Násik)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jawhár (Thána)	114	147	..	..	112	143	..	..	255	..	..	99	156	..	..	..	25	
Janjira	507	533	89	69	69	877	10	..	1,114	991	777	38	210	22	..	67	33	
Sáwant Wári	405	408	8	..	..	786	..	..	794	677	172	82	533	3	..	4	..	
Sátára Agency	1,494	1,710	81	1,570	320	703	62	64	2,800	2,555	658	816	1,154	19	70	83	34	
Akalkot	577	560	4	494	17	562	7	..	1,084	1,007	316	264	475	†15	1	13	6	†Of 15 committed, 12 were convicted by Session Court.
Kolhápur	2,678	2,866	50	2,728	627	1,701	235	97	5,438	5,117	1,964	618	2,665	136	..	55	31	
Southern Mártha States .. Sángli ..	548	841	84	999	173	127	170	26	1,579	883	429	296	704	42	39	69	22	
Southern Mártha States .. Miraj ..	1,542	2,049	195	2,528	149	746	73	29	3,720	2,273	591	909	1,767	..	38	415	162	
Sáwánur (Dhárwár)	111	83	7	110	6	8	5	..	136	..	61	3	70	2	..	..	..	
Khairpur	237	203	5	209	..	..	28	4	246	301	32	64	144	..	..	5	9	
Aden	1,300	1,000	..	..		1,172	..	..	1,172	1,585	..	260	912	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	32,661	36,724	..	..	..	..	..	..	56,723	46,399	11,203	12,845	27,234	1,754	301	3,386	2,320	

(6).—Statement showing Criminal Appeals filed and disposed of in the Appellate Courts of Native States and Aden, 1876-77.

States.	Tribunals.	Number of Appellants	Number of Persons.								Remarks.
			Applications rejected.	Sentences.			Proceedings quashed.	Future inquiry, &c., ordered.	Referred.	Pending.	
				Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.					
Cutch	3	192	40	46	38	10	4	3	...	51	
Pálanpur...	1	27	...	10	15	2	...	...	...	...	
Mahi Kánta	3	50	1	13	27	7	...	...	...	2	
Káttywár	56	1,170	23	462	252	293	96	23	2	19	
Cambay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rewa Kánta	4	26	2	16	4	1	3	...	...	...	
Nárukot...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Surat Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khándesh Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Peint (Násik)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jawhár (Thána)	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Janjira	3	8	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	
Sáwant Wári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sátára Agency	4	47	1	26	12	7	...	...	...	1	
Akalkot	2	27	12	2	2	5	...	...	...	6	
Kholápur	3	188	...	144	29	15	...	...	...	...	
Southern Márátha States ... Sángli ...	1	41	...	26	7	8	...	...	...	...	
Southern Márátha States ... Miraj ...	11	70	9	36	8	11	...	...	...	6	
Sáwánur (Dhárwár)	1	8	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	
Khairpur	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	95	1,860	91	789	398	362	103	26	2	89	

POLITICAL—*continued.*

PRISONS.

(7).—Prisons in Native States and at Aden.

States.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily Average in Jail.		Number of Prisoners remaining at end of the year.	Total Cost of Jails and Prisoners.	Remarks.
		Remaining from the last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.						
				1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.			
									Rs.	
Cutch	11	169	1,201	1,370	1,553	175·6	155·4	170	9,431	
Pálanpur	1	65	217	282	312	79	68	73	2,679	
Mahi Kánta	24	109	489	598	514	127·88	118·85	130	13,604	
Káttywár	118	1,166	7,513	8,679	7,019	23·7	19·2	1,176	97,454	
Cambay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rewa Kánta	23	281	896	1,177	1,912	286·5	310	293	19,092	
Nárukot	1	3	20	23	25	·06	·06	...	52	
Surat Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khándesh Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Peint (Násik)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jawhár (Thána)	1	1	39	40	16	·1	·04	7	506	
Janjira	1	20	35	55	75	20·13	5·03	24	3,530	
Sáwant Wári...	1	85	173	258	217	79	94	74	6,609	
Sátára Agency	5	88	455	543	466	...	...	97	6,338	
Akalkot	1	63	161	* 224	135	...	...	62	2,575	* Inclusive of 4 in Yerauda Jail and 1 in Thána Jail. 2 prisoners died in the Phaltan Jail.
Kolhápur	11	237	2,190	2,427	1,422	...	...	328	23,387	
Southern Máratha States. Sángli ...	5	156	644	800	200	128	121	239	6,889	
Southern Máratha States. Miraj ...	17	154	795	949	482	190·4	134	250	18,657	
Sáwánur (Dhárwár)	1	13	116	129	...	20·6	24·4	42	817	
Khairpur	2	64	144	208	196	57	62	61	2,311	
Aden	1	65	229	294	436	62	75	69	22,461	
Total ...	124	2,739	15,317	18,056	14,980	...	...	3,095	2,36,362	

CIVIL JUSTICE.

(8).—Statement showing the Number of Suits filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts of Native States and Aden, 1876-77.

States.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on the file at end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.		Number disposed of during the year.		Arrears.		Remarks.
				1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	
Cutch	23	3,055	4,391	7,446	8,718	5,778	5,663	1,668	3,055	
Pálanpur	9	425	1,167	1,592	1,627	1,122	1,202	470	425	
Mahi Kánta	43	573	1,739	2,312	1,765	1,529	1,192	783	573	
Káttywár	158	4,315	19,587	23,902	22,366	19,159	18,070	4,743	4,296	
Cambay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rewa Kánta	10	453	1,399	1,852	1,778	1,449	1,325	403	453	
Nárukot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Surat Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khándesh Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Peint (Násik)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Jawhár (Thána)	3	8	37	45	8	21	5	24	3	
Janjira	1	83	294	377	436	311	353	66	83	
Sáwant Wári	2	853	2,779	3,632	3,500	2,659	2,647	973	853	
Sátára Agency	14	1,291	2,385	3,676	4,590	2,563	3,303	1,113	1,287	
Akalkot	3	95	378	473	639	409	544	64	95	
Kolhápur	...	453	3,819	4,272	3,531	3,741	3,078	531	453	
Southern Márátha States .. ... Sángli ...	1	359	1,117	1,476	2,397	1,331	2,038	145	359	
Southern Márátha States .. ... Miraj ...	25	837	1,684	2,521	3,050	2,077	2,213	444	837	
Sáwánur (Dhárwár)	1	42	153	195	...	156	...	39	...	
Khairpur	1	2	42	44	28	33	26	11	2	
Aden	3	20	2,796	2,816	3,421	2,796	3,401	20	20	
Total ...	297	12,864	43,767	56,631	57,854	45,134	45,060	11,497	12,794	

POLITICAL—*concluded.*

CIVIL JUSTICE—*concluded.*

(9).—Statement showing the Number of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Appellate Courts of Native States and Aden, 1876-77.

States.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on the file at end of previous year.	Number filed during the Year.	Total.		Number disposed of during the year.		Arrears.		Remarks.
				1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	
Cutch	4	304	825	1,129	800	822	496	307	304	
Pálanpur	1	...	27	27	4	23	4	4	...	
Mahi Kánta	2	8	9	17	14	9	6	8	8	
Káttywár	57	426	1,045	1,471	1,348	1,062	935	409	413	
Cambay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rewa Kánta	2	3	30	33	24	33	21	...	3	
Nárukot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Surat Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khándesh Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Peint (Násik)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jawhár (Thána)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Janjira	1	48	46	94	75	17	27	77	48	
Sáwant Wári	...	208	97	305	547	268	339	37	208	
Sátára Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Akalkot	1	16	30	46	42	6	26	40	16	
Kolhápur	2	103	307	410	207	314	184	96	23	
Southern Mára- tha States. Sángli ...	2	354	308	662	400	497	46	165	354	
Southern Mára- tha States. Miraj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sáwánur (Dhárwár)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khairpur	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	73	1,472	2,724	4,196	3,461	3,053	2,084	1,143	1,377	

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SETTLEMENTS.

(1).—Statement showing the Date on which the Current Settlement in each District of the Bombay Presidency expires, i.e., *the date on which each District becomes open to Resettlement.*

District.	Year in which first Settlement took place.	Year in which District becomes open to Resettlement.
Ahmedábád	1856-57	1886-87.
Kaira	1862-63	1892-93.
Panch Máháls	1870-71	1900-01. First survey settlement in progress.
Broach	1870-71	1900-01.
Surat	1864-65	1894-95.
Khándesh	1854-55	1884-85.
Násik	1840-41	Undergoing resettlement.
Thána	1854-55	1884-85.
Kolába	1856-57	1886-87.
Ahmednagar	1843-44	Resettlement operations in progress.
Poona	1838-39	Undergoing resettlement.
Sholápur	1839-40	Resettlement operations nearly completed.
Sátára	1855-56	1885-86.
Ratnágiri	1865-66	1894-95. First survey settlement in progress.
Kánára	1863-64	1893-94. First survey settlement in progress.
Belgaum	1848-49	1878-79.
Dhárwár	1843-44	Resettlement operations in progress.
Kaládgi	1843-44	Do. do.

SETTLEMENTS—*continued.*

(E).—*Statement showing the Total Cost of Resettlement Operations in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency, and the Increase in Gross Land Revenue Receipts for each Year consequent on Resettlement.*

District.	Year in which Resettlement took effect.	Total Cost of Resettlement.	Gross Land Revenue Receipts in year before Resettlement.	Gross Land Revenue Receipts in each year after Resettlement.	Increase of Revenue annually consequent on Resettlement.	Total Increase of Revenue since Resettlement.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Division.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Poona ..	1868-69 ..	3,09,393	83,045	84,660	1,615		NOTE.—The figures taken for the revenue in 1876-77 show the estimated land revenue without remissions, of which, on account of the famine, there will be a considerable, though as yet unknown, amount.
	1869-70 ..		..	1,24,099	42,054		
	1870-71 ..		..	1,27,896	44,851		
	1871-72 ..		..	1,25,514	42,469		
	1872-73 ..		1,62,886	2,67,809	1,04,923		
	1873-74 ..		..	2,27,368	64,482		
	1874-75 ..		3,88,834	5,95,557	2,06,723		
	1875-76 ..		..	5,20,881	1,32,047		
	1876-77 ..		..	5,55,300	1,66,460	8,05,624	
Sholápur ..	1871-72 ..	4,37,546	1,00,531	1,42,743	42,212		
	1872-73 ..		2,49,418	4,59,123	2,09,705		
	1873-74 ..		4,10,124	7,48,574	3,38,450		
	1874-75 ..		5,16,648	8,34,325	3,17,677		
	1875-76 ..		..	7,77,704	2,61,056		
	1876-77 ..		..	7,71,600	2,54,952	14,24,052	
Násik ..	1872-73 ..	3,35,394	91,460	1,53,015	61,555		
	1873-74 ..		..	1,52,841	61,381		
	1874-75 ..		..	1,51,881	60,421		
	1875-76 ..		2,48,612	3,99,545	1,50,933		
	1876-77 ..		3,70,505	5,65,183	1,94,678	5,28,968	
Ahmednagar ..	1876-77	30,243	46,307	60,765	14,458	14,458	
Southern Division.							
Dhárwár ..	1874-75 ..	1,60,607	2,48,974	3,84,162	1,35,188		
	1875-76 ..		4,16,540	6,31,337	2,14,797		
	1876-77 ..		5,34,419	8,10,260	2,75,841	6,25,826	
Kaládgi ..	1874-75 ..	2,57,318	1,09,656	1,55,311	45,655		
	1875-76 ..		3,46,581	4,49,664	1,03,083		
	1876-77 ..		5,08,620	6,49,029	1,40,409	2,89,147	
Grand Total..	....	15,30,501					

Total increase for Poona	8,05,624
Do. do. Sholápur	14,24,052
Do. do. Násik	5,28,968
Do. do. Ahmednagar	14,458
Do. do. Dhárwár	6,25,826
Do. do. Kaládgi	2,89,147
Grand Total ..	36,88,075

Increase of revenue in each collectorate in 1876-77 resulting from resettlements :—

Poona	1,66,460
Sholápur	2,54,952
Násik	1,94,678
Ahmednagar	14,458
Dhárwár	2,75,841
Kaládgi	1,40,409
Total ..	10,46,798

PART III.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION. A.—LEGISLATIVE (ACTS).

(1).—Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1876-77 (between 1st April 1876 and 31st March 1877), and sanctioned as required by Law.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Act.	Date of Sanction.
Act No. II. of 1876.—An Act to amend the Law relating to the Land Revenue Administration of the City of Bombay.	The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I.	The object and character of this Act have been fully described at page xx. of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 1875-76.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 15th September 1876. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General's assent, 14th October 1876.
Act No. III. of 1876.—An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Powers and Procedure of Mámlatdárs' Courts.	The Honourable A. Rogers.	The object and character of this Act have been fully described at page xxi. of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 1875-76.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 9th December 1876. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General's assent, 22nd February 1877.

A.—LEGISLATIVE (BILLS).

(2).—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1876-77.*

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what stage.
Bill No. 1 of 1875.—A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Revenue Officers and the Land Revenue in the Presidency of Bombay.	The Honourable F. S. Chapman.	The object and character of this Bill have been fully described at pages iv. and v. of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 1874-75.	18th January 1875.		The Select Committee to whom the Bill had been referred, have since submitted their final Report on the Bill.
Bill No. 3 of 1876.—A Bill to secure the payment to Government of certain sums of money by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.	The Honourable A. Rogers.	The Municipal Corporation of Bombay having applied to the Government of India for a fresh loan of forty-two lakhs of rupees, and for certain concessions in respect of the loans which have been already advanced to it under Bombay Act II. of 1872, this Bill is introduced for the purpose of giving effect to the terms to which the Government of India has agreed, and of providing proper security for the punctual payment of the moneys which will thus become due to the Government of India.	18th October 1876.		The Bill was read a third time and passed on the 27th October 1876. It received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the same day, and has been sent for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy.
Bill No. 4 of 1876.—A Bill to amend Bombay Act IV. of 1868 (An Act to make further provision regarding the application of Bombay Act I. of 1865 to Towns and Cities, and to restrict the application of Bombay Acts II. and VII. of 1863 in Towns	The Honourable A. Rogers.	When Bombay Act IV. of 1868 was passed, it was intended that the expenses of city-surveys should be partly met by the sanad-fees. It was expected that a considerable income would be derived from this source, under the impression that Clause 2 of Section 5 of the Act would render it compulsory on owners and occupants who claimed total or partial exemption from land-revenue to take and pay for sanads under Section 10, in order to establish their claim. But the question whether the Act, as it was passed, is capable of this construction, has been made the subject of litigation;	8th November 1876.	The Bill has since been withdrawn, as the provisions therein contained have been incorporated in Bill No. 1 of 1875 (The Bombay Revenue Officers and Land Revenue Code Bill).	

and Cities, and otherwise to amend Bombay Act of 1865).		and although Government was partially successful in the District Court, the Law Officers advised that the proper interpretation of Section 5 Clause 2 and of Section 10 was opposed to the view for which Government was contending, and it was found necessary to yield the point in favour of the plaintiffs and to abandon the defence of the suits. It is essential, however, in the interest of the general revenues of the country, that city surveys should be partly self-paying; and it is also fair that owners and occupants, who derive considerable advantages from the application of Bombay Act IV. of 1868 to their lands in towns and cities, should be called upon to pay a small return for such advantages. This Bill is, therefore, introduced for the purpose of amending Bombay Act IV. of 1868, so as to render the payment of a certain moderate fee by every such owner or occupant compulsory, but enabling him to obtain a sanad in return without additional charge, if he applies for it within a certain reasonable period, and pays the fee promptly and of his own accord.		
Bill No. 5 of 1876.—A Bill to prohibit the practice of Inoculation, and to make the Vaccination of Children in the City of Bombay compulsory.	The Honourable J. Gibbs.	Very soon after the discovery of vaccination most of the Governments of Europe made provision for affording its benefits to their respective populations. As early as 1803 an ordinance on the subject was promulgated in Sweden; and when Jenner died, in 1823, there were few European States, except Great Britain, in which there were not in force laws and regulations relative to vaccination. By the laws of many of these States the practice was, directly or indirectly, rendered compulsory. The first law regarding vaccination in England was enacted in 1840; and seldom has the Legislature passed a measure of more obvious public benefit. Although vaccination was not made compulsory by that Act, large numbers of persons availed themselves every year of the opportunities put within their reach of protecting their children against small-pox; and the impression consequently produced on the mortality from that disease was so great that the average deaths were soon reduced from 770 to 300 per million of population per annum. In 1853 compulsory vaccination was made the law of England, and the result of the working of that Act during the subsequent fourteen years showed a further annual saving of 100 lives out of every million of the population. In 1867 an Act was passed "to consolidate and amend the Statutes relating to Vaccination in England;" and that Act, the fruit of large experience and mature consideration, forms the basis of the present Bill. Vaccination was introduced in the Island of Bombay in 1802, and has been attended with very satisfactory results. But the victims of small-pox are still numerous. In the year	23rd November 1876.	The Bill was read a third time, and passed on the 22nd February 1877, and it received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 2nd March 1877. It has since received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and become law, Act I. of 1877.

A.—LEGISLATIVE (BILLS)—*continued.*

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what stage.
		1870, 556 persons died of this disease, of whom 491 were children under nine years of age. In 1871 the deaths from small-pox numbered 919, and 813 of the victims were under nine years of age. In the year 1872 the deaths from small-pox at all ages numbered 1,854, and in the first four months of 1876 they reached 2,717. There can be no doubt that a great deal of this mortality is preventible by vaccination, and the Bombay Association some time ago communicated to Government their opinion that it is desirable to make vaccination compulsory in the Town and Island of Bombay; but they recommended that, "in framing a Bill for carrying out this object, due care should be taken to protect the people against annoyance or extortion, and against the infliction of hardship or oppression." In 1872 a Bill was therefore introduced into the Legislative Council to provide for compulsory vaccination in the City of Bombay, but it was not proceeded with, in the hope that the voluntary acceptance by the people of the benefits of vaccination would in time render legislation unnecessary. The very serious extent to which the contagion spread in the first part of this year, and the number of deaths which occurred as above shown, have induced Government, with the approval of the Government of India, to bring forward this present measure, which is in most respects similar to the previous Bill, but is more complete. It may be added that out of twenty-seven of the principal native gentlemen of Bombay who have in the meantime been asked for their opinions of the subject, twenty-four are in favour of legislation.			
Bill No. 1 of 1877.—A Bill to amend the Law for the prevention of Adulteration of Cotton and for the suppression of fraudulent practices in the Cotton Trade.	The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I.	It having been determined that the existing law for the prevention of adulteration of cotton, and for the suppression of fraudulent practices in the cotton trade, is to continue in force for the present, this Bill is introduced with the view of modifying such of its provisions as appear to be unnecessarily stringent, and of rendering it in other respects more efficient.	1st February 1877.		**The Bill was read a third time and passed on the 3rd March 1877, and it received the assent of His Excellency**

	The Bill also proposes to enable Government (1) to levy the fee, which is at present imposed only on cotton for export, more generally from all the persons who benefit by the operation of the Act; and (2) to expend the revenue that will be realized from that fee and from the other sources recognized by the Bill, on the encouragement and improvement of the cultivation and manufacture of cotton, as well as for the special purposes of the law. The opportunity has been taken of entirely re-drafting and re-arranging Bombay Act IX. of 1863, which it is, therefore, proposed to repeal, and several minor amendments have also been made in the substance of that Act.			the Governor of Bombay on the 10th March 1877. The Bill has since been submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy.

Besides the above, there is the Bombay Abkári Bill under consideration in the Legislative Department, as stated at page xxii. of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 1875-76. This Bill has been submitted to the Government of India for their sanction to its introduction into the Bombay Legislative Council.

B.—

COGNIZABLE

(1).—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations

	CASES.												PER
	Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of Cases in Columns 4 to 6 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of Cases in Columns 4 to 6 remaining at close of the year.	Number arrested.					
			By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 142 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to inquire.			Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By Police.	Within the year. By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 & 8.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Northern Division.												
Ahmedábád	2,082	54	2,107	27	2	1,219	44	117	34	151	3,753	70
Kaira	1,238	32	1,120	136	14	815	21	42	25	67	1,744	283
Panch Máháls	697	47	573	15	7	412	17	88	35	123	975	42
Broach	1,024	12	1,036	....	..	445	13	37	..	37	1,514	..
Surat	1,312	13	1,111	214	..	815	17	81	..	81	1,580	330
Khándesh	2,754	92	2,721	124	1	1,140	43	49	3	52	3,726	224
Násik	2,848	17	1,178	1,680	7	1,092	22	32	..	32	1,425	3,604
Thána	5,026	90	1,958	3,128	30	1,855	22	40	..	40	2,565	7,124
Kolába	1,205	21	819	407	..	427	12	16	..	16	1,119	606
Total ..	18,186	378	12,623	5,731	61	8,250	211	502	97	599	18,401	12,343
Southern Division.												
Ahmednagar	2,199	34	1,638	593	2	1,311	21	19	8	27	2,671	* 852
Poona	4,470	40	3,397	1,113	..	1,286	39	58	..	58	3,801	2,339
Sholápur	1,664	28	1,632	57	3	687	11	32	2	34	2,219	111
Sátára	3,564	86	3,548	92	9	1,241	37	46	..	46	4,710	250
Ratnágiri	1,753	127	1,432	162	59	639	6	30	..	30	1,330	650
Total ..	13,650	314	11,647	2,017	73	5,164	114	185	10	195	14,731	4,202
Kánára Division.												
Kánára	1,329	19	1,065	283	..	678	22	24	..	24	1,385	607
Belgaum	2,393	51	2,154	290	..	1,040	23	76	..	76	3,239	464
Dhárwár	3,410	44	3,010	423	21	808	48	51	..	51	3,401	887
Kaládgi	2,728	79	1,623	170	14	654	42	62	..	62	2,252	450
Total ..	9,860	193	7,852	1,166	35	3,180	135	213	..	213	10,277	2,408
Sind.												
Kurráchee	2,558	7	2,553	7	5	1,586	11	8	1	9	3,085	13
Thar and Párkar ..	275	5	234	45	1	162	11	12	2	14	350	107
Haidárábád	2,259	55	2,300	12	2	1,394	72	77	21	98	2,896	24
Shikárpur	2,571	41	2,524	77	11	1,527	46	75	..	75	3,109	252
Upper Sind Frontier ..	296	10	281	25	..	99	15	21	5	26	256	44
Total ..	7,959	118	7,892	166	19	4,768	155	193	29	222	9,696	440
Railway Police.												
G. I. P. Railway	257	6	254	8	1	150	6	6	..	6	265	18
B. B. & C. I Railway ..	168	..	168	....	..	111	3	..	..	..	213	..
Total ..	425	6	422	8	1	261	9	6	..	6	478	18
Grand Total ..	50,080	1,009	40,436	9,088	189	21,623	624	1,099	136	1,235	53,583	19,511
Grand Total for 1875-76..	49,177	795	40,176	9,071	193	21,463	506	1,103	82	1,185	53,032	18,185

* Two cases struck off the register and 1 compounded, and, therefore,

† Of this sum Rs. 109 were recovered

POLICE.

CRIME.

in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen.

SONS.											PROPERTY.			
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. On Bail.	Number pending at end of year. Under trial before Magistrate.	Number pending at end of year. Committed to Sessions.	Number of Cases in which Property was stolen.	Number of Cases in which Property was recovered.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
													Rs.	Rs.
6	1,435	2,400	267	33	2,099	1	4	..	118	11	912	662	49,635	25,844
5	769	1,287	61	33	1,193	..	2	4	25	2	464	414	19,256	9,828
1	340	748	40	9	699	..	..	13	33	5	399	274	10,146	4,047
..	93	1,416	740	8	667	1	1	13	27	1	434	289	17,839	4,647
1	58	1,882	590	6	1,286	..	..	..	49	1	448	353	22,747	13,623
1	1,014	2,920	999	34	1,886	1	4	15	44	4	976	703	45,241	16,795
..	768	4,238	2,694	41	1,503	..	..	27	22	6	687	534	40,760	25,430
2	6,511	3,157	170	63	2,923	1	..	..	54	5	1,146	823	51,566	10,927
..	933	848	72	9	767	..	6	..	9	5	322	255	12,098	6,336
16	11,921	19,196	5,633	230	13,023	4	17	72	381	40	5,788	4,307	2,69,288	1,16,977
..	747	2,716	881	53	1,782	..	..	49	25	13	547	473	24,300	16,299
..	3,628	2,444	322	86	2,036	..	..	39	41	46	1,472	1,038	82,732	25,850
3	489	1,824	586	45	1,192	1	..	1	7	40	637	507	22,920	13,007
14	1,544	3,366	1,186	67	2,112	2	2	9	53	18	1,224	878	99,375	41,775
1	127	1,874	857	6	1,011	..	..	1	7	..	527	422	16,430	10,883
18	6,535	12,224	3,831	257	8,133	3	2	99	133	117	4,407	3,318	2,45,766	1,07,814
2	700	1,272	173	17	1,082	..	..	..	41	1	609	428	28,544	11,701
4	1,042	2,655	528	106	2,021	..	..	22	31	25	789	656	32,079	12,188
8	1,602	2,596	935	93	1,568	..	12	16	68	37	1,318	813	80,804	37,731
..	139	2,402	896	55	1,342	109	50	19	105	49	822	566	47,069	14,227
14	3,483	8,925	2,532	271	6,013	109	62	57	245	112	3,538	2,463	1,88,496	75,847
12	570	2,511	427	29	2,054	1	..	..	12	2	1,213	976	45,236	30,649
1	135	314	86	1	227	..	6	..	15	..	173	123	9,692	6,777
5	235	2,646	805	19	1,816	6	1	..	119	12	1,007	762	28,653	18,540
10	436	2,904	916	10	1,978	..	..	1	82	3	1,048	817	34,261	17,390
6	103	190	30	8	150	2	7	..	10	1	186	125	6,402	3,744
34	1,479	8,565	2,264	67	6,225	9	14	1	247	18	3,657	2,803	1,24,154	77,100
..	33	240	91	4	145	..	..	..	4	12	198	142	17,647	† 70,087
..	18	190	59	5	126	..	...	..	5	..	123	105	7,132	5,362
..	51	430	150	9	271	..	..	..	9	12	321	247	24,779	75,449
82	23,469	49,340	14,410	840	33,665	125	95	229	1,015	299	17,711	13,138	8,52,483	4,53,187
71	23,199	48,217	15,075	554	32,570	18	36	128	770	161	17,550	12,902	9,34,425	4,88,707

the 3 persons concerned in these have not been shown.

by aid from the Police of District.

B.—POLICE

NON-COGNIZ

(2).—*General Statement of Crime showing the Result of of Crime and Recovery*

Division.	Police.				
	Number of Cases in which Police were employed.	Number of Persons arrested or summoned, including Number of Persons pending at end of 1875.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted, including Persons ordered to find Security.	Property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.					
Ahmedábád	23	67	29	32	50 0 0
Kaira	20	43	9	26	115 0 0
Panch Máháls	30	66	12	54	325 0 0
Broach	6	16	9	7	....
Surat	17	30	14	16	18 0 0
Khándesh	128	172	66	103	450 0 0
Násik	119	181	50	130	84 0 0
Thána	47	74	34	40	341 0 0
Kolába	32	65	35	28	....
Total ..	422	714	258	436	1,383 0 0
Southern Division.					
Ahmednagar	77	117	54	63	....
Poona	....	....	....	....	....
Sholápur	46	110	33	77	....
Sátára	70	118	67	51	....
Ratnágiri	137	208	122	86	....
Total ..	330	553	276	277	....
Kánárese Division.					
Kánára	89	175	36	139	2 0 0
Belgaum	97	102*	27	72	....
Dhárwár	72	59	23	36	33 0 0
Kaládgi	119	198*	138	60	182 0 0
Total ..	377	534	224	307	217 0 0
Sind.					
Kurráchee	2,636	4,338*	2,838	1,483	....
Thar and Párkar	54	97	53	39	940 0 0
Haidárábád	45	68	33	35	386 0 0
Shikárpur	685	1,359	957	370	4,257 13 0
Upper Sind Frontier	81	166	111	54	658 0 0
Total ..	3,501	6,028	3,992	1,981	6,241 13 0
Railway Police.					
G. I. P. Railway	124	172	37	135	....
B. B. & C. I. Railway	134	189	10	176	353 0 0
Total ..	258	361	47	311	353 0 0
Grand Total ..	4,888	8,190	4,707	3,312	8,194 13 0
Grand Total for 1875-76 ..	8,148	13,536	8,484	4,982	16,264 14 11

* Excluding number of persons

—continued.

ABLE CRIME.

Police and Magisterial Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Property stolen.

	MAGISTERIAL.							
Property recovered.	Number of Persons pending at end of the year.	Number of Cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of Persons arrested or summoned, including Number of Persons pending at end of 1875.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted, including Persons ordered to find Security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of Persons pending at end of the year.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
50 0 0	6	983	1,733	543	1,176	551 0 0	551 0 0	14
106 0 0	8	978	1,986	1,434	509	304 0 0	269 0 0	43
285 0 0	..	247	436	211	217	1,789 0 0	1,159 0 0	8
....	..	266	520	373	137	....	....	10
4 0 0	..	608	1,150	807	332	9 0 0	9 0 0	11
384 0 0	3	1,204	1,661	606	1,054	3,110 0 0	110 0 0	1
68 0 0	1	800	1,121	835	284	31 0 0	31 0 0	2
327 0 0	..	808	1,294	708	585	1 0 0	1 0 0	1
....	2	625	995	750	244	....	....	1
1,224 0 0	20	6,519	10,896	6,267	4,538	5,795 0 0	2,130 0 0	91
....	..	417	700	448	249	....	....	3
....	..	1,542	2,417	1,693	710	....	....	14
....	..	182	272	138	134	....	....	..
....	..	430	786	490	296	....	....	..
....	..	103	224	179	45	....	....	..
....	..	2,674	4,399	2,948	1,434	....	....	17
....	..	313	533	325	190	106 0 0	....	18
....	3	308	498*	180	315	....	....	3
33 0 0	..	497	676	360	316	62 0 0	12 0 0	..
70 0 0	..	374	646	444	202	33 0 0	33 0 0	..
103 0 0	3	1,492	2,353	1,309	1,023	201 0 0	45 0 0	21
....	17	565	1,028*	612	303	....	....	23
885 0 0	5	134	224	132	90	302 0 0	302 0 0	2
143 0 0	..	1,999	4,715*	3,768	822	724 0 0	295 0 0	125
1,631 4 0	32	805	1,710	1,312	386	2,331 1 3	1,336 0 0	12
652 0 0	1	17	24	17	7	157 0 0	157 0 0	..
2,311 4 0	55	3,520	7,701	5,841	1,698	3,514 1 3	2,090 0 0	162
....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	..
353 0 0	3	..	....	..	....	....	....	..
353 0 0	3	..	....	..	....	....	....	..
3,991 0 0	81	1,4205	25,349	16,365	8,693	9,510 1 3	4,265 0 0	291
6,368 2 8	70	12,337	22,817	15,670	7,042	7,486 1 6	4,610 10 3	105

pending at end of 1875.

B.—POLICE

(3).—Comparative Statement of Cognizable

Division.	Total Number of Cases investigated during the year, columns 4, 5, and 6 of Statement (1).		Percentage of Cases in which conviction was obtained to Cases decided.		Number and Percentage of Persons: Number of Persons arrested.		Number of Persons received by transfer.	Total.	Number of Persons brought to trial.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Northern Division.										
Ahmedábád	2,639	2,136	45·39	57·06	4,177	3,823	34	3,857	2,160	2,400
Kaira	1,406	1,270	60·02	64·17	2,490	2,027	25	2,052	1,400	1,287
Panch Máháls	540	595	58·14	69·24	1,011	1,017	35	1,052	600	748
Broach	1,121	1,036	35·77	42·95	1,515	1,514	..	1,514	1,451	1,416
Surat	1,515	1,325	58·81	63·77	2,756	1,910	..	1,910	2,278	1,882
Khándesh	2,542	2,846	39·73	40·05	3,386	3,950	3	3,953	2,557	2,020
Násik	3,064	2,865	27·12	38·11	5,134	5,029	..	5,029	2,782	4,238
Thána	4,034	5,116	40·18	36·25	7,364	9,689	..	9,689	3,109	3,157
Kolába	1,420	1,226	33·59	34·82	2,177	1,785	..	1,785	999	848
Total ..	16,281	18,415	..	..	30,010	30,744	97	30,841	17,336	18,696
Southern Division.										
Ahmednagar	2,658	2,233	65·	59·	4,369	3,523	8	3,531	3,337	2,716
Poona	3,973	4,510	33·	29·	6,620	6,140	..	6,140	2,629	2,444
Sholápur	1,207	1,692	48·	41·	1,698	2,330	2	2,332	1,322	1,824
Sátára	3,290	3,649	36·	34·	4,513	4,960	..	4,960	3,208	3,366
Ratnágiri	1,733	1,653	28·	39·	1,851	1,980	..	1,980	1,608	1,874
Total ..	12,861	13,737	..	..	19,051	18,933	10	18,943	12,104	12,224
Kánarese Division.										
Kánára	1,439	1,348	44·	51·	1,618	1,992	..	1,992	1,324	1,272
Belgaum	2,173	2,444	46·	43·	3,182	3,703	..	3,703	2,745	2,655
Dhárwár	2,707	3,454	24·	24·	3,155	4,288	..	4,288	1,964	2,596
Kaládgi	1,794	1,807	29·	37·	2,184	2,702	..	2,702	1,972	2,402
Total ..	8,113	9,053	..	..	10,139	12,685	..	12,685	8,005	8,925
Sind.										
Kurráchee	2,875	2,565	55·23	62·09	3,242	3,098	1	3,099	2,599	2,511
Thar and Párkar	316	280	59·48	60·22	483	457	2	459	455	314
Haidárábád	2,891	2,314	53·25	62·17	3,522	2,920	21	2,941	3,237	2,646
Shikárpur	3,224	2,612	68·08	59·50	4,201	3,361	..	3,361	3,883	2,904
Upper Sind Frontier ..	354	306	33·43	34·02	383	300	5	305	208	190
Total ..	9,660	8,077	..	..	11,831	10,136	29	10,165	10,382	8,565
Railway Police.										
G. I. P. Railway	236	263	53·	73·	242	283	..	283	214	240
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	169	168	80·7	81·	193	213	..	213	176	190
Total ..	405	431	..	..	435	496	..	496	390	430
Grand Total ..	47,320	49,713	..	..	71,466	72,994	136	73,130	48,217	48,840

—continued.

Crime, with Result of Police Operations.

Arrested and brought to Trial.				Amount of Property stolen.		Amount and Percentage of Property recovered.			
Percentage of Persons convicted to Persons arrested.		Percentage of Persons convicted to Persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of Property recovered to Property stolen.	
1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
45·77	54·42	88·88	87·45	65,845	49,656	32,563	2,534	49·45	51·03
54·32	58·13	97·5	92·69	19,137	19,256	11,931	9,828	62·34	51·03
52·62	66·44	88·66	93·44	14,833	10,146	4,333	4,047	29·21	39·88
35·	44·	36·5	47 1	27,437	17,839	10,559	4,647	38·4	26·04
50·65	64·59	61·28	68 33	26,770	22,747	9,374	13,623	35·01	59·86
52·8	47·74	69·8	64·58	40,000	45,241	17,849	16,795	42·6	37·12
28·	30·	51·	35·	43,888	4 760	26,175	25,430	60·	62·
38·2	30·1	90·6	92 5	28,174	51,566	12,756	10,927	45·2	21·19
37·98	42·96	82·78	90·44	11,886	12,098	3,709	6,336	31·20	25·37
....	....	....	....	2,77,970	2,33,309	1,29,249	94,167	....	....
46·	50·	71·	66·	30,879	24,300	19,595	16,290	64·	67·
34·	33·	86·	83·	92,610	82,732	53,827	25,850	58·	31·
48·	51·	62·	65·	26,714	22,920	18,438	13,007	69·	57·
42·	43·	61·	63·	46,844	99,375	18,528	41,775	40·	42·
41·	51·	47·	54·	10,693	16,439	7,615	10,883	71·	66·
....	....	....	....	2,07,270	2,45,766	1,18,003	1,07,805	....	....
60·	55·	74·	85·	54,639	28,544	37,969	11,701	69·	41·
50·	55·	59·	76·	32,777	32,079	15,177	12,188	46·	38·
36·	37·	57·	90·	82,111	80,804	20,186	37,731	25·	47·
39·	53·	42·	56·	61,215	47,969	11,131	14,227	18·	30·
....	....	....	....	2,30,742	1,88,496	84,454	75,847	....	....
61·90	66·27	77·22	81·83	57,052	45,236	35,564	30,649	62·33	67·75
59·62	49·45	63·29	72·29	11,236	9,602	8,247	6,777	73·39	70·57
54·71	61·74	59·53	68·63	36,444	28,653	23,987	18,540	65·81	64·71
61·44	58·85	66·47	68·11	33,288	34,261	18,123	17,390	54·44	50·75
43·59	49·18	81·73	7·895	8,444	6,402	3,688	3,743	43·68	58·46
....	....	....	....	1,46,464	1,24,154	89,609	77,099	....	....
64·	50·	72·	60·	66,509	17,647	58,511	7,087	88·	40·
67·	60·	74·	66·	6,470	7,132	3,941	5,362	61·	75·
....	....	....	....	72,979	24,779	62,452	12,449	....	....
....	....	....	....	9,35,425	8,16,504	4,83,767	3,67,367	....	....

B.—POLICE

(4).—Statement showing the Strength, Cost,

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.										
	Commissioner of Police Inspector General Deputy and Assistant	Strength of District, Cantonment Town, or Municipal and Water Police paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues						Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenue		Pay and Travelling Allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2) and Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments.	Total Pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Col 3) (2)
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs 100 and upwards (1)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs 100 (1)	Number of Mounted Police Constables	Number of Foot Police Constables	Number of Water Police Constables	Officers	Men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Northern Division.										Rs	Rs.
Ahmedábád ..		2	3	226	101	868		.	.	..	10,800
Kaira		1	1	142	35	575		.			10,848
Panch Máháls .		2	2	111	36	673		6	30	.	12,394
Broach		1	2	77	22	315			..	..	7 560
Surat	..	1	2	119	23	505					7,872
Khandesh . ..	..	3	3	275	83	1 358			..	..	17 322
Násik	..	1	2	127	29	586		9	40	..	9,209
Thána	..	1	2	146		6 9					6 018
Kolába .. .	.	1	2	56		260		3	10		7,520
Total	1	13	19	1,278	329	5 8_9	.	18	80	5,163	69 543
Southern Division.											
Ahmednagar	.	1	2	107	26	492		3	25		11,400
Poona . .	.	1	2	182	25	884			50	.	11 400
Sholápur	..	1	1	96	15	4_7		.	3	..	6,400
Sátára . ..		1	2	188	18	779			.		11,693
Ratnágiri		1	2	123		630		.	.		6,600
Total	1	5	9	696	81	3 221	.	3	78	4 940	47,403
Kándrese Division											
Kánára	..	1	2	115		580		.	.	..	11,840
Belgaum ..		1	1	115	9	544			..	..	10,000
Dhárwár		1	2	120	28	509	..			..	8,400
Kaládgi	..	2	1	109	27	517	..			.	7,316
Total	1	5	6	459	64	2,239		.	..	105	37,556
Sind.											
Kurráchee	..	2	5	193	160	1,049		18	228	..	15,4 58
Thar and Párkar	.	.	1	71	316	113					
Haidárábád ..	.	1	4	125	137	624	..	.	97	.	9,022
Shikárpur	..	1	5	163	165	789	5	18	121	..	8,083
Upper Sind Frontier .	..	..	1	6	44	138		2	71		..
Total .	1	4	16	558	8_2	2,713	5	38	520	..	32,553
Railway Police.											
G. I. P. Railway .. .	..	1	3	80	..	495			..	..	8,486
B. B. & C. I. Railway .. .	..	1	3	46		342		50	342	..	7,687
Total ..		2	6	126	..	837	.	50	342		16,173
Grand Total .	4	29	56	3,117	1,299	14,839	5	109	1,020	10,208	2,23,333
Grand Total for 1875-76	3	28	53	3,066	1,206	14,468	5	192	1,492	4,950	1,19,466

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay
(2) Column 12 includes local and personal, but not travelling, allowances
(3) Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled officers and men employed on office duties

—continued.

Distribution, and Employment of Police.

Cost of Police.										
Other Expenses of Column 3.		Total Pay of Subordinate Officers, (Columns 4 and 5). (4).	Total Pay of Constables of all Classes (6, 7 and 8).	Horse and Travelling Allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 13, and 14.	Average Pay of		Contingencies and all Expenses other than included in Columns 11 to 17.	Total Cost.	Payable from Provincial Revenue.	Payable from other Sources.
Travelling Allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments. (3).				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,200	3,084	62,292	1,29,378	1,980	353·18	104	8,701	2,20,435	2,20,435	..
2,375	2,053	34,482	68,535	1,260	353·56	98·85	5,398	1,24,951	1,24,951	..
3,626	2,727	24,439	72,611	869	349·8	89·17	6,811	1,22,977	1,19,153	3,824
2,072	1,914	20,280	39,672	1,017	357·41	100·98	1,331	73,846	73,846	..
2,381	2,064	32,961	58,356	1,680	350	100	2,460	1,07,774	1,07,774	..
5,652	5,583	70,114	1,57,621	3,657	355·35	95·55	9,240	2,69,189	2,67,929	1,260
2,479	1,885	35,582	65,157	2,250	350·17	104·08	3,566	1,20,128	1,14,473	5,655
1,816	2,154	39,283	68,301	1,885	..	104·4	3,584	1,23,041	1,23,041	..
2,400	1,884	16,437	27,285	900	..	104·94	1,750	58,176	55,294	2,882
27,001	23,348	3,35,870	6,86,916	15,498	..	..	42,341	12,25,680	12,12,059	13,021
2,400	2,124	32,148	56,892	1,920	360	96·6	2,142	1,09,026	1,05,654	3,372
2,400	3,463	46,927	97,515	2,074	352	100·3	2,962	1,66,741	1,61,941	4,800
1,900	1,200	24,792	49,500	1,140	363·75	132·44	5,324	88,632	88,320	312
2,406	2,589	47,328	81,492	2,160	366	133·22	3,700	1,52,992	1,52,632	360
2,100	2,064	33,084	60,756	2,015	..	95·08	2,238	1,08,857	1,08,857	..
11,206	11,440	1,84,279	3,46,155	9,309	..	...	16,366	6,31,188	6,22,344	8,844
2,400	2,003	29,682	58,742	1,643	..	101·27	4,147	1,10,457	1,10,457	..
2,400	2,064	28,872	54,024	1,500	300	94·51	4,448	1,03,308	1,03,308	..
2,400	2,507	31,354	62,135	2,240	299	91	1,687	1,10,723	1,10,723	..
2,443	2,082	27,885	57,192	1,260	307·7	133·7	2,995	1,01,173	1,01,173	..
9,643	8,656	1,17,793	2,32,093	6,643	..	..	13,277	4,25,766	4,25,766	..
2,400	4,146	64,764	1,57,014	3,235	265·35	109·20	3,491	2,50,503	2,23,185	27,318
..	2,700	27,468	98,808	300	271·62	107·49	4,416	1,33,692	1,31,776	1,916
2,344	3,068	41,744	99,078	2,696	275·01	99·32	7,187	1,65,139	1,56,940	8,199
3,115	3,104	49,543	1,17,433	3,051	248·20	98·32	3,214	1,87,543	1,71,039	16,504
..	..	3,412	22,836	..	174·48	77·5	589	26,887	19,297	7,540
7,859	13,018	1,86,931	4,95,169	9,282	..	..	18,897	7,63,714	7,02,237	61,477
2,400	* 4,563	31,596	55,189	2,460	..	112	† 15,637	1,20,331	..	1,20,331
1,889	2,592	13,828	42,621	1,140	..	124·6	5,276	75,033	..	75,033
4,289	7,155	45,424	97,810	3,600	..	..	20,913	1,95,364	..	1,95,364
59,998	63,617	8,70,297	18,58,143	44,332	..	..	1,11,794	32,41,712	29,62,406	2,79,306
58,032	63,551	8,76,912	18,63,935	44,734	..	..	1,48,191	32,79,761	29,55,806	3,17,725

(4). Does not include horse and travelling allowances.
* This includes Inspectors' writers at Rs. 30 and batta to office establishment.
† Includes amount paid for Ramoshis, Rs. 569-1-11.

B.—POLICE

(4).—Statement showing the Strength, Cost,

District.	Distribution of Force. In District. Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails. Officers.	Men.	Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as Escort to Prisoners and Treasuries. Officers.	Men.	On other Duties. Officers.	Men.	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour Duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole District in Square Miles.	Population of whole District.
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Northern Division.										
Ahmedábád	4	36	14	73	131	588	382	..	3,848	863,323
Kaira	4	24	19	90	110	421	85	..	1,561	814,514
Panch Máhále	21	145	14	126	74	412	30	..	1,731	250,516
Broach	..	..	10	45	48	202	110	..	1,358	364,546
Surat	..	..	13	58	83	358	136	..	1,588	631,737
Khándesh	24	103	56	348	200	982	..	..	10,162	1,070,408
Násik	1	3	8	30	109	516	55	22	8,140	764,204
Thána	1	3	18	95	116	512	21	35	4,052	881,832
Kolába	2	12	13	60	40	178	..	13	1,482	364,632
Total ..	57	326	165	925	911	4,170	819	70	33,922	6,005,712
Southern Division.										
Ahmednagar	..	..	1	3	94	422	79	28	6,647	804,894
Poona	..	..	14	74	99	492	281	133	5,099	943,523
Sholápur	..	..	12	59	65	285	91	27	4,499	746,754
Sátára	..	..	15	93	152	603	124	..	4,804	1,113,442
Ratnágiri	3	17	16	112	101	471	44	..	3,798	1,059,900
Total ..	3	17	58	351	511	2,273	619	188	24,848	4,568,513
Kánárese Division.										
Kánára	3	19	12	122	78	268	87	107	4,235	414,581
Belgaum	..	..	14	74	89	407	54	19	4,591	976,865
Dhárwár	1	5	7	42	104	512	69	..	4,565	1,028,153
Kaládgi	..	..	13	75	97	468	..	..	5,695	849,169
Total ..	4	24	46	313	368	1,655	210	126	19,086	3,268,768
Sind.										
Kurráchee	5	30	42	274	89	427	463	77	14,092	448,057
Thar and Párkar	4	52	8	165	60	195	17	..	12,729	182,568
Haidárábád	4	43	16	97	78	377	254	21	9,053	758,044
Shikárpur	8	100	23	203	108	472	213	..	8,809	783,989
Upper Sind Frontier	..	..	..	16	1	99	47	26	2,177	99,463
Total ..	21	225	89	755	336	1,570	994	124	46,860	2,272,121
Railway Police.										
G. I. P. Railway	..	..	..	..	83	488	..	..	..	..
B. B. & C. I. Railway	..	..	..	25	47	319	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	25	130	807	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	85	592	358	2,369	2,256	10,475	2,642	508	124,716	16,115,114
Grand Total of 1875-76 ..	98	660	370	2,432	2,238	10,315	2,700	400	125,283	15,593,195

(5.) Columns 34 to 37, a town contains at least 5,000 inhabitants.

—continued.

Distribution, and Employment of Police—continued.

Proportion of Police (Officers and Men).						
To Area (6).			To Population (7).			Remarks.
Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	
34	35	36	37	38	39	40
3·13	4·5	42	702	501	702	Columns 9 and 10, the 18 native officers above the rank of a constable and 80 men costing Rs. 13,621 are employed on political and *quasi*-police duties in Rewa Káuta, Peint, Janjira and Násik. Charges for the establishment of the Bhed Agents in Khándesh, costing Rs. 1,260, are included in Rs. 13,621. The total of column 11, Rs. 5,163, has been added to the totals of columns 21 and 22.
2	2·25	2 to 1	1,081	1,004	1,681	
2·19	2·27	15 men to 4 square miles.	318	275	1,126	
3·3	3·9	45·3	874	706	159·4	
2·45	3·09	22·66	973	774	911·7	
5·89	5·9	6·25	621	523	4,292	
10·92	13·17	1 to 201	1,026	927	547	
5·6	8·7	8 policemen to 1 square mile.	1,091	1,071	237	
4·66	4	1	1,191	1,191	947	
..	..	....	..	..	....	
1 to 10·58	1 to 11	9 to 1	1 to 1,281·68	1 to 1,350·93	1 to 771·06	The total of column 11, Rs. 4,940, has been added to the totals of columns 21 and 22.
1 to 4·66	1 to 6	70 to 1	1 to 862·45	1 to 1,044·86	1 to 334·70	
1 to 8·33	1 to 8	11 to 1	1 to 1,382·88	1 to 1,582·84	1 to 635·63	
1 to 4·86	1 to 6	8 to 1	1 to 1,126·96	1 to 1,190·29	1 to 538·57	
1 to 4·96	1 to 5	9 to 1	1 to 1,385·49	1 to 1,400·36	1 to 1,153·13	
..	..	....	..	..	....	
1 to 6	1 to 6·6	2 to 1	1 to 595	1 to 577	1 to 789	The total of column 11, Rs. 105, has been added to the totals of columns 21 and 22.
1 to 6·8	1 to 7·7	5 to 1	1 to 1,462	1 to 1,584	1 to 473	
1 to 6·1	1 to 6·7	8 to 1	1 to 1,372	1 to 1,412	1 to 982	
1 to 8·7	1 to 8·7	....	1 to 1,298	1 to 1,298	....	
..	..	....	..	..	....	
10·	16·23	16·33	317·99	408·44	247·	
25·40	25·40	....	364 07	364·07	....	
10·16	12·80	13·14	850·78	1,013·94	229·35	
7·81	9·20	9·83	695·02	7·31	410·7	
11·52	11·49	37·8	526·25	530·35	35·	
..	..	....	..	..	....	
..	..	....	..	..	....	
..	..	....	..	..	....	
..	..	....	..	..	....	
..	..	....	..	..	....	
..	..	....	..	..	....	

(6). Columns 34 and 35, *i.e.*, in districts 1 policeman to so many square miles; in towns so many policemen to 1 square mile.

(7). Columns 36 and 37, 1 policeman to so many of the population.

B.—POLICE

(5).—STATEMENT showing Equipment, Discipline, and

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
						Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.							
										Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter 9 of Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Northern Division.																	
Ahmedábád	229	999	412	816	..	2	36	50	145	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..
Kaira	113	610	391	452	..	..	14	90	111	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	5
Panch Máháls	113	709	566	256	..	..	8	15	49	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Broach	79	537	180	296	..	3	1	7	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	120	528	263	385	..	..	12	13	60	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Khándesh	278	1,441	918	801	..	1	12	30	94	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	2
Násik	129	615	236	478	..	1	25	39	149	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	10
Thána	148	659	319	458	..	..	5	18	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kolába	53	260	133	185	..	..	12	6	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..	1,297	6,158	3,388	4,067	..	7	123	268	739	2	15	1	3	..	1	3	25
Southern Division.																	
Ahmednagar	109	518	265	51	311	..	5	2	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Poona	181	909	457	64	572	..	18	19	20	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholápur	97	442	223	43	243	1	4	11	73	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sátára	190	797	424	62	501	..	12	13	29	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4
Ratnágiri	125	639	379	34	351	1	1	7	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..	705	3,305	1,748	254	2,008	2	40	52	154	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	7
Kánárese Division.																	
Kánára	116	581	404	14	279	4	8	23	44	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Belgaum	116	552	290	17	361	1	13	21	67	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	4
Dhárwár	122	627	443	32	274	1	17	40	137	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	2
Kaládgi	110	541	343	59	252	3	11	35	81	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3
Total ..	464	2,301	1,480	122	1,166	9	49	119	329	..	7	..	..	..	1	4	9
Sind.																	
Kurráchee	198	1,209	531	868	8	..	32	36	91	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	21
Tharand Párkar	72	429	484	17	..	..	10	2	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Hyderábád	129	761	405	474	11	2	32	27	89	..	13	1	1	..	..	..	5
Shikárpur	168	959	523	601	..	7	59	41	148	..	7	..	..	..	1	1	10
Upper Sind Frontier	7	182	82	107	..	1	6	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	574	3,540	2,025	2,070	19	10	139	106	379	..	21	1	1	..	1	1	40
Railway Police.																	
G. I. P. Railway .. .	83	495	..	3	575	1	17	11	68	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	7
B. B. & C. I. Railway	*51	383	26	58	350	..	23	10	109	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
Total ..	134	878	26	61	925	1	40	21	177	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	12
Grand Total ..	3,174	16,185	8,667	6,574	4,118	29	291	566	1,778	4	49	3	4	..	5	9	..
Grand Total for 1875-76 ..	3,169	16,140	8,692	6,518	4,099	26	470	520	1,635	3	55	1	2	4	1	5	111

N.B.—This statement does not refer to Assistant

* As the fines and dismissals of all the police, including that supplied to the Engineer, Traffic, and Store Departments are entered in this return, it is necessary to show the police belonging to these departments in this return.

—concluded.

general Internal Management of the Force.

Rewards.		Education.							Number who have left the Force during the year.								
Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.													
By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Often years' service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8.)	By discharge, otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in Hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of Deaths during the year to total strength of force.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
170	19	158	312	25	182	113	469	602	10	24	28	38	7	2	22	24·59	*a* 1·37
105	27	99	317	27	132	46	377	316	2	8	12	14	3	..	7	0·7	*b* 0·93
3	..	70	141	16	231	51	372	396	3	8	19	8	10	3	11	46·83	*c* 1·33
7	14	34	84	8	72	16	216	184	..	1	9	4	1	..	11	27·1	2·6
80	9	106	248	2	52	81	310	254	8	2	28	12	9	2	13	25	*d* ·2
17	3	157	318	1	62	65	603	1,042	3	3	4	13	15	4	22	0·8	*e* 1·28
24	69	80	118	70	107	91	302	351	16	10	14	24	8	..	9	4·43	1·21
3	7	73	170	..	73	73	298	430	1	14	23	5	24	1	9	33·7	*f* 1·6
7	8	40	98	12	79	24	136	158	3	4	3	12	..	..	2	0·265	·62
416	156	817	1,809	161	990	560	3,083	3,735	46	74	140	130	77	12	106	..	..
..	10	86	232	..	30	27	185	415	3	5	4	5	..	..	9	5·	1·43
3	8	64	83	4	37	42	391	660	2	2	10	18	2	..	8	18·	0·73
50	5	70	190	1	10	20	210	309	..	..	..	5	..	..	8	29·	1·48
26	40	142	260	..	61	38	219	730	2	4	..	12	5	..	15	12·	1·54
98	15	88	285	..	93	26	113	625	4	3	1	2	..	..	16	12·	2·09
177	78	450	1,050	5	231	153	1,118	2,739	11	14	15	42	7	..	56	..	..
67	11	76	236	8	88	42	276	378	..	4	13	12	7	..	9	13	*g* 1
19	..	36	108	1	124	41	236	380	1	3	6	14	..	..	15	7·93	*h* 2·24
91	..	77	202	12	118	79	379	282	3	6	18	18	..	..	14	15·	*i* 1·86
66	..	50	104	6	59	45	267	341	5	3	6	14	11	..	8	18·9	*j* 1·2
243	11	239	650	27	389	207	1,158	1,381	9	16	43	58	18	..	46	..	..
89	13	80	206	..	..	107	887	393	4	9	47	32	23	1	11	32·56	1 to *k* 127·90
13	5	8	41	..	..	37	386	78	..	5	16	10	..	..	6	21·75	1·19
134	1	62	166	..	..	117	518	250	..	5	38	34	18	..	14	38·32	*l* 1·67
300	10	65	88	..	..	163	638	318	1	20	62	66	..	1	13	19·36	*m* 1·13
..	..	2	7	..	2	23	145	21	..	..	..	7	9	..	2	..	1·72
536	29	217	508	..	2	447	2,574	1,060	5	39	168	149	50	2	46	..	..
54	..	66	227	..	88	50	377	144	..	4	12	18	..	7	4	..	*n* ..
34	18	35	211	..	..	64	311	54	4	6	10	23	19	2	5	47·6	*o* 1·15
88	18	101	438	..	88	114	688	198	4	10	22	41	19	9	9	..	..
1,460	292	1,824	4,455	193	1,700	1,481	8,621	9,111	75	153	388	420	171	23	263	..	..
1,196	361	1,783	3,962	207	1,799	1,579	9,357	8,353	37	142	352	496	135	24	278	..	..

District Superintendents or officers of high rank.

a 44 vacancies.
b 14 do.
c 3 do.
d 3 do.
e 9 vacancies
f 6 do.
79 do.

g 1 vacancy.
h 11 vacancies.
i 9 do.
j 1 vacancy.
22 do.

k 20 vacancies.
l 5 do.
m 8 do.
33 do.

n 7 vacancies, including 1, in the reserve at end of the year.
o 5 vacancies.
12

C.—JUDICIAL

(1).—(Criminal)—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in Square Miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to Appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Village Officers	20,540	3	701	20,624	One Patel.	Powers as defined in Bombay Act VIII. of 1867.	None. ..
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal Powers only, paid.	191	503	66,710	191	One Judge.	Powers of 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Prescribed examination.
Do. do. unpaid ..	18	1,028	16,567	20	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal and Revenue Powers, paid.	245	424	73,276	267	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal and Civil Powers, paid.	4	1,855	28,837	4	Do.	Do. and power to decide civil cases up to the value of Rs. 50.	Do. ..
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal, Revenue, and Civil Powers, paid.	8	3,182	45,190	8	Do.	Do. and power to decide civil cases up to the value of Rs. 200	Do. ..
Mofussil Small Cause Courts ..	7	904	125,773	8	Do.	Small Cause Court Suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value.	Do. ..
Subordinate Judges exercising only Civil Powers, paid.	102	1,315	165,925	101	Do.	Powers as defined in Act XIV. of 1869.	Do. ...
Unpaid Local Tribunals exercising Civil Powers only.	4	27	3,841	4	Do.	Do. These are Jághirdars..	None. ..
District and First Class Magistrates exercising Criminal Powers only, paid.	21	552	100,839	22	Do.	Powers of First Class Magistrate..	Prescribed examination.
Do. do. unpaid ..	1	..	..	1	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..
District and First Class Magistrates exercising also Revenue Powers, paid.	93	1,302	196,576	109	Do.	Powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Do. ..
Do. do. unpaid ..	..	..	..	1	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..
District and First Class Magistrates also exercising Revenue and Civil Powers.	5	6,775	153,636	5	Do.	Powers as prescribed by Law ..	Do. ..
First Class Magistrates exercising Criminal and Civil Powers, paid	..	..	..	3	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..

NOTE.—The cost of tribunals at Khandesh and Belgaum not furnished by the Judges.

STATEMENTS.

Appellate, existing in the Presidency of Bombay on the last Day of the Year 1876.

Total Number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge. European.	Native.	Total Cost of Tribunals.	Net Receipts from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Vakils attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
..	..	..	20,621	....	1,977 0 0	2,62,375 3 9	....	Revenue Patel.	11	..	1,000	..	..	..
2	4	2	183	3,820 0 0	320 0 0	70,881 3 3	4,326 0 0	Most of them aid in the collection of revenue and other sundry duties.	104	..	14,053	..	35	..
..	..	1	19	....	....	117 11 6	53 0 0	None ..	35	...	998	..	..	..
2	..	3	282	2,522 0 0	924 0 0	2,87,711 6 0	15,701 0 5	Revenue duties.	150	..	20,421	1,196	6,468	..
..	..	..	4	....	213 0 0	1,191 4 3	438 3 0	Do. ..	43	..	134	144	..	..
..	..	..	8	....	533 0 0	10,790 7 5	1,601 1 0	Do. ..	46	..	227	221	12	..
..	..	1	6	....	11,800 0 0	1,09,048 4 9	1,39,404 10 5	None ..	224	20	..	20,971	..	..
..	..	..	101	....	3,600 0 0	9,30,517 9 4	16,58,463 10 5	Do. ..	235	13	5	1,35,618	..	..
..	..	..	4	....	....	302 0 0	1,469 11 0	Do. ..	118	4	..	220	..	..
2	8	7	5	3,722 0 0	1,038 0 0	55,311 5 7	3,117 8 0	Do. ..	117	..	4,697	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	....	....	360 0 0	2 0 0	Do. ..	19	..	29	..	..	..
59	8	15	27	5,446 0 0	2,396 0 0	5,99,994 4 8	6,476 3 0	Do. ..	129	..	8,103	*35	315	1,493
..	..	..	1	....	....	....	....	Do. ..	..	..	..	..		..
2	2	1	..	7,859 0 0	....	44,230 13 0	7,080 3 0	Do. ..	127	..	465	1,692	1	78
..	..	..	3	....	....	....	....	Do. ..	..	..	†5			..

* In the Shikárpur District. † These are Subordinate Judges who have been invested with magisterial powers.

C.—JUDICIAL

(1).—(Criminal)—Statement showing the various Judicial
Bombay on the last Day of

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in Square Miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to Appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District Judges and Session Judges, inclusive of Joint Judges and Assistant Judges and Agent to the Governor, Panch Máhál.*	15	7,019	960,982	25	One Judge	Powers as prescribed by Law.	Prescribed examination.
High Court, Bombay (Original Side).	1	No data in Prothonotary's Office.	Ditto.	Four Civil Courts, one Appellate Court, a Criminal Court during Sessions, an Insolvent Debtors' Court, and a chief Parsi Matrimonial Court.	One Judge in all Original Courts only, except on rare occasions; two Judges in appeal; one Judge in Criminal Court and Juries.	See Supreme and High Court Charters.	The Chief Justice and three Judges are Barristers. One Judge is a Covenanted Civilian.—(See Charter.)
High Court (Appellate Side) ..	1	76,493	12,778,750	1	Two Division Courts generally sit for hearing regular and special appeals from decrees and orders in civil cases where such are allowed by law, and for considering civil matters belonging to the Extraordinary Jurisdiction. Also in appeals, revision, and reference in criminal cases, according to the Criminal Procedure Code, and other special and local laws. In each Division Court two Judges usually sit. In Full Bench cases three or more. Juries and Assessors are never employed.	According to 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 104, the Letters Patent and the several Statutes conferring and regulating Jurisdictions.	According to 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 104, Section 2.

NOTE.—The Agent to the Governor, Panch Máhál, is also District Magistrate and Extra First Assistant Collector and Magistrate,

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Presidency of the Year 1876—continued.

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Total Cost of Tribunals.	Net Receipts from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Vakils attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year.			
European.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European.	Native.						Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
24	1	..	..	16,839	..	3,93,000 13 9	1,44,279 10 8	None.	202	19	1,011	519	..	5,536
1	..	Chief Justice and three Judges.	..	Chief Justice Rs. 60,000. Each Puisne Judge Rs. 45,000.	..	4,74,905 10 7	2,80,650 1 0	Do.	One or more Courts sat on 239 days.	32 Advocates on Original Side.	144	1,303	..	33
3	..	..	1	Rs. 45,000, is the pay of a Puisne Judge.	45,000	2,84,213 9 11	35,499 7 0	Do.	189	Barristers occasionally practising as Advocates, 12; Vakils practising in the High Court, 35.	..	..	..	Civil 646; Criminal 317.

Panch Máhál, and he is also included in the number of District and First Class Magistrates exercising Revenue and Civil Powers.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2).—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each Offence in the Presidency of Bombay in the Year 1876.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.						
Relating to Coins, Stamps, Weights, and Measures.						
Counterfeiting coin (Sections 231 to 238) ...	7	9	3	3	1	2
Diminishing or altering coin (Sections 246 to 249)	4	4	...	2	...	2
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin, Sections 239 to 243 and 250 to 254 ...	60	61	28	33	...	...
Using as genuine counterfeit stamps, or effacing or altering same (Sections 260 to 263)	1	1	...	1	...	...
Counterfeiting stamps or selling the same (Sections 255 to 259)	1	1	...	1	...	...
Making, using, or possessing false weights or measures (Sections 264 to 267)	193	227	79	144	...	4
	266	303	110	184	1	8
Offences against Public Justice.						
Substantive abetments (Sections 109, 115, 116, 117 to 119)	28	37	12	17	3	5
Personating public servant or soldier (Sections 140, 170, and 171)	19	23	6	14	3	...
Omitting to give information of offence or giving false information (Sections 176, 177, 181, 182, 202, and 203)	230	261	91	164	1	5
Causing disappearance of evidence (Sections 201, 204)	21	46	25	17	1	3
Resisting, obstructing, or omitting to assist public servants (Sections 183 to 187, 189 and 190)	447	963	532	424	6	1
Disobedience of lawful order, causing injury (Section 188)	88	177	82	91	4	...
Intentional insult or interruption in Judicial proceeding (Section 228)	45	46	4	42	...	...

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2).—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—*continued.*						
Offences against Public Justice—continued.						
Harbouring an offender (Sections 212, 216).	8	16	8	8	...	...
Taking gift to screen offender (Sections 213 to 215)...	52	79	41	37	...	1
Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue, or escape from lawful custody or transportation (Sections 224 to 226)	164	235	71	158	1	5
Violation of condition of remission of punishment (Section 227)	1	1	...	1	...	...
Absconding from, avoiding, or disobeying summons or notice or order to attend, or produce, or refusing to answer or sign (Sections 172 to 175 and 178 to 180)... ...	365	409	101	308	...	...
	1,468	2,293	973	1,281	19	20
Offences by Public Servants.						
Taking valuable thing by, or to influence, public servants (Sections 161 to 165) ...	71	90	50	37	3	...
Public servant acting illegally to injure any person (Sections 166 and 167)	4	4	2	2	...	...
Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture (Sections 217, 218).	17	15	5	10	...	...
Public servant intentionally omitting to apprehend or permitting to escape (Sections 128, 131, 221, 222)	7	7	4	3	...	...
Public servant negligently suffering escape (Sections 119 and 223)	53	83	29	50	...	4
Breach of Police Act by Police officers ...	25	26	1	22	...	3
Public servant unlawfully trading (Sections 168, 169)	1	1	1	...	...	...
Public servant wilfully making order or decision contrary to law (Sections 219, 280).	1	1	1	...	...	...
	179	227	93	124	3	7

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2).—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—*continued.*						
False Evidence, False Complaints or Claims, and Forgery.						
Giving or fabricating false evidence (Sections 193, 196)	295	346	165	156	15	10
Making, issuing, or using false statement of certificate (Sections 197, 200)	1	1	1	...	...	...
False personation in judicial proceeding (Sections 205, 229)	10	35	30	5	...	...
Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of property, or suffering of decree (Sections 206 to 208 and 421 to 424)	25	52	39	13	...	...
False claim in a Court of Justice (Sections 209, 210)	15	18	16	1	..	1
False charge of offence (Section 211) ...	86	99	62	24	...	13
Frivolous or vexatious complaint (Section 209, C. P. C.)...	41	67	35	32	...	...
Forgery, or fraudulently using or possessing forged document (Sections 465, 466 to 469, 471, 474)	128	222	147	44	23	8
Fraudulent cancellation or destruction of will or valuable security (Section 477) ...	5	5	2	3	...	...
	606	845	497	278	38	32
Public Nuisances.						
Public nuisance under the Penal Code (Sections 269 to 294)	1,127	1,699	365	1,32[illegible]	2	4
Nuisances under Police or Municipal and Local Acts	5,427	7,096	892	6,18[illegible]	4	11
	6,554	8,795	1,257	7,517	6	15

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2).—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—*continued.*						
Relating to the Public Peace.						
Rioting or unlawful assembly (Sections 143 to 153, 157, 158)	269	2,257	1,264	895	15	83
Affray (Section 160)	57	279	48	231	...	...
Offences relating to religion (Sections 295 to 298)	25	57	32	23	...	2
Omitting to inform of, or prevent riot (Sections 154 to 156.)	1	4	4	...	...	...
	352	2,597	1,348	1,149	15	85
CLASS II.						
Offences against the Person.						
Murder by dacoits	1	4	4	...	...	...
Murder by robbers	6	15	4	11	...	...
Murder by poison for sake of robbery ...	1	8	6	...	...	2
Murder by poison from other motives ...	17	27	12	10	2	3
Other murders from motives connected with women	66	116	44	54	9	9
Other murders from other motives	197	386	192	138	31	25
Attempt to murder (Section 307)	55	96	49	34	1	12
Culpable homicide and causing death by negligence (Sections 304 and 304 *a*) ...	121	223	100	90	20	13
Attempt to commit culpable homicide (Sections 304 and 109)	2	2	1	1	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide (Section 309) ...	170	168	61	101	2	4
Causing miscarriage (Sections 312, 316) ...	32	44	26	10	5	3
Exposure of infant or concealment of birth (Sections 317, 318)	64	78	24	47	3	4
Grievous hurt	360	662	287	285	21	69
Hurt (Sections 323, 324, 334)	15,441	30,532	23,002	7,121	116	293
Administering stupefying drugs (Section 328)	32	32	12	19	...	1
Causing hurt to extort property or confession or to deter public servant from his duty (Sections 327, 330, and 332)	74	189	106	59	51	9

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2).—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS II.—*continued.*						
Offences against the Person—continued.						
Causing grievous hurt to extort property or confession, or to deter public servant from his duty (Sections 329, 331, 333)	6	6	5	2	1	...
Act dangerous to life or safety (Sections 336 to 338)	46	70	40	29	...	1
Wrongful restraint (Section 341) - ...	289	482	374	103	4	1
Wrongful confinement (Sections 342 to 346).	67	151	97	49	...	5
Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession (Sections 347, 348)	7	20	18	1	...	1
Assault, or use of criminal force (Sections 124, 352, 353, 355 to 358)	3,526	6,508	5,170	1,286	26	26
Assault, or use of criminal force to a woman to outrage her modesty (Section 354) ..	106	133	67	64	...	2
Criminal intimidation or insult (Sections 504 to 509)	3,383	6,416	5,221	1,118	21	56
Causing annoyance in a state of intoxication (Section 510)	29	32	4	28	...	...
Unlawful compulsion of labour (Section 374)	5	6	5	1	...	...
Kidnapping or abduction (Sections 363 to 365, 367 to 369)	56	97	56	32	4	5
Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement (Section 366)	12	32	26	4	2	...
Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purpose of prostitution (Sections 372, 373)	10	9	9	...	...	...
Enticing away a married woman with criminal intent (Section 498)	524	954	797	132	9	16
Fraudulent and unlawful marriage (Sections 493 to 496)	92	207	169	26	3	9
Adultery (Section 497)	89	117	97	13	4	3
Rape (Section 376)	107	137	107	24	5	1
Unnatural offences	24	25	16	9	...	...
Defamation	136	253	194	50	2	7
Buying or disposing of any person as a slave (Sections 370, 371)	2	3	1	2	...	...
	25,155	48,240	36,401	10,953	306	580

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2).—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS III.						
Offences against Property with Violence.						
Dacoity (Sections 395, 397, and 398)... ...	337	1,729	634	561	207	327
Dacoity with murder (Section 396)	10	76	49	10	1	16
Preparation or assembly for dacoity (Sections 399, 402)	1	25	6	19	...	...
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon (Sections 394, 397, and 398)— By other means	46	88	25	53	6	4
Robbery (Sections 392, 393)— In a dwelling-house	82	151	104	42	...	5
Robbery (Sections 392, 393)— On the highway	113	184	94	62	8	20
Robbery elsewhere (Sections 392, 393) ...	130	207	135	55	6	11
Extortion (Sections 384 to 389)	58	123	83	36	1	3
House-breaking or lurking house-trespass (Sections 453, 456)	377	215	99	106	4	6
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft (Sections 451, 454, and 457)	1,476	1,884	580	1,209	40	55
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit other than theft (Sections 449, 450, 451, 454, and 457)	210	276	76	198	...	2
House-breaking or trespassing with preparation for, or attempt at, hurt (Sections 452, 455, 458, 459, 460)	41	81	52	29	...	...
	2,881	5,039	1,937	2,380	273	449
Offences against Property without Violence.						
Theft of cattle (Sections 379, 380, 381, 382)	1,543	2,259	814	1,351	46	48
Theft, ordinary...	11,380	17,501	5,816	11,159	212	314
Dishonestly receiving stolen property (Sections 411 to 414)	1,247	2,258	851	1,307	68	32

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2).—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS III.—*continued.*						
Offences against Property without Violence—continued.						
Dishonest misappropriation of property (Sections 403, 404)	967	1,509	789	677	8	35
Criminal breach of trust (Sections 406 to 409)	744	792	545	215	10	22
Cheating (Sections 417 to 420)	432	625	476	117	13	19
	16,313	24,944	9,291	14,826	357	470
Offences against Property—Malicious Offences.						
Mischief, ordinary (Sections 426, 430 to 433, 440)	2,476	5,418	4,083	1,293	10	32
Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle (Sections 428, 429)	238	414	233	168	10	3
Mischief by destroying land-marks (Section 434)	21	42	19	22	...	1
Serious mischief by fire (Sections 435, 436, and 438)	305	355	260	63	13	19
Criminal trespass or house-trespass (Sections 447, 448)	1,616	2,615	1,906	679	20	10
Breaking closed receptacle (Sections 461, 462)	56	46	17	29	...	...
	4,712	8,890	6,518	2,254	53	65
CLASS IV.						
Not included in the above Classes.						
Belonging to a gang of dacoits (Section 400).	6	22	9	12	...	1
Belonging to a gang of thieves (Section 401).	2	6	3	3	...	...
Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood, C. P. C. (Section 504)	50	97	26	69	...	2
Bad habit and repute (Sections 505 and 506)	127	163	59	104	...	...

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2).—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c. —continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS IV.—*continued.*						
Not included in the above Classes—continued.						
Attempt to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment or transportation, if not punishable under Special Law (Section 511)	148	207	91	111	3	2
Contempt of Court	8	8	...	8	...	...
Breaches of recognizance of accused and securities and breaches of the public peace (C. P. C. Sections 396 to 398 Sections 489, 490, 497, 498, 502, 510 and 530) ...	36	146	31	115	...	...
Maintenance of women and children (C. P. C. Section 436)	...	2	2	...	...	...
	377	651	221	422	3	5
Breaches of Special Laws for the Protection of Revenue, &c., and of other Laws.						
Excise on spirits and drugs and Abkári laws generally	758	1,083	301	765	11	6
Opium	142	178	39	137	1	1
Salt and saltpetre	544	957	223	708	16	10
Sea and Land Customs	12	15	7	8	...	...
Stamps	39	73	11	62	...	...
Post Office	37	35	14	20	1	...
Municipalities	1,151	1,264	132	1,131	...	1
Jails	16	23	7	16	...	...
Ferries	36	53	29	22	2	...
Railways	211	272	41	228	1	2
Tolls	1	3	3	...	...	...
Public conveyances	152	263	32	229	...	2
The Press	2	2	1	1	...	...
Gaming and lotteries	92	410	94	301	4	11
Cattle trespass	902	2,217	1,624	561	2	30
Arms	25	31	6	24	...	1
Village Police (Bombay Act VIII. of 1867)...	921	1,235	726	509	...	...

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2).—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS IV.—*continued.*						
Breaches of Special Laws for the Protection of Revenue, &c., and of other Laws—continued.						
District Police (Bombay Act VII. of 1867) ...	364	411	49	359	...	3
Cantonment Act III. of 1867	1,176	1,368	132	1,236	...	...
Registration	10	12	3	6	3	...
Refusing or neglecting to serve on inquests in cases of unnatural death (Bombay Act VIII. of 1867, Section 11, Clause 2) ...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Contracts	19	25	20	5	...	...
Boundary Marks (Act III. of 1846)	497	681	64	617	...	...
Mutiny Act	15	17	4	13	...	...
Cotton Frauds Act	67	93	31	61	1	...
Village Accountants (Regulation XVI. of 1827, Section 27, Clause 1)...	2	2	..	2	...	...
Poisons, Act VIII. of 1866	13	14	4	10	...	...
Regulation XII. of 1827	22	28	1	25	2	...
Parsi Marriage Act XV. of 1865	6	10	4	6	...	...
Merchant Seamen Act...	26	77	22	55	...	...
River Conservancy (Bombay Act I. of 1863).	18	22	8	14	...	..
Indian Ports Act	2	2	1	1	...	...
Act XIX. of 1838	2	2	1	1	...	...
Breaches of law relating to Revenue (Regulation XVII. of 1827)	3	3	1	1	1	...
Electric Telegraph	2	3	1	...	2	...
Stage Coaches Act XVI. of 1861	2	2	1	1	...	...
The Native Passenger Ships Act XVI. of 1870	1	1	1	...	...	...
Frontier Tribe Regulation	4	7	6	1	...	...
Total ...	7,293	10,895	3,644	7,137	47	67
Grand Total ...	66,156	1,13,719	62,200	48,505	1,121	1,803

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2).—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, &c.—concluded.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

ABSTRACT.

CLASS I.						
Relating to Coins, Stamps, Weights, and Measures	266	303	110	184	1	8
Offences against Public Justice	1,468	2,293	973	1,281	19	20
Offences by Public Servants	179	227	93	124	3	7
False Evidence, False Complaints, or Claims and Forgery	606	845	497	278	38	32
Public Nuisance	6,554	8,795	1,257	7,517	6	15
Relating to the Public Peace...	352	2,597	1,348	1,149	15	85
CLASS II.						
Offences against the Person	25,155	48,240	36,401	10,953	306	580
CLASS III.						
Offences against Property with Violence ...	2,881	5,039	1,937	2,380	273	449
Do. do. without Violence.	16,313	24,944	9,291	14,826	357	470
Do. do. Malicious Offences	4,712	8,890	6,518	2,254	53	65
CLASS IV.						
Not included in the above Classes	377	651	221	422	3	5
Breaches of Special Laws for the protection of Revenue, &c....	7,293	10,895	3,644	7,137	47	67
Total ...	66,156	113,719	62,290	48,505	1,121	1,803
Result in 1875 ...	66,761	113,937	63,969	48,073	639	1,256

C.—JUDICIAL

(3).—(Criminal)—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal of Bombay in

Class of Tribunals.	Number of Persons dealt with.						
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to Trial during present Year.				Received by Transfer.	Total.
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Village Officers	3	1,022	2	198	94	...	1,319
Unpaid Magistrates	...	190	74	1,267	14	3	1,548*
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	681	41,731	6,426	33,981	2,209	1,160	86,188
First Class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District	439	12,619	1,886	6,329	562	1,258	23,093
District Magistrates	10	238	81	64	24	223	640
Total Magistracy ...	1,133	55,800	8,469	41,839	2,903	2,644	112,788
Sessions Courts ...	138	427	24	...	...	2,258	2,847
High Court ...	2	...	...	...	...	178	180
Grand Total ...	1,273	56,227	8,493	41,839	2,903	5,080	115,815
Result in 1875 ...	1,263	54,306	8,911	43,958	3,019	3,535	114,992

* Some of the totals in this statement are greater than those shown in the previous statement. The cases persons transferred have in

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in the Presidency the Year 1876.

Persons disposed of.								
Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred	Remaining at end of year.	Average number of Days during which each Case lasted.	Number of Witnesses who attended.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
468	269	582	...	...	...	1	2,194	
132	113	1,287	4	...	2	1	2,143	* The return for the Hyderabad District shows 12 persons as disposed of, while the number of persons dealt with were 22; hence the difference of 10.
33,121	16,311	33,939	1,490	359	968	6	158,394	
6,003	4,520	9,477	2,397	152	544	6	52,652	
47	86	472	22	6	7	9	1,522	
39,771	21,299	45,757	3,913	517	1,521	5	216,905	
24	1,008	1,468	183	3	161	3	10,472	
2	36	139	...	1	2	3	1,437	
39,797	22,343	47,364	4,096	521	1,684	4	228,814	
41,549	22,331	46,485	3,021	349	1,257	4	216,296	

remaining at the end of the previous year were not entered in the latter, and it appears that in this return some cases been entered twice.

C.—JUDICIAL

(4).—(Criminal)—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to												Persons ordered to find or give					
		Transportation			Imprisonment.				Fine.		Whipping.							
					Rigorous.													
	Death.	For Life.	For a Term.	Penal Servitude.	With Solitary Confinement.	Without Solitary Confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of Property.	With Imprisonment.	Without Imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Surety of the Peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for Good Behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	" 50 "	" 100 "
Village Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	360	..	2	221	..	..	..	..	..	223	..	..
Unpaid Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	46	3	..	17	1,156	1	1	..	..	..	1,122	50	..
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	..	..	..	..	16	10,598	815	..	3,542	20,923	93	711	..	..	2	20,701	3,476	212
Divisional and First Class Magistrates exercising Jurisdiction throughout the District	..	..	..	..	17	3,740	151	..	763	4,985	132	319	164	71	150	4,505	884	209
District Magistrates	..	..	..	..	9	204	11	..	28	118	13	25	..	..	13	11	72	19
Session Courts	103	117	116	..	18	1,067	19	..	89	12	14	8	..	..	..	1	18	39
High Court	4	1	28	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	107	118	144	..	60	15,761	1,359	..	4,441	27,415	253	1,064	164	71	165	26,563	4,500	479
Result in 1875 ..	109	85	84	..	94	14,439	1,352	1	4,373	27,980	195	926	234	121	289	27,069	4,546	506

N.B.—The total number of persons sentenced to imprisonment does not agree with the detail of punishment, as some of the

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Tribunals in the Presidency of Bombay in the Year 1876.

DETAILS OF PUNISHMENT.*

Fine.						Imprisonment.										Whipped.			
						15 Days.		6 Months.		2 Years.		7 Years.		Above 7 Years.					
„ 500 „	„ 1,000 „	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total Amount of Fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of Compensation.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	10 Stripes and under.	20 Stripes and under.	30 Stripes and under.	Above 30 Stripes.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.														
..	..	..	164 9 0	153 13 0	....	..	361	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	2,950 15 0	2,632 4 3	26 8 0	33	4	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
76	..	..	1,89,062 3 8	1,53,428 5 4	9,028 3 5	4,150	759	7,173	202	68	2	..	..	..	..	221	254	129	200
138	11	1	1,00,138 15 4	52,474 0 8	7,538 4 6	401	145	1,788	51	1,680	6	12	..	..	..	56	181	117	107
36	3	5	33,171 8 8	5,249 6 4	70 8 0	4	3	112	5	114	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	33
39	1	2	20,716 0 0	10,666 3 4	177 2 3	18	46	160	12	326	2	571	..	19	..	..	1	7	13
..	1	2	9,786 0 0	2,535 0 0	....	1	..	26	..	73	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
290	16	10	3,55,999 3 8	2,27,139 0 11	16,840 10 2	4,607	1,318	9,274	270	2,261	13	588	..	20	..	277	441	268	353
377	15	8	3,56,218 11 11	2,17,257 4 4	25,670 10 5	3,753	1,335	9,138	243	2,312	14	415	1	25	..	210	276	261	27[illegible]

Judges have excluded the number of persons sentenced to fine and imprisonment from detail of punishment (imprisonment).

O.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(5).—(Criminal)—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Bombay during the Year 1876.

Tribunal.	Number of Appellants or Persons applying for Revision under Section 404, C. Cr. P.	Number of Persons.								Remarks.
		Appeals or Applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further inquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases referred for Revision to High Court.	Pending.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
First Class Magistrates	796	53	432	83	160	29	9	..	39	The total of columns 3 to 10 exceed in some cases the number of persons in column 2, owing to the same persons appearing in more than one column.
Divisional Magistrates	88	9	47	15	16	1	..	..	..	
District Magistrates	1,456	81	668	201	399	45	20	91	21	
Total ..	2,340	143	1,147	299	575	75	29	91	60	
Session Courts	1,631	380	762	199	206	4	21	17	69	
Grand Total ..	3,971	523	1,909	498	781	79	50	108	129	
Results in 1875 ..	5,001	990	2,155	657	873	70	80	146	131	
High Court, Bombay.										
Number of appellants	646	272	192	84	66	32	..	..	..	
Number of persons applying for revision	127	88	18	1	18	2	..	..	..	
Number of persons in cases referred to the High Court under Section 296 of the Criminal Procedure Code	315	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	14	
Sudder Court in Sind.										
Number of appellants	96	..	62	18	16	..	..	..	..	
Number of persons in cases called for by the Court under Section 394, Criminal Procedure Code ..	335	170	21	140	..	..	..	..	4	
Number of persons in cases referred to the Court under Section 396 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	222	..	66	10	145	..	..	..	1	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

(6).—(Criminal)—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Province of Bombay in the Year 1876.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each Case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of Cases tried by Jury.	Number of Cases with Assessors	Jury Trials.		Assessors' Trials.		Note showing in what Classes of Cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.	Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the Verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the Verdict.	Number of Cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of Cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.		
Chief Courts of Districts, inclusive of Joint Sessions Judge and Assistant Session Judges.	Two Assessors were employed. Jurors were employed in the Session Division of Poona only.	61	* 825	56	5	557	220	Original criminal cases. Jurors were employed in Poona Division to try offences punishable with imprisonment for 10 and more years.	*Some of the Judges have included in this cases in which Assessors were not asked to give their opinion.

D.—PRI

(1).—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts

1	2	3		4		5		6				7			8			
								Received from other Jails.							Transferred to other Jails.			
								A.		B.					A.		B	
Serial Number.	Jails	Remained on the 31st December 1875.		Imprisoned during the Year 1876.		Total.		To undergo Sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other Jails.		Total Population.			To undergo Sentence.		For transportation beyond Seas, &c.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Yeranda	1,450	..	25	..	1,475	..	615	..	2	..	2,092	..	2,092	59	..	51	..
2	Common Jail ..	226	14	1,271	60	1,497	74	..	..	..	..	1,497	74	1,571	69	8	22	..
3	House of Correction — Europeans	38	..	400	..	438	..	4	..	3	..	445	..	445	9	..	..	..
	House of Correction — Natives ..	292	..	501	..	793	..	64	..	22	..	879	..	879	87	..	..	..
4	Poona ..	349	48	759	89	1,108	137	13	17	..	5	1,121	159	1,280	20	19	7	4
5	Ahmednagar ..	96	17	515	53	611	70	30	..	..	..	641	70	711	1	..	1	..
6	Dhulia	341	21	959	84	1,300	105	..	..	..	..	1,300	105	1,405	111	4	2	..
7	Sholápur . ..	177	13	718	69	895	82	1	..	..	..	896	82	978	46	..	3	3
8	Sátará	226	29	760	75	986	104	..	..	..	..	986	104	1,090	137	19	12	..
9	Belgaum	168	8	795	75	963	83	..	..	..	..	963	83	1,046	55	18	1	..
10	Kaládgi ..	210	11	734	63	944	74	..	..	..	..	944	74	1,018	58	..	3	2
11	Dhárwár . ..	406	29	936	50	1,342	79	29	13	..	..	1,371	92	1,463	49	3	28	2
12	Kárwár	147	11	195	15	342	26	10	..	..	..	352	26	378	..	..	..	..
13	Ratnágiri	187	12	205	24	392	36	10	1	..	..	402	37	439	..	..	1	1
14	Thána ..	586	31	1,300	62	1,886	93	5	38	166	11	2,057	142	2,199	125	..	..	..
15	Ahmedábád ..	408	33	942	57	1,350	90	43	10	4	..	1,397	100	1,497	174	..	22	1
16	Dhulíákot	443	..	..	..	443	..	512	..	..	..	955	..	955	36	..	..	..
17	Kaira	129	6	875	45	1,004	51	2	..	..	..	1,006	51	1,057	300	10	..	..
18	Surat	168	6	814	36	982	42	4	..	..	..	986	42	1,028	63	..	2	..
19	Dohad	157	5	357	14	514	19	..	..	6	2	520	21	541	4	..	6	2
20	Rájkot ..	56	3	105	8	161	11	..	..	..	..	161	11	172	8	..	..	..
21	Kurráchee ..	502	7	719	17	1,221	24	50	..	7	..	1,278	24	1,302	48	..	9	..
22	Haidárábád	581	6	952	26	1,533	32	..	1	..	..	1,533	33	1,566	125	..	..	..
23	Shikárpur . ..	469	10	823	41	1,292	51	3	..	..	..	1,295	51	1,346	313	1	7	..
24	Nára	227	..	227	..	454	..	53	..	..	..	507	..	507	..	..	..	..
25	Aden	58	7	194	41	252	48	..	..	..	..	252	48	300	..	..	..	..
	Total Central and District Jails ..	8,097	332	16,081	1,004	24,178	1,331	1,448	80	210	18	25,836	1,429	27,265	1,897	82	177	15
	Subordinate Jails ..	129	7	3,100	314	3,229	321	260	..	..	..	3,489	321	3,810	10	2	..	..
	Total ..	8,226	334	19,181	1,318	27,407	1,652	1,708	80	210	18	29,325	1,750	31,075	1,907	84	177	15
1875	Total Central and District Jails ..	8,567	332	15,126	1,065	23,693	1,397	1,643	33	276	19	25,612	1,449	27,061	1,953	44	155	13
	Subordinate Jails ..	234	...	2,836	..	3,070	..	..	..	..	..	3,070	..	3,070	63	..	..	..
	Total ..	8,801	332	17,962	1,065	26,763	1,397	1,643	33	276	19	28,682	1,449	30,133	2,016	44	155	13

* Should include only those who, having escaped

The "Total" column 5 is obtained by adding together the totals of columns 3 and 4, and represents

The "Total Population" column 7 is the sum of column 5 *plus* 6, and

SONS.

in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1876.

9										10		11		12		13		14		15			16			17
Released during the Year.																										
A. On Appeal.		B. On expiry of Sentence.		C. On payment of Fine.		D. By Order of Government. (a) On account of sickness.		D. (b) On other grounds		Transported beyond Seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1876.			Daily Average Number.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	..	409	..	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	29	..	1,531	..	1,531	1,477	..	1,477	1
1	..	1,184	59	20	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	191	7	198	222	13	235	2
..	..	383	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	46	53	..	53	3
..	..	461	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	318	..	318	256	..	256	
15	4	591	91	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	476	40	516	368	50	418	4
10	..	280	47	72	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	271	19	290	149	19	168	5
6	..	701	72	132	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	341	23	364	300	26	326	6
14	..	515	64	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	297	13	310	168	15	183	7
24	1	581	65	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	213	17	230	188	23	211	8
16	..	539	48	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	330	16	346	180	10	190	9
25	1	536	54	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	313	17	330	225	15	240	10
53	4	703	48	16	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	3	..	511	37	548	432	34	466	11
8	..	150	18	59	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	129	6	135	135	7	142	12
9	1	209	29	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	175	6	181	176	8	184	13
50	2	1,103	55	44	1	..	..	..	..	197	10	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	1	531	73	604	570	41	611	14
45	5	721	64	34	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	10	1	381	27	408	409	31	440	15
19	...	345	..	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	450	..	450	418	..	418	16
13	1	444	32	110	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	137	2	139	123	4	127	17
18	1	636	36	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	199	5	204	190	7	197	18
5	3	215	6	72	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	4	..	207	8	215	172	6	178	19
1	1	75	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	70	3	73	66	3	69	20
37	..	732	19	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	13	..	424	5	429	529	5	534	21
6	1	844	10	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	31	..	508	12	520	532	10	542	22
68	2	425	32	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	11	..	458	14	472	549	15	564	23
2	..	222	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	269	..	269	323	..	323	24
1	..	175	49	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	69	4	73	55	5	60	25
412	24	13,238	908	795	31	2	..	16	..	197	10	5	..	12	..	48	2	172	3	8,845	354	9,199	8,265	347	8,612	
56	16	2,899	276	298	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	220	14	234	221	13	234	
498	40	16,127	1184	1,093	44	2	..	16	..	197	10	5	..	15	..	48	2	175	3	9,065	368	9,433	8,486	360	8,846	
524	33	13,495	970	762	40	6	1	43	..	178	11	14	1	15	..	76	3	289	6	8,102	327	8,429	8,488	332	8,820	
33	..	2,548	..	289	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	130	..	130	188	..	188	
557	33	16,043	970	1,051	40	6	1	43	..	178	11	14	1	16	..	76	3	295	6	8,232	327	8,559	8,676	332	9,008	

during the year, have not been recaptured.
the number of different individuals who have been in prison during the year.
necessarily includes many who are counted more than once.

D.—PRISONS

(2).—*Statement showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation*

1	2	3															
		RELIGION.															
		A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.	
		Christians.															
Serial Number.	Jails.	a. Europeans.		b. Eurasians.		c. Natives.		Mahommedans.		Hindus.		Budhists and Jains.		All other Classes.		Under 16.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Terauda	10	..	..	..	2	..	153	..	1,225	..	84	..	1	..	..	..
2	Common Jail	46	..	1	..	104	7	524	8	771	59	10	..	41	..	22	1
3	House of Correction { Europeans	436	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	House of Correction { Natives	..	..	..	..	58	..	318	..	395	..	4	..	18	..	4	..
4	Poona	10	..	..	..	24	1	78	7	981	129	11	..	4	..	70	..
5	Ahmednagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	7	542	63	3	..	..	..	12	2
6	Dhulia	..	..	4	..	3	..	280	11	1,004	94	9	..	..	..	7	3
7	Sholápur	1	..	..	..	1	..	72	5	819	77	2	..	..	..	13	..
8	Sátára	..	..	..	..	1	..	49	5	928	98	7	1	1	..	15	3
9	Belgaum	..	..	..	..	20	2	110	6	814	71	18	4	1	..	15	3
10	Kaládgi	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	11	797	63	2	..	..	..	5	4
11	Dhárwár	..	..	..	..	4	1	220	13	1,100	62	18	3	..	..	11	3
12	Kárwár	..	..	..	..	29	6	29	1	280	18	4	1	..	..	11	..
13	Ratnágiri	..	..	..	..	4	..	39	4	344	32	2	..	3	..	4	..
14	Thána	..	..	..	..	40	2	172	6	1,645	83	18	1	11	1	27	3
15	Ahmedábád	..	..	..	..	3	..	149	19	1,139	70	55	1	4	..	29	3
16	Dhuliákot	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	394	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
17	Kaira	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	8	911	43	4	..	..	..	19	1
18	Surat	..	..	..	..	2	..	146	5	819	37	4	..	11	..	23	3
19	Dohad	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	479	19	..	..	3	..	7	1
20	Rájkot	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	1	114	10	1	..	..	..	..	..
21	Kurráchee	55	..	..	..	8	..	1,002	23	154	1	..	..	2	..	13	..
22	Haidárábád	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,406	29	108	2	..	..	19	1	22	2
23	Shikárpur	..	..	..	..	2	..	1,211	50	792	1	..	..	..	..	81	3
24	Nára	..	..	..	..	..	..	401	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Aden	10	..	..	..	7	..	199	46	10	..	..	..	26	2	9	2
	Total ..	568	..	7	..	312	19	6,982	265	15,905	1,032	259	11	145	4	368	37
	1875 ..	369	6	17	..	367	18	7,493	298	15,085	1,067	238	5	124	3	386	42

—*continued.*

of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1876.

4						5									6			7
AGE.						PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.												
B.		C.		D.		Males.						Females.			Total.			
16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		A. Of independent property.	B. Agriculturists.	C. Non-agriculturists.	D. Domestic Servants.	E. Government Servants.	F. No Occupation.	G. Married.	H. Unmarried.	I. Prostitutes.				Social Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										M.	F.	Total.	
1,349	..	124	..	2	..	..	692	532	178	15	58	..	..	..	1,475	..	1,475	1
1,334	66	136	7	5	..	1	13	1,173	118	22	170	47	15	12	1,497	74	1,571	2
436	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	365	[illegible]	73	..	..	..	..	438	..	438	3
726	..	62	..	1	..	..	20	633	87	8	45	..	..	..	793	..	793	
968	137	68	..	2	..	..	438	576	83	11	..	136	..	1	1,108	137	1,245	4
500	58	98	10	1	..	..	138	432	29	12	..	57	..	13	611	70	681	5
1,084	87	193	15	16	.	..	408	659	74	74	85	97	5	3	1,300	105	1,405	6
772	68	105	14	5	..	..	208	644	31	12	..	78	..	4	895	82	977	7
837	82	124	19	10	..	..	387	396	29	135	39	101	..	3	986	104	1,090	8
859	69	86	11	3	..	..	476	457	4	20	6	71	2	10	963	83	1,046	9
854	62	81	7	4	1	..	445	481	..	13	5	62	1	11	944	74	1,018	10
1,161	61	151	12	19	3	..	320	848	58	62	54	65	3	8	1,342	79	1,421	11
299	24	32	2	..	..	2	70	241	7	9	13	23	..	3	342	26	368	12
328	27	57	9	3	..	..	201	150	22	8	11	35	..	1	392	36	428	13
1,664	76	190	14	5	..	..	771	928	104	57	26	90	..	3	1,886	93	1,979	14
1,206	80	108	7	7	..	..	583	614	79	49	25	80	2	8	1,350	90	1,440	15
402	..	38	..	3	..	2	208	98	31	9	5	..	..	..	443	..	443	16
914	40	70	10	1	..	..	795	189	6	12	2	50	1	..	1,004	51	1,055	17
795	31	161	8	3	..	1	359	503	55	23	41	41	1	..	982	42	1,024	18
459	16	47	2	1	..	1	348	107	10	23	25	19	..	..	514	19	533	19
156	11	5	..	..	..	7	34	85	22	2	11	9	..	2	161	11	172	20
1,061	23	140	1	7	..	..	606	428	96	42	49	22	..	2	1,221	24	1,245	21
1,371	22	127	7	13	1	..	918	499	17	43	56	28	..	4	1,533	32	1,565	22
1,152	39	105	9	4	..	..	756	444	28	46	18	43	5	3	1,292	51	1,343	23
439	..	14	..	1	..	..	360	90	4	..	..	..	..	..	454	..	454	24
231	43	12	3	1	..	3	..	161	26	12	50	24	3	21	252	48	300	25
21,357	1,122	2,336	167	117	5	17	9,644	11,733	1,198	792	794	1,181	38	112	24,178	1,331	25,509	
20,722	1,186	2,472	163	113	6	18	9,839	10,732	1,481	766	857	1,205	45	147	23,693	1,367	25,090	

D.—PRISONS

(3).—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Pre

1	2	3											
		Classes according to											
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.	
Serial Number	Jails	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 3 years.		Above 3 and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 and not exceeding 10 years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Yerauda	...	...	11	...	58	...	324	...	267	...	586	...
2	Common Jail	513	21	654	36	155	9	97	5	24	3	14	...
3	House of Correction — Europeans	276	...	90	...	26	...	38	...	6	...	2	...
	House of Correction — Natives	91	...	519	...	37	...	102	...	14	...	29	..
4	Poona	336	46	301	51	139	8	162	16	74	3	52	8
5	Ahmednagar	108	11	282	34	102	3	66	8	8	6	26	5
6	Dhulia	352	43	498	38	216	8	147	10	32	2	26	1
7	Sholápur	325	46	333	24	70	...	76	6	32	2	18	...
8	Sátára	249	30	410	48	146	5	82	10	42	4	13	3
9	Belgaum	315	39	387	21	51	3	118	15	39	2	27	...
10	Kaládgi	284	30	365	32	78	3	151	4	26	1	7	...
11	Dharwár	353	30	466	21	123	8	171	13	100	2	73	2
12	Kárwár	89	13	118	6	15	3	62	3	44	1	12	...
13	Ratnágiri	83	13	113	14	31	2	52	2	31	1	72	3
14	Thána	623	25	515	23	214	14	229	15	68	7	92	3
15	Ahmedábad	335	40	496	15	162	3	116	16	90	6	102	4
16	Dhulákot	...	...	44	...	116	...	256	...	21	...	6	...
17	Kaira	332	21	406	28	131	2	89	...	21	...	24	...
18	Surat	506	22	272	16	55	2	78	2	29	...	30	...
19	Dohad	67	5	256	4	85	1	42	1	11	2	44	2
20	Rájkot	16	2	42	4	32	4	36	1	16	...	6	.
21	Kurráchee	113	7	496	14	176	...	383	1	20	2	6	..
22	Haidárábád	177	4	531	17	303	6	441	1	32	1	39	...
23	Shikárpur	85	7	396	26	246	14	451	3	55	...	35	1
24	Nára	...	...	24	...	57	...	297	...	55	...	19	...
25	Aden	86	42	103	3	28	...	27	2	1	...	2	...
	Total	5,714	497	8,128	475	2,852	98	4,093	134	1,158	45	1,362	32
	1875	5,532	574	7,876	496	2,746	108	4,226	116	1,141	36	1,435	31

—continued.

sidency for the Year 1876, according to the Nature and Length of Sentence.

Length of Sentence.								4 Nature of Imprisonment.				5 Total.			6
G. Exceeding 10 years.		H. Sentenced to Transportation beyond Sea.				I. Sentenced to Death.		A. Simple Imprisonment.		B. Rigorous Imprisonment.					Serial Number.
		For Life.		For a Term.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
145	...	70	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	1,475	...	1,475	...	1,475	
1	...	1	...	34	...	4	...	21	...	1,476	74	1,497	74	1,571	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	...	438	...	438	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	793	...	793	...	793	
5	...	9	...	28	4	2	1	18	4	1,090	133	1,108	137	1,245	
...	1	6	...	12	2	1	...	23	5	588	65	611	70	681	
5	...	18	3	1	...	5	...	28	8	1,272	97	1,300	105	1,405	
1	...	7	4	31	...	2	...	26	9	869	73	895	82	977	
...	...	21	1	18	3	5	...	28	7	958	97	986	104	1,090	
...	...	11	2	5	...	10	1	47	12	916	71	963	83	1,046	
1	...	21	3	3	1	8	...	14	10	930	64	944	74	1,018	10
13	...	31	3	6	...	6	...	45	5	1,297	74	1,342	79	1,421	11
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	331	26	342	26	368	12
4	...	1	1	4	...	1	...	10	4	382	32	392	36	428	13
21	1	72	5	50	...	2	...	52	9	1,834	84	1,886	93	1,979	14
4	...	16	4	21	1	8	1	58	18	1,292	72	1,350	90	1,440	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	443	...	443	...	443	16
1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	23	13	981	38	1,004	51	1,055	17
3	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	51	13	931	29	982	42	1,024	18
2	3	4	1	...	...	5	...	7	4	507	15	514	19	533	19
2	...	4	..	5	...	2	...	7	3	154	8	161	11	172	20
5	...	6	...	10	...	6	...	16	2	1,205	22	1,221	24	1,245	21
...	...	4	...	4	2	2	1	13	3	1,520	29	1,533	32	1,565	22
6	...	10	...	1	...	7	...	19	...	1,273	51	1,292	51	1,343	23
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	454	...	454	...	454	24
2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	23	14	229	34	252	48	300	25
224	5	320	28	252	13	75	4	540	143	23,638	1,188	24,178	1,331	25,509	
193	5	293	23	145	2	106	6	716	193	22,977	1,204	23,693	1,397	25,090	

D.—PRISONS

(4).—Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining excluding the Cost of building new

1	2	3				4		5		6	
		Average Number of Prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police Guard.	
						A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
Serial Number.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.*	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength, excluding Civil Prisoners.	Total. Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.
						Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Yeranda	1,477	..	..	1,477	37,024	25 1 1	29,231	19 12 8	8,613	5 13 3
2	Common Jail ..	235	29	..	264	7,371	27 14 9	20,434	77 6 5	2,514	9 10 2
3	House of Correction, European	53	..	..	53	3,500	66 0 7	13,376	252 6 0	..	..
	House of Correction, Natives..	256	..	..	256	7,425	29 0 0	13,376	52 4 0	..	..
4	Poona	418	8	..	426	10,312	24 3 3	9,393	22 0 10	3,888	9 2 0
5	Ahmednagar ..	168	7	..	175	3,491	19 15 2	4,812	27 7 11	3,403	19 7 2
6	Dhulia	326	7	..	333	8,025	24 1 7	5,432	16 5 0	1 981	5 15 2
7	Sholápur	183	10	..	193	5,412	28 0 8	3,449	17 13 11	2,280	11 13 0
8	Sátára	211	10	..	221	5,209	23 9 1	3,978	18 0 0	2,388	10 12 11
9	Belgaum	190	16	..	206	5,140	24 15 3	2,216	10 14 5	5,562	27 0 0
10	Kaládgi	240	14	..	254	8,289	32 10 2	3,838	15 1 9	5,194	20 7 2
11	Dhárwár	466	11	..	477	16,696	35 0 0	5,932	12 7 0	5,788	12 2 1
12	Kárwár	142	1	..	143	3,583	25 0 10	3,777	26 6 7	6,098	42 10 4
13	Ratnágiri	184	1	..	185	5,026	27 2 8	4,353	23 8 6	4,849	26 3 4
14	Thána	611	15	..	626	17,724	28 5 0	11,308	18 1 0	51,222	81 13 2
15	Ahmedábád ..	440	8	..	448	10,897	24 5 2	7,325	16 5 7	4,922	10 15 9
16	Dhulnákot	418	..	..	418	11,187	26 12 3	13,655	32 10 8	4,644	11 1 9
17	Kaira	127	4	..	131	3,115	23 12 5	3,865	29 8 1	3,732	28 7 10
18	Surat	197	7	..	204	7,380	36 2 10	4,235	20 12 2	3,137	15 6 0
19	Dohad .. .	178	6	..	184	5,079	27 9 8	4,149	22 8 9	2,610	14 2 11
20	Rájkot	69	6	..	75	2,814	37 8 4	2,136	28 7 8	1,724	22 15 9
21	Kurráchee	534	5	..	539	15,750	29 3 6	7,130	13 3 8	4,656	8 10 3
22	Haidarábád ..	542	12	..	554	13,936	25 2 5	7,073	12 12 3	3,084	5 9 1
23	Shikárpur	564	9	..	573	13,350	23 4 9	7,218	12 9 7	4,752	8 4 8
24	Nára..	323	..	..	323	13 579	42 0 8	5,750	17 12 10	12,829	39 11 6
25	Aden	60	0·5	..	60·5	2,868	47 12 10	7,277	121 4 6	7,074	117 14 5
	Total ..	8,612	186	..	8,798	2,44,182	27 12 2	2,04,748	23 4 4	1,56,974	17 13 6
	Subordinate Jails..	234	..	..	234	8,124	34 11 6	7,113	30 6 4	1,881	8 0 7
	Grand Total ..	8,846	186	..	9,032	2,52,306	27 14 11	2,11,861	23 7 4	1,58,855	17 9 5
1875	Total District Jails..	8,820	165	..	8,985	2,39,485	26 10 0	2,04,849	22 12 9	1,58,467	17 10 2
	Subordinate Jails..	188	..	..	188	6,192	32 13 6	5,664	30 0 8	469	2 7 6
	Total ..	9,008	165	..	9,173	2,45,677	26 12 6	2,10,513	22 15 2	1,58,936	17 5 2

* As the details regarding cost of civil prisoners are not

—continued.

the Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1876, Jails, of Additions, Alterations, or Repairs.

7			8		9		10	11	12
Hospital Charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.				
A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.			
Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Cost per Head of Average Number Sick.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Grand Total expended.	Total Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Serial Number.
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
3,963	2 10 11	49 14 7	5,361	3 7 11	8,508	5 12 2	92,500	62 10 0	1
899	3 6 6	89 14 4	1,674	4 1 1	5,353	20 4 5	37,675	142 11 4	2
602	11 5 10	301 0 0	736	13 14 2	1,802	34 0 0	20,016	377 10 7	3
603	2 5 8	150 12 0	1,016	3 15 6	1,802	7 0 8	24,222	94 9 10	
524	1 3 8	87 5 4	1,727	4 0 10	2,248	5 4 5	28,092	65 15 0	4
164	0 15 0	36 7 1	402	2 4 9	560	3 3 2	12,832	73 5 2	5
416	1 3 11	55 7 5	1,209	3 10 2	2,640	7 14 11	19,703	59 2 8	6
234	1 3 4	117 0 0	506	2 10 0	798	4 2 2	12,679	65 11 1	7
257	1 2 7	61 4 0	357	1 9 10	821	3 11 5	13,010	58 13 10	8
299	1 7 3	74 12 0	1,020	4 15 2	1,105	5 5 10	15,372	74 9 11	9
375	1 7 7	53 9 2	614	2 6 8	1,210	4 12 3	19,520	76 18 7	10
657	1 6 1	82 2 0	2,009	4 3 5	2,087	4 6 0	33,169	69 8 7	11
119	0 13 4	59 8 0	279	1 15 3	436	3 0 9	14,292	99 15 1	12
349	1 14 2	72 11 4	531	2 13 11	463	2 8 1	15,571	84 2 8	13
1,198	1 14 7	63 0 10	3,077	4 14 8	10,363	16 8 10	94,892	151 9 4	14
597	1 5 4	74 10 0	1,204	2 11 0	1,792	4 0 0	26,737	59 10 10	15
574	1 6 0	57 6 5	1,263	3 0 4	2,751	6 9 4	34,074	81 8 4	16
186	1 6 9	93 0 0	685	5 3 8	492	3 12 1	12,075	92 2 10	17
481	2 5 8	96 3 2	505	2 7 8	1,037	5 1 4	16,775	82 3 8	18
311	1 11 0	51 13 4	799	4 5 6	957	5 3 3	13,905	75 9 1	19
99	1 5 1	99 0 0	246	3 4 6	578	7 11 3	7,597	101 4 8	20
521	0 15 6	57 14 3	1,199	2 3 7	1,389	2 9 2	30,645	56 13 8	21
980	1 12 4	51 9 3	1,925	3 7 7	984	1 12 5	27,983	50 8 1	22
443	0 12 4	35 7 0	2,160	3 12 4	2,087	3 10 3	30,010	52 6 0	23
1,132	3 8 0	87 1 3	2,797	8 10 7	3,624	11 3 6	39,711	122 15 0	24
295	4 14 8	147 8 0	311	5 2 11	921	15 5 7	18,746	312 6 11	25
16,278	1 13 7	64 1 5	32,812	3 11 8	56,808	6 7 4	7,11,802	80 14 6	
....	....	....	552	2 5 9	2,619	11 3 1	20,289	86 11 3	
16,278	1 12 11	64 1 5	33,364	3 11 1	59,427	6 9 3	7,32,091	81 0 11	
18,018	2 0 1	59 7 2	39,931	4 7 1	51,196	5 11 2	7,11,941	79 3 9	
...	....	....	708	3 12 1	1,915	10 2 6	14,948	79 4 6	
18,018	1 15 5	59 7 2	40,639	4 6 11	53,111	5 12 8	7,26,889	79 3 10	

included in this statement, this column is left blank.

D.—PRISONS

(5).—Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts

1	2	3		4		5	
Serial Number.	Jails	Average Number sentenced to labour.		Average Number not sentenced to labour.		Average Number of Effectives.*	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Yerauda	1,477	...	...	...	1,346	...
2	Common Jail	214	13	8	...	205	12
3	House of Correction	309	...	...	...	278	...
4	Poona	366	48	2	2	328	42
5	Ahmednagar	148	18	1	1	139	18
6	Dhulia	296	24	4	2	287	23
7	Sholápur	165	14	3	1	160	12
8	Sátára	178	20	10	3	166	19
9	Belgaum	177	9	3	1	161	9
10	Kaládgi	221	14	4	1	216	14
11	Dhárwár	425	34	7	...	386	32
12	Kárwár	133	7	2	...	131	7
13	Ratnágiri	175	8	1	...	146	8
14	Thána	560	37	10	4	512	34
15	Ahmedábád	403	31	6	...	375	27
16	Dhuliákot	418	...	...	...	388	...
17	Kaira	121	4	2	...	112	4
18	Surat	184	6	6	1	162	5
19	Dohad	169	5	3	1	157	5
20	Rájkot	64	2	2	1	61	2
21	Kurráchee	526	5	3	...	515	5
22	Haidárábád	529	9	3	1	482	8
23	Shikárpur	543	15	6	...	519	14
24	Nára	323	...	...	..	301	...
25	Aden	54	4	1	1	52	4
	Total ...	8,178	327	87	20	7,585	304
	1875 ...	8,383	312	105	20	7,728	295

(*i.e.* excluding the infirm, sick or convalescent.)

—continued.

in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1876.

6							7			
Employment.							Ratio per Cent on Column 5 of those employed.			
A.		B.	C.	D.	E.	F.				
Average Number of Convicts on Shot Drill and Trade Mills and unemployed.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Building and repairing Jail.	On Jail Garden.	On Manufactures.	Extra-mural.	As Prison Officers.	As Prison Servants.	On Manufactures.	Serial Number.
...	57	149	365	80	646	49	4·2	11·0	47·9	1
...	...	25	5	...	180	7	...	11·4	82·9	2
89	5	30	25	...	129	...	1·8	10·8	46·4	3
...	4	58	7	14	286	1	1·0	15·6	77·3	4
6	4	18	27	18	84	...	2·5	11·4	53·5	5
27	4	43	3	34	178	21	1·3	13·9	66·1	6
...	4	18	22	72	56	...	2·3	10·5	32·0	7
10	2	24	6	21	84	38	1·1	13·0	45·4	8
...	0·6	18	11	11	15	115	0·3	10·6	8·8	9
...	6	22	63	38	68	33	2·6	9·6	29·6	10
...	18	50	83	23	131	113	4·3	12·0	31·3	11
...	3	15	1	27	61	31	2·2	10·9	44·2	12
...	6	18	3	51	75	1	3·9	11·7	48·7	13
...	11	61	347	31	96	...	2·0	11·2	17·6	14
...	5	34	2	121	236	4	1·2	8·5	58·7	15
...	...	47	24	65	226	26	...	12·1	58·2	16
...	...	26	3	16	71	0·3	...	22·4	61·2	17
...	2	29	3	12	114	7	1·2	17·4	68·3	18
58	3	20	7	16	46	12	1·8	12·3	28·4	19
...	...	9	1	21	7	25	...	14·3	11·1	20
...	15	57	22	...	426	...	2·9	11·0	81·9	21
...	26	73	7	34	271	79	5·3	14·9	55·3	22
...	23	54	8	23	363	62	4·3	10·1	68·1	23
† 70	18	36	29	...	...	148	6·0	11·9	...	24
...	1	10	...	...	45	...	1·8	17·9	80·4	25
260	217	944	1,074	728	3,894	772	2·7	11·9	49·3	
...	190	1,071	1,311	617	3,783	1,051	2·3	13·3	47·1	

† Unemployed.

D.—PRISONS

(6).—Statement showing the Results of the Employment of the Convicts

1	2	3					
		CREDITS.					
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
Serial Number.	Jails.	Cash received for Labour or Articles sold during the year.	Value of Manufactured Goods supplied for Government purposes.	Value of Manufactured Goods remaining in Store.	Value of Raw Material in Store.	Value of Plant and Machinery.	Total Credits.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Yerauda	40,683	* 1,126	4,212	3,615	7,939	57,575
2	Common Jail	7,183	...	2,829	577	443	11,032
3	House of Correction	11,611	...	1,675	984	637	14,907
4	Poona	6,009	* 293	3,896	790	3,696	14,684
5	Ahmednagar	994	...	622	108	240	1,964
6	Dhulia	9,688	...	908	372	412	11,380
7	Sholápur	2,781	...	215	109	113	3,218
8	Satara	4,234	...	435	197	132	4,968
9	Belgaum	4,001	...	...	...	2,904	6,905
10	Kaládgi	2,122	...	496	339	300	3,257
11	Dhárwár	10,261	...	920	373	941	12,495
13	Ratnágiri	4,574	...	1,005	316	847	6,742
14	Thána	4,431	...	746	944	197	6,318
15	Ahmedábád	7,681	...	1,044	198	35	8,958
16	Dhuliákot	8,838	...	577	243	803	26,892
17	Kaira	2,614	...	776	170	25	10,461
18	Surat	13,967	...	2,209	694	121	3,585
19	Dohad	3,898	...	574	240	219	16,991
20	Rájkot	647	...	...	...	80	4,931
21	Kurrachee	21,014	...	2,027	744	152	727
22	Haidárábád	17,563	...	479	291	995	23,937
23	Shikárpur	13,780	...	1,141	1,172	520	19,328
24	Nára	13,482	...	...	...	...	16,613
25	Aden	3,413	...	1,165	...	703	18,482
	Total, Central and District Jails.	2,39,043	1,419	35,043	13,423	22,733	5,281
	Subordinate Jails	3,138	...	...	...	...	3,11,661
	Grand Total ...	2,42,181	1,419	35,043	13,423	22,733	3,138
							3,14,799
1875.	Total, Central and District Jails	2,45,713	1,032	40,178	12,538	20,340	3,19,801
	Subordinate Jails	889	...	...	...	...	889
	Grand Total ...	2,46,602	1,032	40,178	12,538	20,340	3,20,690

* Value of printing work executed for the department.

—continued.

in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1876.

4					5			6			7	8
Debits.					A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.		
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.								
Value of Manufactured Goods in Store on 1st January.	Value of Raw Material in store on 1st January.	Value of Plant and Machinery in Store on 1st January.	Cash expended on Raw Material, Plant, &c., during the Year.	Total Debits.	Excess of Credits or Profit.	Average Profit per head of Effectives.	Excess of Debits or Loss.	Excess of 3 A over 4 D, or Cash Profit.	Average Cash Profit per head of Effectives.	Excess of 4 D over 3 A, or Cash Loss.	Amount of Outstanding Bills due to Jails.	Serial Number.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
6,160	2,943	6,143	31,770	47,016	10,559	8	...	8,913	7	...	4,429	1
1,138	765	427	5,035	7,365	3,667	17	...	2,148	10	...	42	2
2,866	469	535	5,123	8,993	5,914	21	...	6,488	24	...	476	3
3,591	620	3,784	3,464	11,459	3,225	8	...	2,545	7	...	255	4
574	56	204	702	1,536	428	3	...	292	2	...	381	5
1,127	141	527	6,696	8,491	2,889	9	...	2,992	10	...	1,498	6
244	48	88	1,409	1,789	1,429	8	...	1,372	8	...	394	7
479	239	132	2,433	3,283	1,715	9	...	1,801	10	...	863	8
...	...	2,751	1,602	4,353	2,552	15	...	2,399	14	...	762	9
381	99	341	1,418	2,239	1,018	4	...	704	3	...	564	10
1,402	492	1,183	6,658	9,735	2,760	7	...	3,603	9	...	855	11
865	591	807	2,097	4,360	2,382	17	...	2,477	18	...	62	12
681	523	213	2,603	4,020	2,298	15	...	1,828	12	...	470	13
1,371	633	13	4,077	6,094	2,864	5	...	3,604	7	...	702	14
7,158	1,075	186	15,291	23,710	3,182	8	...	3,283	8	...	2,122	15
1,547	317	666	3,671	6,201	4,260	11	...	5,167	13	...	651	16
858	209	25	1,473	2,565	1,020	9	...	1,141	10	...	95	17
2,797	477	97	6,652	10,023	6,968	41	...	7,315	44	...	649	18
875	261	168	2,128	3,432	1,499	9	...	1,770	11	...	507	19
...	...	80	268	348	379	6	...	379	6	...	78	20
2,427	639	122	13,580	16,768	7,169	14	...	7,434	14	...	2,320	21
613	332	935	10,915	12,795	6,533	13	...	6,648	14	...	1,190	22
1,836	1,593	403	5,894	9,726	6,887	13	...	7,886	15	...	2,939	23
...	...	...	...	...	18,482	16	...	18,482	61	...	...	24
1,100	...	703	1,703	3,506	1,775	32	...	1,710	31	...	29	25
40,090	12,522	20,533	1,36,662	2,09,807	1,01,854	13	...	1,02,381	13	...	22,333	
...	...	...	...	...	3,138	...	...	3,138	...	...	...	
40,090	12,522	20,533	1,36,662	2,09,807	1,04,992	13	...	1,05,519	13	...	22,333	
42,527	11,909	19,793	1,24,939	1,99,168	1,20,633	15	...	1,20,774	15	...	21,717	
...	...	...	...	...	889	...	...	889	...	...	...	
42,527	11,909	19,793	1,24,939	1,99,168	1,21,522	15	...	1,21,663	15	...	21,717	

D.—PRISONS

(7).—Statement showing the Expenditure on the construction of new Cost of the Prisoners, in the Jails of the

1	2	3		4	5
		On Jail Buildings.			
Serial Number.	Jails.	A. By Jail Department.	B. By Public Works Department.	On maintaining and guarding the Prisoners.	Total Expenditure (Columns 3 and 4).
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Yerauda	....	69,754	92,500	1,62,254
2	Common Jail	....	733	37,675	38,408
3	House of Correction	....	3,917	44,238	48,155
4	Poona	....	1,012	28,092	29,104
5	Ahmednagar..	....	749	12,832	13,581
6	Dhulia	....	567	19,703	20,270
7	Sholápur	....	305	12,679	12,984
8	Satara	....	323	13,010	13,333
9	Belgaum	....	1,128	15,372	16,500
10	Kaládgi	....	920	19,520	20,440
11	Dhárwár	....	1,660	33,169	34,829
12	Kárwár	....	2,702	14,292	16,994
13	Ratnágiri	....	231	15,571	15,802
14	Tháns	....	50,777	94,892	1,45,669
15	Ahmedábád	....	955	26,737	27,692
16	Dhuliákot	....	1,929	34,074	36,003
17	Kaira	....	1,000	12,075	13,075
18	Surat	....	2,656	16,775	19,431
19	Dohad	....	245	13,905	14,150
21	Kurrácha[illegible]	....	58	7,597	7,655
22	Haidárábád	....	502	30,645	31,147
23	Shikárpur	....	2,040	27,982	30,022
24	Nára	....	3,120	30,010	33,130
25	Aden	....	4,300	39,711	39,711
	Total Central and District Jails ..	....	1,51,583	7,11,802	8,63,385
	Add cost of Inspector-General's Office; Travelling on Inspections, &c.				33,033
					8,96,418
	Subordinate Jails	....	....	20,289	20,289
	Grand Total ..	....	....	....	9,16,707
1876 ..	Total, Central and District Jails ...	....	1,72,759	7,11,941	8,84,700
	Add cost of Inspector-General's Office; Travelling on Inspections, &c.				31,653
					9,16,353
	Subordinate Jails	....	....	14,948	14,948
	Grand Total ..	....	....	....	9,31,301

—*continued.*

Jails, and on Additions, Alterations, and Repairs, with the Gross and Net Bombay Presidency during the Year 1876.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Expenditure on Manufactures (Column 4 D of Statement XIII).	Gross Expenditure (Columns 5 and 6).	Cash Receipts from Manufactures (Column 3 A of Statement XIII).	Net Cost, or Column 7, *minus* Column 8.	Total Expenditure (Column 5) per head of Average Strength.	Net Cost per head of Average Strength.	Serial Number.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
31,770	1,94,024	40,683	1,53,341	110	104	1
5,035	43,443	7,183	36,260	145	137	2
5,123	53,278	11,611	41,677	156	135	3
3,464	32,568	6,009	26,559	68	62	4
702	14,283	994	13,289	78	76	5
6,696	26,966	9,688	17,278	61	52	6
1,409	14,393	2,781	11.612	67	60	7
2,433	15,766	4,234	11,532	60	52	8
1,602	18,102	4,001	14,101	80	68	9
1,418	21,858	2,122	19,736	80	78	10
6,658	41,487	10,261	31,226	73	65	11
2,097	19,091	4,574	14,517	119	101	12
2,603	18,405	4,431	13.974	85	75	13
4,077	1,49.746	7,681	1,42,065	267	260	14
15,291	42,983	18,574	24,409	62	54	15
3,671	39,674	8,838	30,836	86	74	16
1,473	14,548	2,614	11,934	100	91	17
6,652	26.083	13,967	12,116	95	59	18
2,128	16,278	3,898	12,380	77	67	19
268	7,923	647	7,276	102	97	20
13,580	44,727	21,014	23,713	58	44	21
10,915	40,937	17,563	23,374	54	42	22
5,894	39,024	13,780	25,244	58	44	23
....	39,711	18,482	21,229	123	66	24
1,703	24,749	3,413	21,336	384	356	25
1,36,662	10,33,080	2,39,043	7,94,037	102	90	
....	20,289	3,138	17,151	87	73	
1,36,662	10,53,369	2,42,181	8,11,188	101	90	
1,24,939	10,41,292	2,45,713	7,95,579	102	88	
....	14,948	889	140	79	74	
1,24,939	10,56,240	2,46,602	8,09,638	102	88	

D.—PRISONS

(8).—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts*

1	2	3			4			5			6			7		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Capacity of the Jail Barracks at 648 cubic feet per head.			Average Daily Strength.			Maximum Population on any one Day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily Average Number of Sick.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Yerauda	1,372	..	1,372	1,477	..	1,477	1,584	..	1,584	1,630	..	1,630	79·4	..	79·4
2	Common Jail	300	18	318	250	14	264	333	18	351	134	4	138	7·6	2·7	10·3
3	House of Correction — Europeans	50	..	50	53	..	53	51	..	51	36	..	36	1·9	..	1·9
	House of Correction — Natives ..	225	..	225	256	..	256	315	..	315	73	..	73	4·6	..	4·6
4	Poona	295	27	322	375	51	426	503	44	547	178	21	199	5·4	0·8	6·2
5	Ahmednagar	150	15	165	156	19	175	285	22	307	140	4	144	4·1	0·4	4·5
6	Dhulia	186	15	201	306	27	333	362	28	390	246	29	275	6·5	1	7·5
7	Sholápur	112	21	133	177	16	193	340	15	355	79	7	86	1·9	0·3	2·2
8	Sátára	111	14	125	197	24	221	260	37	297	131	8	139	4·1	0·2	4·3
9	Belgaum	97	27	124	195	11	206	383	23	406	69	1	70	4·4	0·02	4·4
11	Dhárwár	340	30	3181	238	16	254	353	23	376	208	1	209	7·1	0·1	7·2
12	Kárwár	139	16	155	[illegible]	7	143	172	9	181	336	16	352	7·4	0·5	7·9
13	Ratnágiri	164	22	186	177	8	185	192	11	203	59	4	63	[illegible]	..	2·3
14	Thána	521	73	594	584	42	626	696	40	736	122	..	122	4·8	..	4·8
15	Ahmedábád	343	50	393	417	31	448	458	40	498	364	39	403	16·0	2·8	18·8
16	Dhullákot	360	..	360	418	..	418	490	..	490	276	22	298	7·5	0·3	7·8
17	Kaira	111	10	121	127	4	131	162	8	170	401	..	401	10·08	..	10·08
18	Surat	129	10	139	197	7	204	236	8	244	81	1	82	1·8	..	1·8
19	Dohad	105	9	114	178	6	184	216	8	224	166	6	172	5·2	0·1	5·3
20	Rájkot	83	..	83	72	3	75	110	5	115	177	2	179	5·7	0·3	6·0
21	Kurráchee	744	20	764	534	5	539	597	6	603	39	..	39	0·9	..	0·9
2	Haidárábád	510	13	523	544	10	554	600	7	607	605	1	606	9·1	..	9·1
23	Shikárpur	577	33	610	558	15	573	602	21	623	324	17	341	18·2	1·0	19·2
24	Nára	..	..	..	323	..	323	375	..	375	440	11	451	12	·5	12·5
25	Aden	96	5	101	55	5	60	78	4	82	356	..	356	12·9	..	12·9
	Total ..	7,294	435	7,729	8,443	355	8,798	10,290	424	10,714	6,692	195	6,887	243·1	11·0	254·1
	1875 ..	7,535	431	7,966	8,648	337	8,985	10,312	413	10,725	8,358	206	8,564	292·7	10·5	303·2

Under-trial prisoners are included in this statement and

—*continued.*

in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1876.

8			9															10
			Ratio per Cent of Average Strength.															
Number of Deaths in and out of Hospital.			A. Of Admissions into Hospital.			B. Of Daily Average Number of Sick.			C. Of Deaths from Cholera.			D. Of Deaths from all other Causes both in and out of Hospital.			E. Of Deaths from all Causes both in and out of Hospital.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
29	..	29	110·3	..	110·3	5·3	..	5·3	..	..	..	1·9	..	1·9	1·9	..	1·9	1
8	..	8	53·6	28·5	52·3	3·0	19·3	3·9	..	..	..	3·2	..	3·0	3·2	..	3·0	2
..	..	..	67·9	..	67·9	3·6	..	3·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
5	..	5	28·5	..	28·5	1·8	..	1·8	0·4	..	0·4	1·6	..	1·6	1·9	..	1·9	
8	..	8	47·5	41·1	46·7	1·4	1·5	1·4	..	..	..	2·1	..	2·1	2·1	..	2·1	4
6	..	6	89·7	21·1	82·3	2·6	2·1	2·6	..	..	..	3·8	..	3·4	3·8	..	3·4	5
2	..	2	80·4	107·4	82·6	2·1	3·7	2·3	..	..	..	0·6	..	0·6	0·6	..	0·6	6
2	..	2	44·6	43·7	44·6	1·1	1·8	2·0	..	..	..	1·1	..	1·0	1·1	..	1·0	7
..	..	..	66·5	33·3	62·9	2·08	0·8	1·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
1	..	1	35·4	9·1	34·0	2·3	2·0	2·1	..	..	..	0·5	..	0·5	0·5	..	0·5	9
3	..	3	87·4	6·2	82·3	3·0	0·6	2·8	..	..	..	1·3	..	1·2	1·3	..	1·2	10
3	..	3	75·8	47·0	73·8	1·7	1·5	1·7	0·2	..	0·2	0·4	..	0·4	0·7	..	0·6	11
6	..	6	43·4	57·1	44·0	1·7	..	1·6	..	..	..	4·4	..	4·2	4·4	..	4·2	12
5	..	5	68·9	..	65·9	2·7	..	2·5	..	..	..	2·8	..	2·7	2·8	..	2·7	13
7	1	8	62·3	92·8	64·4	2·7	6·7	3·0	..	.	..	1·2	2·4	1·3	1·2	2·4	1·3	14
10	1	11	66·1	70·9	66·5	1·8	0·9	1·7	0·7	3·2	0·9	1·7	..	1·6	2·4	3·2	2·5	
4	..	4	95·9	..	95·9	2·4	..	2·4	..	..	..	0·9	..	0·9	0·9	..	0·9	16
3	1	4	63·8	25·0	62·6	1·4	..	1·4	0·8	..	0·8	1·6	25·0	2·2	2·4	25·0	3·05	17
8	..	8	84·2	85·7	84·3	2·6	1·4	2·6	..	..	..	4·0	..	3·9	4·0	..	3·9	18
4	..	4	99·4	33·3	97·3	3·2	5·0	3·3	..	..	..	2·2	..	2·2	2·2	..	2·2	19
2	..	2	54·1	..	52·0	1·2	..	1·2	1·4	..	1·3	1·4	..	1·3	2·8	..	2·7	20
14	..	14	113·3	20·0	112·4	1·7	..	1·7	..	..	..	2·6	..	2·6	2·6	..	2·6	21
31	..	31	59·5	170·0	61·6	3·3	10·0	3·4	..	..	..	5·7	..	5·6	5·7	..	5·6	22
11	..	11	78·8	73·3	78·7	2·1	3·3	2·18	..	..	..	1·9	..	1·9	1·9	..	1·9	23
6	..	6	110·2	..	110·2	4·0	..	4·0	..	..	..	1·9	..	1·9	1·9	..	1·9	24
1	..	1	41·[illegible]	20·0	38·3	4·2	..	3·8	..	..	..	1·8	..	1·7	1·8	..	1·7	25
179	3	182	79·3	54·9	78·3	2·9	3·1	2·9	0·08	0·3	0·09	2·0	0·6	1·9	2·1	0·8	2·1	
290	7	297	96·6	61·1	95·3	3·4	3·1	3·4	0·2	..	0·2	3·1	2·08	3·1	3·3	2·08	3·3	

In others of the Vital series along with the convicts.

D.—PRISONS

(9).—Statement showing Particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total Population.		Average Daily Number.		Released during the year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Died		Remaining on 31st December.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Yerauda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Common Jail ...	47	2	1053	104	1100	106	58	4	1043	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	7
3	House of Correction { Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	House of Correction { Natives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Poona	18	...	337	36	355	36	25	2	345	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2
5	Ahmednagar ...	12	1	58	15	70	16	6	1	64	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
6	Dhulia	30	1	186	18	216	19	22	1	197	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
7	Sholápur ...	12	1	63	6	75	7	6	...	75	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Sátára	10	...	164	17	174	17	12	1	171	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
9	Belgaum ...	5	1	86	6	91	7	6	...	88	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
10	Kaládgi ...	1	...	14	1	15	1	·04	·002	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Dhárwár ...	6	...	41	1	47	1	5	1	44	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
12	Kárwár	5	...	31	1	36	1	2	...	33	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
13	Ratnágiri ...	6	...	48	2	54	2	5	...	50	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
14	Tanna	20	2	178	18	198	20	19	1	185	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
15	Ahmedábád ...	31	1	267	21	298	22	18	1	278	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3
16	Dhuliakot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Surat	30	3	202	14	232	17	25	1	215	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	1
19	Dohad	1	...	200	4	201	4	4	...	200	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19	Godhra	...	...	31	2	31	2	1	...	31	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Rájkot	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Kurráchee ...	1	2	33	8	34	10	2	1	33	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
22	Haidárábád ...	6	...	89	4	95	4	5	...	92	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
23	Shikárpur ...	1	...	30	5	31	5	2	1	30	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
24	Nára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Aden	3	...	19	...	22	...	2	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Total ...	245	14	3131	284	3376	298	225	15	3210	283	...	...	...	...	1	...	165	15
	1875 ...	263	23	2987	273	3250	296	230·5	15·5	2996	282	1	...	4	...	4	...	245	14

—concluded.

the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1876.

12		13		14		15								16		17
Capacity of Barracks at 36 superficial feet per head.		Average Number of Prisoners above capacity.		Average Number of Prisoners below capacity.		Hospital.								Cost.		
						A.		B.		C.		D.		A.	B.	
						Admission.		Daily Average Sick.		Deaths.		Ratio of Deaths per cent of Average Strength.		Total Charges.	Average Cost per Prisoner.	Serial Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1
200	8	...	...	142	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,514 9 3	72 13 0	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	..	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,102 12 3	40 13 6	4
31	12	...	...	25	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179 8 0	25 10 3	5
32	6	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168 0 0	7 4 10	6
6	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336 10 0	56 1 8	7
40	6	..	...	28	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	456 0 0	35 1 3	8
30	3	...	...	24	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168 0 0	28 0 0	9
3½	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	·005	...	...	...	...	...	86 13 4	...	10
28	4	...	...	23	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168 0 0	28 0 0	11
7	4	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	12
11	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	437 14 3	87 9 3	13
32	32	...	...	13	31	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	355 12 4	17 12 7	14
23	3	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358 5 6	18 13 9	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	...	17
43	3	...	...	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293 2 0	11 4 4	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	408 0 0	136 0 0	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	429 9 10	85 14 9	22
10	10	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	345 8 0	115 2 8	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	...	24
21	5	...	...	19	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	508 14 0	254 7 0	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,317 6 9	42 15 6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,640 2 3	43 6 0	

E.—JUDICIAL

(1).—(Civil)—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits

SUITS FOR MONEY, DISTINGUISHING SUITS UP TO RS. 500, COGNIZABLE BY SMALL CAUSE COURTS FROM

Class of Tribunals.	On written obligation.		On unwritten.		On account stated.		Money had and received.		Goods sold.		Breach of Contract not mentioned above.		Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	
	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.
Mofussil Small Cause Courts.. ..	12,753	..	1,089	..	2,648	..	368	..	2,330	..	130	..	705	..
Unpaid Local Tribunals	140	1	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	2	..
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals. ..	91,698	1,473	7,012	161	10,390	297	938	53	3,095	8	507	32	3,817	46
Ditto exercising Small Cause Court Jurisdiction	15,047	..	939	..	2,195	..	62	..	107	..	9	..	153	..
Chief Courts of Districts, inclusive of Joint and Assistant Judge	142	30	14	7	10	6	1	1	5	3	4	13	1	..
Cantonment Magistrates	645	..	316	..	224	..	68	..	426	..	18	..	89	..
Total ..	120,425	1,504	9,378	168	15,468	303	1,438	54	6,013	11	672	45	4,767	46
Result in 1875 ..	121,634	1,481	8,303	207	16,458	351	1,109	60	5,726	31	687	39	4,728	53*
Revenue Courts—Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(2).—Statement showing the Number and Description Civil Courts in the Presidency

Chief Courts of Districts.	32	2	2	4	..	..	6	..	1	..	2	1	..	..
Result in 1875 ..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..

STATEMENTS.

instituted in the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the Year 1876.

"Other Cases."				Suits under the Rent Law.								Other Suits.												
Moveable Property or Value thereof.		Damages.																						
Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Arrears of Rent, with or without ejectment or cancelment of Lease.	Enhancement or abatement of Rent.	Relating to Distraint.	Damages for extortion, or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For Pottahs or Kubooleats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of Money or Accounts from Agents.	All other Suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for Immoveable Property.	Suits for specific performance of Contract.	Suits to declare and establish Rights to real Property, including Pre-emption, Foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish Personal Rights.	Suits for an Account.	Suits relating to Religious Endowments.	Suits to set aside Judgments, Contracts or Obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for Dissolution of Marriage.	Suits for Enforcement of Matrimonial Rights.	Suits for Partition.	Suits relating to Shipping.	Suits relating to Religion and Caste.	Remarks.
125	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18,77	32	538	41	6	..	..	1	5	1	..	2	7,616	151	1,492	134	53	19	27	13	176	133	4	28	
215	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	6	2	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	2	29	8	17	..	..	1	10	2	..	..	
8	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2,248	32	647	43	6	..	..	1	5	1	..	2	7,665	155	1,522	142	70	19	27	14	186	135	4	28	
2,065	78	683	67	66	..	..	..	..	22	1	18	6,906	258	1,750	159	72	24	54	8	186	199	3	25	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,083	..	3,757	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
								Result in 1875..				52	..	4,821										

of Civil Suits instituted against the Government in the of Bombay in Year 1876.

..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	2	5	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
3	..	13	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	4	10	30	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2).—(Civil)—Statement showing Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the Year 1876.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.					Total Value of Suits.	Remarks.
	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Subordinate Judges' and other Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.		
IN CIVIL COURTS.						Rs. a. p.	
Rs.							
Not exceeding 5	....	1,776	6,589	35	....	29,980 4 9	
Do. 20	....	8,124	35,591	95	....	5,88,164 6 10	
Do. 100	....	13,219	82,758	103	....	46,01,158 14 10	
Do. 500	....	3,314	25,893	135	....	57,40,937 3 1	
Do. 1,000	....	....	2,048	42	....	14,96,575 13 9	
Do. 5,000	....	....	944	40	....	19,54,870 12 9	
Do. 10,000	....	....	53	15	....	5,75,001 11 8	
Do. 1,00,000	....	....	22	15	....	10,57,358 11 0	
Exceeding 1,00,000	....	....	1	1	....	2,85,000 0 0	
Total ..	....	26,433	1,53,904	481	....	1,63,08,347 14 8	
IN REVENUE COURTS.							
Rs.							
Not exceeding 5	....	....	1,119	....	....	3,483 5 2	
Do. 20	....	....	1,645	....	....	24,152 1 2	
Do. 100	....	....	2,395	....	....	1,21,756 3 7	
Do. 500	....	....	707	....	....	1,43,016 1 11	
Do. 1,000	....	....	41	....	....	29,368 15 2	
Do. 5,000	....	....	11	....	....	16,329 14 0	
Do. 10,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Do. 1,00,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Exceeding 1,00,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Total in Revenue Courts ..	....	....	5,918	....	....	3,38,611 9 0	
Grand Total ..	....	26,433	1,59,822	481	....	1,66,46,959 7 8	
Result in 1875	....	25,200	1,55,398	421	....	1,59,05,306 4 9	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

E.—JUDICIAL

(3).—(Civil)—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1876.	Received by Transfer.	Total for Disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for Default.	Withdrawn with Leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on Confession.
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mofussil Small Cause Courts ...	2,203	20,379	...	22,582	1	117	1,392	209	2,125	3,555
Unpaid Local Tribunals	54	235	...	289	5	...	4	2	22	24
Paid Sub divisional Tribunals ...	40,373	145,123	3,853	189,349	4,009	161	12,024	912	15,469	13,777
Ditto exercising Small Cause Court Jurisdiction*	883	5,989	1	6,873	3	11	117	24	447	345
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	90	49	216	355	14	2	30	17	22	25
Chief Courts of Districts	1,154	296	41	1,491	79	9	7	5	35	28
Cantonment Magistrates	403	1,801	...	2,204	...	3	110	24	130	386
Superior Courts of General Jurisdiction	723	734	...	1,457	...	...	254	12	55	48
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction — Equity	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction — Admiralty ...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction — Testamentary ...	8	14	...	22	...	..	...	3	...	...
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction — Matrimonial ...	4	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction — Parsi Matrimonial ...	3	4	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction — Insolvent ...	1,046	622	...	1,668	...	...	83	21	...	...
Total ...	46,947	175,250	4,111	226,308	4,111	303	14,021	1,230	18,305	18,188
REVENUE COURTS.										
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	254	6,021	13	6,288	11	169	449	1,097	235	472
Courts of Collectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	254	6,024	13	6,291	11	169	449	1,097	235	472
Grand Total ...	47,201	181,274	4,124	232,599	4,122	472	14,470	2,327	18,540	18,660
Result in 1875	45,770	183,273	3,328	232,371	3,050	360	12,774	2,631	19,000	17,413

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Bombay in the Year 1876.

Decreed *Ex-parte.*	Dismissed *Ex-parte.*	Contested. Judgment for Plaintiff, in whole or part.	Contested. Judgment for Defendant.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 2 Months.	Over 4 Months.	Average Duration of Suits. Contested.	Average Duration of Suits. Uncontested.	Referred to Arbitration.	Remarks.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8,581	397	2,884	621	20,965	1,612	98	264	70	34	11	
121	2	37	7	223	66	26	22	111	73	...	
79,444	3,853	21,123	4,321	155,670	34,031	9,434	13,540	197	89	291	
4,129	76	575	38	5,769	1,104	349	109	75	69	...	*The Judge of Thána has not supplied figures, suits disposed of by the sub-Judges of that district in their Small Cause Court jurisdiction being included by him under Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals.
90	11	49	36	297	59	27	25	209	142	...	
52	1	58	65	336	1,154	65	1,084	301	212	16	
911	3	75	38	1,680	524	142	382	120	46	...	
126	11	109	45	720	737	92	568	307	136	6	
..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5,011	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	163	...	...	
...	...	3	4	10	12	1	8	126	47	...	
1	...	1	...	2	5	...	3	220	58	...	
...	...	4	...	5	2	2	...	50	57	...	
314	46	80	20	564	1,104	89	927	...	...	...	
93,769	4,400	25,000	5,195	186,243	40,412	10,325	16,934	535	87	324	
1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	20	10	...	
142	202	2,153	1,010	5,940	348	271	71	31	16	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
143	202	2,155	1,010	5,943	348	271	71	25	13	...	
93,912	4,602	27,155	6,205	† 192,186	40,760	10,596	17,005	467	76	324	† Includes suits transferred to dormant file, and otherwise disposed of.
93,911	3,605	26,426	5,791	1,84,550	47,903	10,761	18,386	177	138	267	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(4).—(Civil)—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of Bombay in the Year 1876.

Class of Courts.	Remaining.	Instituted.	Received by Transfer.	Total.	Transfer.	Dismissed for default, or under 5 and 6, Act XXIII. of 1861.	Heard Ex-parte. Confirmed.	Heard Ex-parte. Modified.	Heard Ex-parte. Reversed.	Contested. Confirmed.	Contested. Modified.	Contested. Reversed.	Contested. Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 4 months.	Objections under Section 348, Act VIII of 1859.	Objections allowed.	Remarks.
Civil Appellate Court other than Chief Court of District	709	345	669	1,723	44	57	79	22	10	708	169	180	70	1,361	549	331	45	17	Some Judges have included appeals transferred to dormant file and otherwise disposed of.
Collector's Appellate Court	..	142	..	142	..	..	42	9	91	..	..	..	..	142	..	..	..	..	
Chief Appellate Court of District .. .. .. — Civil Appeals	1,992	3,436	48	5,476	670	127	99	29	20	1,385	281	322	167	3,110	2,101	1,125	53	25	
Chief Appellate Court of District .. .. .. — Revenue Appeals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province, each class of Court being specified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chief Court of Province. — Regular Appeal from Judge or Bench in Original Jurisdiction	17	21	..	38	..	2	1	..	..	15	6	3	..	27	11	9	..	..	There were 6 references from Small Cause Courts, which were disposed of within the year.
Chief Court of Province. — From District Courts..	135	83	..	213	..	..	4	2	4	53	16	12	10	101	107	71	11	2	
Chief Court of Province. — Special Appeals ..	361	446	..	807	..	..	18	..	2	345	24	64	62	515	272	137	19	4	
Sudder Court in Sind... From do. and do. ..	6	29	.	35	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	3	2	20	15	1	..	..	
Total ..	3,220	4,502	717	8,439	714	186	243	62	127	2,520	497	554	311	5,276	3,055	1,674	128	48	
Result in 1875	3,100	4,603	905	8,607	903	166	286	67	103	2,379	496	574	279	5,192	3,233	1,756	128	43	

(5).—(Civil)—Statement showing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the Year 1876.

Class of Courts.	Applications to execute Decrees.				Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.	Pending at the end of	Decrees executed by possession being given.	Nature and Number of Coercive Processes issued.					
	Pending.	Filed.	Received by Transfer.	Total.					Imprisonment of Person.	Movable Property.		Immovable Property.		Orders under Section 243, Code of Procedure.
										Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	
Mofussil Small Cause Courts ...	6,194	36,014	...	42,208	2,885	18,363	5,162	...	381	1,645	592	..	...	3
Unpaid Local Tribunals... ...	66	197	...	263	25	131	25	1	4	11	15	15	14	...
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	60,541	239,535	202	300,278	26,309	59,386	50,034	2,991	4,027	15,402	6,485	30,413	21,356	278
Do. do. exercising Small Cause Court Jurisdiction ..	585	4,411	...	4,996	334	1,112	557	...	68	393	179	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	66	148	6	220	66	44	41	13	...	6	1	41	18	3
Chief Courts of Districts... ...	90	434	16	540	124	61	96	9	13	44	7	53	25	2
Cantonment Magistrates... ...	135	1,777	...	1,912	469	1,255	188	...	57	50	19	...	...	...
Total ...	67,677	282,516	224	350,417	30,212	80,352	56,103	3,014	4,559	17,551	7,298	30,522	21,413	286
Result in 1875 ...	71,070	276,681	2,312	348,063	28,460	78,133	62,981	3,067	7,106	16,228	7,384	31,977	22,641	287
Revenue Courts—Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	...	40	...	40	77	5	...	434	...	...	...	...	...	...
Result in 1875 ...	...	48	...	48	89	...	...	392	...	...	...	...	...	...

N.B.—This return does not include Darkhasts disposed of without any execution having been obtained at all.

F.—REGIS

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay

Office.	Number of Registration Offices.	Registrations — Compulsory. Instruments of Gift (Section 17, Clause 1).	Instruments of Sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other Instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses 2 and 3.	Perpetual Leases (Section 17, Clause 4.)	All Leases (other than Perpetual Leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause 4.	Total of Compulsory Registrations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Office of Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division..	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do. do. 2nd do. ..	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do. do. 3rd do. ..	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do. do. 4th do. ..	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bombay	4	24	932	629	438	40	254	2,317
Gujárát .. .. Ahmedábád.. ..	8	37	1,621	1,712	336	155	169	4,030
Broach	7	29	1,053	1,265	323	125	71	2,866
Kaira..	9	29	1,146	1,707	386	119	138	3,525
Panch Máháls ..	6	7	141	151	21	30	15	365
Surat	10	25	1,084	855	51	454	296	2,768
Konkan .. .. Kolába	6	5	646	940	16	7	48	1,662
Ratnágiri	11	8	490	1,434	59	45	122	2,158
Thána	15	22	1,054	1,103	42	144	155	2,520
Deccan .. .. Ahmednagar ..	12	18	604	1,315	22	32	378	2,369
Khándesh	17	40	1,698	3,069	29	102	330	5,268
Násik	13	15	800	1,497	72	288	266	2,938
Poona	13	43	1,085	2,543	128	148	502	4,449
Sátára	12	69	1,016	3,122	110	165	1,088	5,570
Sholápur	8	20	722	1,198	85	3	213	2,341
Southern Mártha Country. Belgaum	10	27	633	1,714	114	33	666	3,187
Dhárwár	12	34	1,026	1,186	173	23	628	3,070
Kaládgi	9	16	531	678	48	26	354	1,653
North Kanára .. Kanára	11	22	701	801	130	1,063	187	2,904
Aden .. .. .. Aden	2	..	68	93	18	....	3	182
Total ..	200	490	17,051	27,012	2,604	3,002	5,883	56,042
Add Sind—								
Office of Branch Inspector-General of Registration	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kurráchee	14	8	483	446	36	....	27	1,000
Haidarábad	14	9	581	871	27	2	54	1,544
Shikárpur	18	13	900	1,233	49	3	12	2,210
Upper Sind Frontier	4	1	29	72	8	....	....	110
Thar and Párkar ..	8	..	14	27	6	19	....	66
Total..	59	31	2,007	2,649	126	24	93	4,930
Grand Total ..	259	521	19,058	29,661	2,730	3,026	5,976	60,972

TRATION.

Presidency, including Sind and the Settlement of Aden, for the Year 1876-77.

AFFECTING IMMOVABLE PROPERTY—BOOK I.

Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Optional. Instruments of Sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other Instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses 1 and 2.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause 3) and Leases exempted under the Proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 18, Clause 4).	Miscellaneous Registrations other than certified Copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Certified Copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Total of Optional Registrations relating to Immovable Property.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Total value of Immovable Property transferred.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs. a.									Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
17,871 12	17	2	....	12	..	20	2	53	171 12	1,13,99,778 11 8
9,372 0	145	83	13	30	..	1	2	274	133 12	20,81,745 0 6
6,939 8	681	148	330	....	..	245	....	1,404	526 4	14,67,675 0 0
7,331 8	158	45	10	5	14	1	....	233	204 0	14,79,954 15 0
748 0	21	12	3	....	..	....	....	36	15 8	1,56,892 1 8
5,356 0	194	64	7	....	..	1	33	299	195 12	11,43,334 13 2
3,235 12	275	199	1	2	..	2	....	479	193 8	7,80,540 11 3
4,259 8	313	165	14	7	..	10	....	509	228 12	9,17,853 7 2
4,566 4	579	323	7	55	..	2	7	973	436 8	10,44,579 4 7
3,719 12	386	380	2	61	..	3	2	834	347 0	7,84,991 4 0
8,257 8	400	342	4	169	..	4	....	919	407 8	17,18,567 15 9
4,666 4	226	265	9	53	..	4	....	557	247 0	8,91,559 14 7
8,622 0	295	314	29	32	1	10	....	681	329 4	21,61,062 6 9
7,928 12	433	296	33	6	..	9	9	786	367 8	15,47,499 11 9
3,559 12	188	166	6	15	..	14	1	390	250 12	7,54,738 10 0
5,436 12	233	224	13	7	..	2	....	479	197 4	10,98,837 10 0
5,443 8	263	134	8	10	..	....	1	416	189 4	10,95,291 5 8
2,533 12	212	179	3	1	..	5	....	400	201 12	4,95,333 12 8
4,336 8	405	217	44	21	..	10	2	699	366 12	9,82,023 8 5
613 0	....	1	....	1	..	....	....	2	8 8	1,56,084 5 8
1,14,707 12	5,424	3,559	536	487	15	343	59	10,423	5,018 4	3,21,58,444 9 10
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
2,944 12	180	56	11	1	1	16	2	267	274 4	7,26,028 13 0
3,648 14	280	71	2	7	1	2	....	363	167 10	8,73,686 6 0
4,476 8	294	180	2	2	1	1	5	485	200 12	8,50,911 5 0
417 0	17	4	....	....	..	3	....	24	27 12	1,12,697 2 0
322 8	7	9	1	....	..	....	....	17	6 4	13,817 0 0
11,809 10	778	320	16	10	3	22	7	1,156	676 10	25,77,140 10 0
1,26,607 6	6,202	3,879	552	497	18	365	66	11,579	5,694 14	3,47,35,585 3 10

F.—REGISTRA

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration

Office.	Number of Registration Offices.	Registrations affecting Movable Property—Book IV.					Number of Sealed Covers deposited, Book V.
		Instruments of Sale, &c., of Movable Property (Clause 5, Section 18.)	Obligations for the payment of Money (Section 18, Clause 7).	All other Documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7.	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary Fees paid for same.	
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
						Rs. a.	
Office of Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do. do. 2nd do. ..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do. do. 3rd do. ..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do. do. 4th do. ..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bombay	4	22	138	69	229	1,006 12	1
Gujarát .. .. Ahmedábád	8	19	46	37	102	249 8	....
Broach	7	34	6	34	74	88 12	....
Kaira	9	15	13	43	71	93 0	....
Panch Mábáls ..	6	5	1	....	6	4 4	....
Surat	10	32	22	77	131	283 8	....
Konkan .. .. Kolába	6	9	1	4	14	19 12	....
Ratnágiri	11	4	6	25	35	41 12	....
Thána	15	51	13	58	122	187 0	....
Deccán .. .. Ahmedábád	12	60	9	128	197	252 0	1
Khándesh	17	106	4	109	219	310 8	....
Násik	13	87	33	96	216	243 4	....
Poona	13	21	17	85	123	320 4	....
Sátára	12	7	9	20	363	76 0	1
Sholápur	8	10	19	54	83	158 8	....
Southern Márátha Country. Belgaum	10	1	12	73	86	198 12	....
Dhárwár	12	3	21	54	78	150 12	....
Kaládgi	9	5	5	36	46	102 0	....
North Kánára .. Kánára	11	34	225	431	690	1,428 12	....
Aden .. .. .. Aden..	2	1	12	2	15	98 0	....
Total. ..	200	526	612	1,435	2,573	5,313 0	3
Add Sind—							
Office of Branch Inspector-General of Registration	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kurráchee	14	23	95	38	156	489 2	....
Haidarábad	14	43	118	104	265	589 12	....
Shikárpur	18	20	104	77	201	334 8	....
Upper Sind Frontier	4	5	12	9	26	48 0	....
Thar and Párkar ..	8	2	17	1	20	31 8	....
Total ..	59	93	346	229	668	1,492 14	....
Grand Total ..	259	619	958	1,664	3,241	6,805 14	3

TION—*continued.*

Offices of the Bombay Presidency—continued.

Number of Wills registered, Book III.	Number of Written Authorities to adopt, other than those conferred by Will, Book III.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 34.	Number of Refusals to Register.	Number of Powers of Attorney attested.	Number of Searches and Applications for Copies.	Receipts. Total Ordinary Fees including the entries in Columns 10, 19, and 25, and the Total Fees paid for Registration under Columns 27 and 29.	Receipts. Total Extraordinary Fees and Fines.	Total Expenditure.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
							Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16 12 0	34,096 3 9
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,376 13 11
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,868 5 0
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,491 14 3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,525 9 1
29	....	....	39	19	128	389	19,166 4	13,285 1 0	31,578 11 3
113	....	13	4	12	25	143	10,207 4	5,227 4 3	8,722 15 3
32	1	3	15	12	35	140	7,686 8	4,996 11 0	7,230 6 11
49	....	12	8	8	9	74	7,824 8	4,181 3 6	8,621 1 11
9	....	5	1	3	3	7	803 12	405 9 8	1,510 14 6
77	....	1	8	10	34	145	6,143 4	3,953 3 2	6,988 1 10
4	....	12	2	4	20	55	3,465 0	2,425 0 2	5,398 6 4
12	1	....	8	10	29	82	4,582 0	3,841 15 6	7,864 14 7
21	....	10	....	9	18	125	5,273 12	4,291 8 5	8,982 5 9
8	....	3	12	6	10	156	4,350 12	3,783 13 0	9,209 11 6
9	1	12	7	13	15	110	9,015 8	5,701 5 10	13,074 0 4
9	....	2	1	9	12	112	5,192 8	3,695 0 6	8,033 4 6
62	....	1	12	15	53	190	8,519 8	6,078 3 11	12,562 4 2
19	....	7	28	22	14	171	8,118 4	6,386 7 8	11,797 3 6
21	....	7	3	5	8	113	4,053 0	2,661 0 3	6,224 7 0
19	....	1	1	10	6	83	5,908 12	2,648 6 9	6,931 14 5
42	....	2	4	22	8	93	5,951 8	2,540 12 6	7,461 10 11
12	....	1	....	9	7	36	2,885 8	1,386 13 7	4,687 12 2
16	....	4	4	9	25	166	6,196 0	4,843 14 3	8,513 4 0
....	....	....	....	4	4	2	719 8	221 8 6	1,550 5 4
563	3	96	157	211	463	2,392	1,27,393 0	82,571 11 5	2,24,302 11 5
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,621 9 8
7	....	1	2	2	46	52	3,736 2	1,695 13 6	4,662 8 8
10	....	2	....	2	55	93	4,446 4	3,183 12 0	4,541 11 4
6	....	....	3	12	41	107	5,035 12	3,212 12 0	5,736 6 3
....	....	....	....	2	4	5	492 12	174 8 0	997 0 9
....	....	....	....	....	6	....	360 4	70 15 6	687 1 9
23	....	3	5	18	152	257	14,071 2	8,337 13 0	22,246 6 5
586	3	99	162	229	615	2,649	1,41,464 2	90,909 8 5	2,46,549 1 10

G.—MILITARY.

(1)—*Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other Particulars of the Army attached to the Presidency of Bombay in the Year 1876-77.*

Arm of Service.		Total Number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at the end of the Year.						Total cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men, including Followers.
		Remaining at the end of the last year.	Recruited this year (a).	Died. In Action.	Died. Otherwise.	Died. Total.	Invalided and Pensioned.	Discharged, Deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men. European Commissioned Officers.	Number of Men. Native Commissioned Officers.	Number of Men. Non-Commissioned Officers.	Number of Men. Fighting Men.	Rs. a.
Europeans.	Cavalry	476	38	..	8	8	1	22	483	1	..	28	..	53	402	f 54,93,399 13
	Sappers	122	10	..	4	4	1	5	122	1	..	73	..	44	..	
	Artillery	2,488	321	..	39	39	124	80	2,566 b	18	83 c	134	..	331	2,101	
	Infantry	8,152	1,112	..	86	86	148	903	8,127	9	..	296	..	1,072	6,759	
Natives.	Cavalry	4,008	192	..	65	65	100	361 d	3,674	9	..	96	142	493	2,943	f 72,81,434 15
	Sappers	481	31	..	4	4	18	9	481	1	..	7	10	59	405	
	Artillery	136	42	..	3	3	34	22	119	2	8	4	5	16	94	
	Infantry	21,144	1,592	..	282	282	907	399	21,148 e	30	..	517	473	2,398	17,755	
																Rs. a. 1,27,74,834 12
Other Grants.—Effective Services as per detailed statement attached, g																1,01,04,988 13
Do. Non-Effective Services, Pensions, &c., as per detailed statement attached, h																11,66,736 10
Total Cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1876-77																2,40,46,560 3

a. This includes *all* increase from whatever cause.
b. Exclusive of 65 artificers.
c. The heavy ordnance on the Bombay and Aden Defences not included.
d. Includes 315 Belooch guides on the Sind Frontier transferred to the Civil Department.
e. There are besides 1,837 lascars.
f. Showing the actual cost under Grant 3—Regimental Pay and Allowances.
g. Under Grants 1 and 2 and from 4 to 15—Effective Services.
h. Under Grants 16 to 20—Non-Effective Services, on account of Pensions, Retired Officers, &c.—*Vide* detailed heads of Grants attached.

G.—MILITARY—*continued.*

(2).—Statement showing the Actual Cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1876-77 under the various Budget Grants.

Detail of Grant 3—Regimental Pay and Allowances.	Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	
European Army.	Rs.	a.
Cavalry	3,45,480	15
Do. General List	22,162	0
Sappers (Royal Engineers)	9,676	14
Artillery	16,66,037	13
Infantry	31,42,875	13
Do. General List	69,178	9
Invalid and Veteran Establishment	19,746	7
Staff Corps	90,690	11
Unattached Officers	11,876	1
General Officers unemployed	.. ..	
Colonel Allowance	45,821	8
Bounty Money	35,159	9
Marching Batta	806	15
Miscellaneous	33,886	10
Total ..	54,93,399	13

Detail of Grant 3—Regimental Pay and Allowances.	Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	
Native Army.	Rs.	a.
Artillery	58,016	3
Cavalry	20,80,026	0
Sappers and Miners	2,12,434	6
Infantry	48,35,218	0
Hutting Money	41,421	12
Marching Batta	10,756	6
Miscellaneous	43,562	4
Total ..	72,81,434	15
Total of Europeans and Natives ..	1,27,74,834	12
Other Grants—Effective Services as per detailed statement annexed	1,01,04,988	13
Other Grants—Non-Effective Services, Pensions, &c., as per detailed statement annexed ..	11,66,736	10
Total cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1876-77	2,40,46,560	3

Grants.	Details of the following Grants.	Actuals for the Year 1876-77.	
	Effective Services.	Rs.	a.
1	Army and Garrison Staff	12,63,971	10
2	Administrative Staff	4,80,493	3
4	Commissariat Establishment, Supplies, and Services	33,97,864	14
5	Stud and Remount Establishment ..	1,14,346	13
6	Clothing Establishment	1,61,199	12
7	Barrack Establishment	5,23,523	10
8	Administration of Martial Law	64,365	1
9	Medical Establishment	8,57,714	12
10	Ordnance Establishment, Stores, and Camp Equipage	17,13,351	1
11	Ecclesiastical	50,177	0
12	Education	57,286	1
13	Sea Transport Charges	3,64,355	10
14	Miscellaneous Services	10,29,042	8
15	Volunteer Corps	27,266	14
	Total ..	1,01,04,988	13

Grants.	Details of the following Grants.	Actuals for the Year 1876-77.	
	Non-Effective Services.	Rs.	a.
16	Rewards for Military Services	17,403	4
17	Retired Officers	6,271	12
18	Military Pensions	10,43,132	5
19	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	29,721	5
20	Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities	70,208	0
	Total ..	11,66,736	10
	Total ..	1,12,71,725	7

H.—MA

(1).—List of Vessels constituting Indian Government Marine,

Where stationed.	Names of Vessels.	Rating.	Crew. European. Commissioned and Warrant Officers.	Crew. European. Petty Officers.	Crew. European. Seamen.	Crew. European. Total.	Crew. Native. Lascars.	Crew. Native. Servants.	Crew. Native. Marine.	Crew. Native. Plumber.	Crew. Native. Total.
	Steam Vessels.										
Kurrachee ...	Amberwitch ...	Steam vessel .	7	6	...	13	32	7	...	...	39
River Euphrates.	Comet	River steamer.	6	4	...	10	1	4	...	...	5
Aden	Dalhousie	Transport ...	8	9	...	17	36	8	8	1	53
Bombay Harbour.	Dagmar	Steam tug ...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	7
Do. ...	Hugh Rose ...	Gun boat ...	...	...	..	...	4	...	...	...	4
Do. ...	May Frere ...	Steamer ...	3	2	..	5	18	7	8	....	33
Aden	Quangtung ...	Gun boat ...	5	7	...	12	28	7	8	...	43
Bombay Harbour.	Snake	Steamer ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	3
River Indus ...	Jhellum	River steamer.	2	...	...	2	20	5	...	...	25
Do. ...	Mooltan	Flat	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7
	Sailing Vessels.										
	None.										
	Hulks and Vessels in Ordinary.										
Bombay Harbour.	Auckland	Hulk, Bombay Marine.	...	...	...	...	15	1	...	...	16
Do. ...	Semiramis... ...	Hulk, Indian Troop Department.	...	...	..	...	15	2	...	...	17

RINE.

showing the Complements and Stations on the 31st March 1877.

Engine-room Establishment.							Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
European.			Native.							
Engineers.	Engineer's Apprentices.	Total.	Stokers.	Coal-trimmers.	Servants.	Total.	Europeans.	Natives.		
3	...	3	12	4	2	18	16	57	73	
2	2	4	22	...	1	23	14	28	42	2 pilots, 1 cavas, 1 superintendent, and 1 doorkeeper in addition.
4	...	4	26	11	2	39	21	92	113	
1	...	1	1	2	1	4	1	11	12	Tender to the turret ships.
...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	7	7	
3	...	3	13	5	2	20	8	53	61	
4	...	4	25	9	2	36	16	79	95	
...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	5	5	1 native engine-driver in addition.
1	...	1	11	...	1	12	3	37	40	1 native-driver in addition.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	

H.—MARINE

(1).—List of Vessels constituting Indian Government Marine,

Stations.	Names.	Rating.	Navigating Lieutenant.	Superintending Engineer.	Engineer.	Boatswain.	Carpenter and Carpenter's Mate.	Gunner.	Gunner's Mate or Seaman Gunner.	Armourer.	Plumber.	Purser's Steward.	Syrang of Lascars and Lascars.	Syrang of Stokers and Stokers.	Coal Trimmers.
Bombay Harbour.	Abyssinia ...	Ironclad Turret Monitors for Bombay Defences.	One for both vessels.	One for both vessels.	1	None.	2	1	1	One for both vessels.	One for both vessels.	One for both vessels.	16	17	4
Do. ...	Magdala ...				1		1	2*	1				16	17	4

—continued.

showing the Complements and Stations on the 31st March 1877—continued.

Cooks.	Cook's Mate.	Butler.	Servants.	Bundarry.	Topasses.	Assistant Apothecary.	Marines.	Total. Both Vessels.	Total. Each Vessel.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
2	1	2	2	1	2	Dockyard Apothecary affording medical aid.	8	6	60	126	
2	1	2	2	1	2		8		60		* One attached as supernumerary, awaiting passage to England.

H.—MARINE—*continued.*

(2)—Statement showing Number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bombay in the Year 1876-77.

Description of Establishment.	Number of Officers.	Number of Men.	Total Annual Cost.	Total Annual Earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Superintending Establishment.					
Superintendent of Marine Department ...	2	17	39,750 0 0	...	
Dockyard Establishment.					
Marine Storekeeper's Department ... { Office Establishment ...	2	54	48,306 0 0	† ...	
Marine Storekeeper's Department ... { Hamallage, &c.	...	175	12,146 0 0	4,096 0 0	
Dock Master's ... { Office Establishment ...	3	3	16,114 0 0	* 4,895 0 0	* This amount represents the collection of fees on account of admission of vessels into Dock
Dock Master's ... { Riggers and Sail-makers.	...	60	6,844 0 0	† 3,794 0 0	
Agent for Transports Department	1	1	9,468 0 0	...	† Recoveries on account of the wages of artificers, labourers, &c., employed on works other than Marine.
Master Builder's Department ... { Office Establishment ...	5	16	36,939 0 0	‡ 639 0 0	‡ Amount of fee on account of the Master Builder's attendance on private vessels repaired in the Dockyard.
Master Builder's Department ... { Artificers	...	640	1,42,510 0 0	†66,630 0 0	
Chief Engineer's do. { Office Establishment ...	4	17	56,265 0 0	...	
Chief Engineer's do. { Artificers, &c.	...	229	56,748 0 0	† 13,978 0 0	
Accountant to the Dockyard's Department ...	1	...	7,200 0 0	...	
Pilot Establishment.					
Government, Salaried	...	...	...	...	
Do. Free	...	...	...	...	
Licensed	...	...	...	...	
Other Establishment.					
Hydraulic Lift Dock	...	24	13,935 0 0	..	§ The following sums were recovered in addition on account of—
Survey of the Bombay Harbour	...	2	1,039 0 0	...	Rs.
Depôts of Coal..	1	13	14,664 0 0	...	Hire of Docks .. .. 4,015 ,, of Dockyard Appliances .. .. 988 Hire of Ships .. .. 178 Percentage for wear and tear of Boats .. 107
Total Rupees...	...	...	4,61,928 0 0	§ 94,632 0 0	Total Rs.. 5,288

N.B.—The amounts representing artificers' wages are exclusive of departmental commission.

H.—MARINE—*continued.*

(3).—Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bombay in the Year 1876-77.

Detail of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Horse-power.	Number of Officers.	Number of Men.	Total Annual Cost (including pay, contingencies, provisions, stores, coal, repairs, &c.)	Total Annual Earnings of the Vessel.	Nature of Duties on which employed, and Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sea-going Vessels.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Amberwitch... ...	597 17/64	70	4	65	88,212 0 0	5,506 0 0	Principally employed in connection with the inspection and repairs of the telegraph cable. On the 2nd August she was despatched to the assistance of the ship "John Starr" wrecked off the port. Also she was employed in bringing about 20 tons Government telegraph stores and Native Government passengers, on which occasion she was hauled into dock and underwent necessary repairs.
Dalhousie	1,060	160	4	102	1,50,950 0 0	.....	Employed in connection with the transport service during the trooping season. She brought down to Bombay from Kurráchee His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India and Suite, and was in dock undergoing repairs
Hugh Rose	300	80	3	62	31,480 0 0	.....	Employed variously as detailed in the report, and was put out of commission on 30th November 1876, and allowed a harbour crew pending her disposal
Quangtung	531 17/64	150	4	83	1,07,882 0 0	.....	In dock undergoing repairs between the 3rd June and 4th October 1876, 22nd October 1876 to 10th March 1877 employed under the orders of the Political Resident in Aden.
May Frere	308 13/64	100	3	60	59,533 0 0	.....	Employed variously as detailed in the report. She assisted the "Dalhousie" in bringing down to Bombay from Kurráchee His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Staff, and Suite. Took viceregal party and guests to Elephanta and back Also took His Excellency the Governor General of Portuguese India to Elephanta, and subsequently to Goa, and returned with the relieved Governor-General of Portuguese India and Suite to the Presidency.
Pay to the Interpreter employed for the vessels in the Persian Gulf ...	...	...	...	1	1,263 0 0	.....	
Abyssinia	1,854 7/64	200	4	49	44,700 0 0	.....	Employed for Harbour Defences, Bombay.
Magdala	2,107 23/64	250	8	49	35,829 0 0	.....	Do. do.
Dagmar	472 17/64	200	1	26	63,148 0 0	.....	The establishment of the Police Hulk "Elphinstone" hulked on board while that vessel was in dock; between 9th May and 3rd July vessel in dock undergoing repairs and putting in new boilers. On 5th July taken out for a trial trip. On the 19th October 1876 attached as tender to turret ships.
River-going Vessels.							
Comet	204 1/64	40	2	40	37,542 0 0	.....	Employed as requisite on the rivers of Mesopotamia under the orders of the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia. Employed between the 5th and 10th October 1876 assisting in raising the wreck of the steamer "Digleh" belonging to Messrs. Lynch & Co, which had foundered and sunk across the river at Bagadadeyah.
Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	6,20,539 0 0	5,506 0 0	

H.—MARINE—*concluded.*

(3).—Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels—continued.

Detail of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Horse-power.	Number of Officers.	Number of Men.	Total Annual Cost (including pay, contingencies, provisions, stores, coal, repairs, &c.)	Total Annual Earnings of the Vessel.	Nature of Duties on which employed, and Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Brought over ...	...	...	...	...	6,20,539 0 0	5,506 0 0	
River-going Vessels —continued.							
Jhellum and Flat Mooltan	499 44/94	60	1	48	26,821 0 0	.....	Employed under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind. In the month of December she conveyed the Commissioner in Sind, who proceeded to meet His Excellency the Viceroy and Suite at the Begari Canal, and returned in company with the Indus Steam Flotilla Company's Steamer "Outram" with His Excellency the Viceroy and Suite to Kotri.
Snake...	40	10	...	5	5,194 0 0	.....	General harbour duties.
All other Craft and Boats, &c.							
Hulks and Vessels in Ordinary							
Auckland	946 27/94	220	...	12	4,666 0 0	.....	
General Establishment	...	...	...	7	28,629 0 0	.....	
Boats in the Dockyard	...	...	...	236	* 3,75,605 0 0	† 26,171 0 0	
Life Boat at Alibagh	...	...	...	11	891 0 0	.....	
Tug Manora... ...	366 47/100	200	1	41	19,371 0 0	‡ 2,501 0 0	
Total Rupees ...	...	...	...	...	10,81,719 0 0	34,178 0 0	

* Of this sum Rs. 2,72,427 is the 2/5th portion of first cost and working expenses of the Indian Troop Service Flotilla from 1st April 1867 to 30th April 1875, debited to "Marine".

† Collection of tonnage fees at Kurrachee.

‡ Amount recovered on account of the value of services rendered by Dockyard Boats to other Government Departments and private individuals and also on account of the hire of the Troop Flotilla employed in embarking and disembarking troops for 1875-76.

PART IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

PART IV.—PRODUCTION

A.—AGRI

(1).—Statement showing the Extent of each description of Culturable Land Bombay Presidency, including Sind, and contrasting the area under each

No.	Land measured.	Name of Collectorate.	Number of Government Villages.	Total Extent of culturable: Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry-crop Lands.	Rice: Irrigated from ponds and water-courses.
			1	2	3	4
		Northern Division.		A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.
1	Acres	Ahmedábád	Khálsa 451	10,608 13 0	554,471 29 0	24,219 1 0
			Tálukdári 291	376 20 0	683,540 9 0	9,530 0 0
2	,, ..	Kaira	560	28,503 11 0	390,273 1 0	20,666 21 0
3	,, ..	Panch Máháls	636	3,256 5 0	278,303 30 0	124 8 0
4	,, ..	Surat	816½	26,445 6 0	636,167 31 0	17,291 17 0
5	,, ..	Broach..	410	13,663 34 0	469,238 29 0	1,980 29 0
6	,, ..	Thána	2,115	9,732 39 4	716,218 16 15½	....
7	,, ..	Kolába	985	3,254 25 0	334,988 23 4	....
8	,, ..	Khandesh	3,266½	32,572 34 0	3,359,681 33 0	....
9	,, ..	Násik	1,284	47,943 37 12	2,037,449 29 2½	....
		Total ..	10,809	176,357 25 0	9460,363 31 6	73,811 36 0
		Southern Division.				
1	Acres ..	Ahmednagar	1,217½	40,981 36 0	2,525,562 30 8	....
2	,, ..	Poona	939¾	39,679 17 4	1,958,105 29 4	....
3	,, ..	Sholápur	660	62,612 25 0	2,110,311 27 0	....
4	,, ..	Sátára	959	43,264 4 0	1,391,905 4 0	20 0 0
5	,, ..	Ratnágiri	1,273½	7,891 11 0	822,109 12 0	2,955 30 8
		Total ..	4,449¾	194,429 13 4	8,707,994 22 12	2,975 30 8
		Kaira Division.				
1	Acres ..	Kaládgi	1,009	9,536 25 0	2,151,507 30 8	1,540 5 0
2	,, ..	Belgaum	894	7,603 22 0	1,126,310 36 6	9,908 15 0
3	,, ..	Dhárwár	1,280	5,266 34 0	1,528,758 25 0	63,507 13 0
4	,, ..	Kánára	....	....	....	....
		Total ..	3,183	22,407 1 0	4,806,577 11 14	74,955 33 0
		Sind.				
1	Acres ..	Kurrachee	690	....	....	....
2	,, ..	Haidarábád	916	....	....	....
3	,, ..	Shikárpur	1,401	3,356 2 0	1,111,523 28 0	289,159 6 0
4	,, ..	Thar and Párkar	70	....	226,358 16 0	134,364 33 0
5	,, ..	Upper Sind Frontier ..	147	....	314,021 0 0	5,500 0 0
		Total ..	3,224	3,356 2 0	1,651,903 4 0	429,023 39 0
		Grand Total ..	21,665¾	396,550 1 4	24,626,838 30 0	580,767 18 8

AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

bearing Assessment in the Government Villages of the several Districts of the description of cultivation during the Official Years 1876-77 and 1875-76.

Land bearing Assessment Khalsa.			Cultivated during 1876-77.			
Lands.					Rice Lands.	
Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.	Total.	Total of Garden, Dry-crop, and Rice Lands.	Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry-crop Lands.	Irrigated from ponds and water-courses.	Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.
16,765 19 0	40,984 20 0	606,064 22 0	9,134 4 0	462,493 26 0	14,018 34 0	19,012 20 0
14,954 33 0	24,484 33 0	708,401 22 0	376 20 0	683,540 9 0	9,530 0 0	14,954 33 0
42,903 32 0	63,570 13 0	482,346 25 0	24,827 9 0	281,868 17 0	17,758 15 0	37,767 31 0
9,313 36 0	9,438 4 0	290,997 39 0	3,024 25 0	140,691 38 0	124 8 0	8,240 6 0
43,425 38 0	66,717 15 0	723,330 12 0	24,120 39 0	506,784 9 0	15,473 35 0	42,007 16 0
4,076 28 0	6,057 17 0	488,960 0 0	12,669 23 0	448,401 35 0	1,811 2 0	4,011 5 0
352,086 1 15¼	352,086 1 15¼	1,078,067 18 2¾	9,689 14 0	661,541 28 2	....	340,958 38 7½
140,874 15 12	140,874 15 12	479,117 24 0	3,226 32 4	328,125 20 8	....	139,652 22 4
....	....	3,392,254 27 0	31,236 18 0	2,452,956 39 0	....	....
18,019 32 12½	18,019 32 12½	2,103,413 19 11	46,764 26 12	1,598,092 20 14½	....	14,549 10 0
642,420 36 7¾	716,232 32 7¾	10,352,954 8 13¾	165,070 11 0	7,564,497 2 8½	58,716 14 0	621,154 21 11¾
4,012 28 12	4,012 28 12	2,570,557 15 4	40,918 12 0	2,362,827 17 8	....	3,914 31 0
27,663 13 12	27,663 13 12	1,925,448 20 4	39,634 5 4	1,797,406 39 12	....	27,434 19 4
2,896 6 0	2,896 6 0	2,175,820 18 0	62,583 0 0	2,086,138 26 0	....	2,895 19 0
14,908 21 0	14,928 21 0	1,450,097 29 0	43,244 29 0	1,359,275 24 0	19 0 0	14,865 3 0
107,782 15 4	110,738 5 12	940,738 28 12	11,975 11 8	851,944 36 12	5,793 33 8	134,067 21 8
157,263 4 12	160,238 35 4	9,062,662 31 4	198,355 17 12	8,458,193 24 0	5,812 33 8	183,177 13 12
2,054 19 0	3,594 24 0	2,164,638 39 8	9,530 32 0	2,086,116 8 8	1,540 5 0	2,044 17 0
47,462 26 0	57,371 1 0	1,191,285 19 6	7,600 29 0	1,053,127 30 0	9,906 14 0	43,271 27 0
29,483 18 0	92,996 31 0	1,627,016 10 0	5,186 24 0	1,450,747 6 0	60,527 25 0	27,106 27 0
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
79,000 23 0	153,956 16 0	4,982,940 28 14	22,318 5 0	4,589,991 4 8	71,974 4 0	72,421 31 0
....	....	212,815 0 0	....	....	....	....
....	....	1,669,949 15 0	....	....	....	....
....	289,159 6 0	1,404,038 36 0	2,744 9 0	587,754 7 0	250,082 11 0	....
308,876 32 0	443,241 25 0	*701,822 16 0	....	58,296 34 0	47,749 24 0	214,153 13 0
....	5,500 0 0	319,525 0 0	....	262,901 0 0	1,473 3 0	....
308,876 32 0	737,900 31 0	4,308,150 27 0	2,744 9 0	908,952 1 0	299,304 38 0	214,153 13 0
1,167,561 16 3¼	1,768,328 34 11¼	8,706,711 15 15¾	388,488 2 12	21,521,633 32 0½	435,808 9 8	1,090,906 39 7¾

* Including 32,222 acres and 15 guntas on account of Peshrus.

A.—AGRICUL

(1).—*Statement showing the Extent of each description of*

No.	Land Measured.	Name of Collectorate.	Number of Government Villages.	Cultivated during 1876-77—*continued.* Total.	Total of Garden, Dry-crop, and Rice Lands.	Cultivated Irrigated Garden Lands.
				12	13	14
		Northern Division.		A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a
1	Acres ..	Ahmedábád	Khálsa 451 / Tálukdári 291	33,031 14 0 / 21,484 33 0	504 656 4 0 / 708,401 22 0	9,652 3 0 / 661 8 0
2	„ ..	Kaira	560	55,526 6 0	362,221 32 0	24,932 23 0
3	„ ..	Panch Máháls	636	8,364 14 0	152,080 37 0	2,994 5 0
4	„ ..	Surat	810½	57,481 11 0	588,386 19 0	23,983 16 0
5	„ ..	Broach..	410	5,822 7 0	466,893 25 0	12,774 38 0
6	„ ..	Thána	2,115	340,958 38 7¼	1,012,190 0 9¾	9,679 31 8
7	„ ..	Kolába	985	139,652 22 4	471,004 35 0	3,225 21 0
8	„ ..	Khandesh	3,266½	....	2,484,193 17 0	31,337 11 0
9	„ ..	Násik	1,284	14,549 10 0½	1,659,406 17 11	42,325 0 12
		Total ..	10,809	679,870 35 11¾	8,409,438 9 4½	161,505 37 4
		Southern Division.				
1	Acres ..	Ahmednagar	1,217½	3,914 31 0	2,407,660 20 8	37,680 4 0
2	„ ..	Poona	930¾	27,434 19 4	1,864,475 24 4	39,577 11 4
3	„ ..	Sholápur	660	2,895 19 0	2,151,617 5 0	62,578 30 0
4	„ ..	Sátára	959	14,884 3 0	1,418,004 16 0	43,268 9 0
5	„ ..	Ratnágiri	1,273½	139,861 15 0	1,003,781 23 4	11,988 11 0
		Total ..	4,449¾	188,990 7 4	8,845,539 9 0	195,092 25 4
		Kanarese Division.				
1	Acres ..	Kaládgi	1,009	3,584 22 0	2,099,231 22 8	8,662 35 0
2	„ ..	Belgaum	894	53,178 1 0	1,113,906 20 0	7,601 14 0
3	„ ..	Dhárwár	1,280	87,633 12 0	1,543,567 2 0	4,896 24 0
4	„ ..	Kánára	....	....	....	....
		Total ..	3,183	144,395 35 0	4,756,705 4 8	21,160 33 0
		Sind.				
1	Acres ..	Kurrachee	690	....	380,484 0 0	....
2	„ ..	Haidárábád	916	....	584,012 4 0	....
3	„ ..	Shikárpur	1,401	250,082 11 0	840,580 27 0	2,484 25 0
4	„ ..	Thar and Párkar	70	261,902 37 0	320,199 31 0	....
5	„ ..	Upper Sind Frontier ..	147	1,473 3 0	264,374 3 0	....
		Total ..	3,224	513,458 11 0	2,389,650 25 0	2,484 25 0
		Grand Total ..	21,665¾	1,526,715 8 15¾	24,401,333 7 12½	380,304 0 8

TURE—*continued.*

Culturable Land bearing assessment, &c.—continued.

DURING 1875-76.

Dry-crop Lands.	Rice Lands. Irrigated from tanks, water-courses, &c.	Rice Lands. Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.	Rice Lands. Total.	Total of Garden, Dry-crop, and Rice Lands.	Remarks.
15	16	17	18	19	20
A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	
457,624 2 0	14,376 37 0	18,563 39 0	32,940 36 0	500,217 1 0	
690,869 8 0	5,377 38 0	19,678 10 0	25,056 8 0	716,586 24 0	
283,672 6 0	18,590 13 0	36,060 9 0	54,650 22 0	363,255 11 0	
141,135 9 0	154 27 0	8,103 30 0	8,258 17 0	152,387 31 0	
502,995 14 0	14,935 20 0	42,324 18 0	57,260 8 0	584,238 38 0	
448,161 4 0	1,776 9 0	4,098 24 0	5,874 33 0	466,810 35 0	
661,085 18 10¼	....	340,625 19 10¼	340,625 19 10	1,011,390 29 12¾	
325,886 32 12	....	139,533 38 8	139,533 38 8¼	468,646 12 4	
2,384,300 28 0	....	....	....	2,415,637 39 0	
1,581,228 5 2½	....	14,078 9 1½	14,078 9 0½	1,637,631 14 15	
7,476,957 7 9	55,211 24 0	623,067 7 2¾	678,278 31 2¾	8,316,802 35 15¾	
2,376,999 11 2¼	....	3,913 26 12	3,913 26 12	2,418,593 1 14½	
1,808,644 30 2½	....	27,447 37 0	27,447 37 0	1,875,669 38 6½	
2,081,960 25 0	....	2,892 39 0	2,892 39 0	2,147,432 14 0	
1,362,886 37 0	19 0 0	14,881 1 0	14,900 1 0	1,421,055 7 0	
849,073 8 0	5,856 28 0	134,153 15 4	140,010 3 4	1,001,071 22 4	
8,479,564 31 5	5,875 28 0	183,288 39 0	189,163 27 0	8,863,822 3 9	
2,072,523 0 5	1,533 15 0	2,001 30 0	3,535 5 0	2,084,721 0 5	
1,053,888 39 8	9,006 14 0	43,186 37 0	53,093 11 0	1,114,583 24 8	
1,447,245 39 0	59,883 2 0	27,071 33 0	86,954 35 0	1,539,097 18 0	
....	....	....	....	....	The Revenue Survey Settlement being still in progress in the collectorate, the information cannot be furnished.
4,573,657 38 13	71,322 31 0	72,260 20 0	143,583 11 0	4,738,402 2 13	
....	....	....	....	315,222 0 0	
442,619 8 0	68,677 8 0	13,828 14 0	82,505 22 0	525,124 30 0	
472,106 32 0	209,766 27 0	....	209,766 27 0	684,358 4 0	
45,474 13 0	35,992 5 0	211,240 34 0	247,232 39 0	292,707 12 0	
148,568 27 0	88 22 0	....	88 22 0	148,657 9 0	
1,108,769 0 0	314,524 22 0	225,069 8 0	539,593 30 0	1,966,069 15 0	
21,638,948 37 11	446,934 25 0	1,103,685 34 2¾	1,550,619 19 2¾	23,885,096 37 5¾	

A.—AGRICUL

(2).—Statement showing the Extent to which each of the Products

	Class I.—Cereals.						
	Wheat.	Barley.	Paddy and Rice.	Great Millet.	Spiked Millet (Bájri).	Rági.	Nágli.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Northern Division.							
Ahmedábád...	176,143	8,562	32,465	216,227	150,570	1,443	...
Kaira...	11,251	3,231	58,898	38,846	123,223	29,261	...
Panch Máháls	8,554	984	22,030	1,126	22,716	11,572	...
Surat...	23,203	...	89,202	81,739	6,935	14,195	...
Broach	69,753	...	20,171	100,808	12,518	..	...
Thána	82	...	340,041	7	...	75,788	...
Kolába	...	...	138,620	...	...	51,203	...
Khándesh	143,969	5	22,481	382,281	666,593	8,128	...
Násik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	432,955	12,782	723,908	821,034	982,555	191,590	...
Southern Division.							
Ahmednagar	49,997	148	7,153	422,515	796,625	21,032	...
Poona	31,961	716	35,686	132,223	501,525	24,606	...
Sholápur	16,508	1,294	6,851	383,042	129,250	...	...
Sátara	12,053	735	18,809	275,653	430,966	47,570	...
Ratnágiri	...	...	143,636	...	...	273,057	...
Total ...	110,519	2,983	212,135	1,213,433	1,858,366	366,265	...
Kánárese Division.							
Kaládgi	2,293	331	1,734	419,503	82,446	...	...
Belgaum	5,521	323	67,522	329,433	54,712	36,975	...
Dhárwár	10,231	...	89,819	354,959	3,973	37,418	...
Kánára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18,045	654	159,075	1,103,895	141,131	74,393	...

TURE—*continued.*

of the several Collectorates was cultivated during 1876-77.

		Class II.—Pulse.			Class III.—Orchard.	Class IV.—Drugs and Narcotics.	
Kodra.	Others.	Gram.	Cajan Pea (Túr).	Others.	Garden Produce exclusive of Condiments and Spices.	Tobacco.	Others.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
13,911	28,641	8,320	422	51,395	3,047	833	...
36,544	2,959	5,148	6,824	12,607	991	10,161	312
6,983	37,036	19,346	919	7,945	130	97	287
44,056	1,745	1,017	16,696	34,789	2,188	507	257
3,695	5,058	671	4,204	28,014	2,109	1,883	...
15,146	24,348	4,521	5,990	31,263	3,874	...	...
18,967	40,371	1,198	1,789	7,999	2,723	...	...
3,538	18,795	50,530	26,640	58,603	6,370	4,420	2,237
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
142,840	158,953	90,751	63,484	232,615	21,432	17,901	3,093
24	19,668	20,886	16,803	29,203	4,811	2,168	596
9	79,004	9,037	4,373	41,158	5,782	1,679	33
3	17,517	6,383	27,323	11,513	8,143	809	87
99	82,948	7,668	26,486	64,124	4,430	4,975	407
351,464	178,484	1,777	5,530	19,655	12,027	...	37
351,599	377,621	45,751	80,515	165,653	35,193	9,631	1,160
...	8,877	755	6,186	4,961	3,785	86	...
7,706	53,605	3,917	28,208	30,375	3,414	7,021	113
...	63,018	3,022	34,865	41,340	5,362	808	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,706	125,500	7,694	69,259	76,676	12,561	7,915	113

A.—AGRICUL

(2).—Statement showing the Extent to which each of the Products

	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.—Sugars.		Class VIII.—Oil Seeds.		Class IX.
	Condiments and Spices.	Starches.	Cane.	Others.	Linseed.	Sesame (Til) and other Oil Seeds.	Indigo.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Northern Division.							
Ahmedábád	1,090	...	3,273	...	560	18,341	312
Kaira	2,337	...	2,216	...	...	3,434	536
Panch Máháls	235	...	278	...	...	10,950	...
Surat	665	...	6,596	...	...	36,303	...
Broach	116	...	189	...	...	6,014	1,237
Thána	1,070	...	1,804	...	...	22,833	...
Kolába	...	...	72	...	...	5,109	...
Khándesh	20,974	...	2,426	...	142,823	166,424	11,189
Násik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	26,487	...	16,854	...	143,383	269,408	13,274
Southern Division.							
Ahmednagar	4,823	48	3,769	...	1,797	42,024	67
Poona	6,108	...	4,256	...	12	34,423	...
Sholápur	5,136	...	3,497	...	2,942	30,359	249
Sátára	10,472	...	11,335	...	495	36,816	...
Ratnágiri	1,228	...	1,560	...	...	24,852	...
Total ...	27,767	48	24,417	...	5,246	168,474	316
Kánárese Division.							
Kaládgi	1,867	...	1,195	...	560	1,474	...
Belgaum	8,437	...	4,912	...	6	15,650	...
Dhárwár	24,032	...	2,471	...	742	23,015	...
Kánára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	34,336	...	8,578	...	1,308	40,139	...

TURE—*continued.*

of the several Collectorates was cultivated during 1876-77—continued.

—Dyes.	Class X.—Fibres.		Land lying fallow or bid, or Grass Land.	Total Acres.	Deduct Land twice cropped.	Remainder.	Remarks.
Others.	Cotton.	Others.					
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	
757	190,853	370	...	907,535	12,317	895,218	
3,051	4,122	117	...	356,069	14,601	341,468	
2	21	1,499	...	152,710	25,590	127,120	
664	58,739	2,147	...	421,643	22,973	398,670	
62	145,582	6	...	401,670	415	401,255	
...	...	3,262	...	530,029	3,265	526,764	
...	25	1,100	...	269,176	2,757	266,419	
3,319	534,802	1,189	...	2,277,736	3,482	2,274,254	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7,855	934,144	9,690	...	5,316,568	85,400	5,231,168	
...	13,297	1,755	...	1,459,210	5,431	1,453,779	
...	1,272	958	...	914,821	7,827	906,994	
648	7,160	10,460	...	669,175	5,502	663,672	
...	15,491	5,830	...	1,057,361	13,762	1,043,599	
72	...	6,379	...	1,019,757	15,976	1,003,782	
720	37,220	25,382	...	5,120,324	48,498	5,071,826	
45	15,216	62	...	551,380	1,163	550,217	
...	38,621	1,515	...	697,988	46,663	651,325	
...	90,512	1,202	...	786,788	93	786,695	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	The Revenue Survey Settlement being still in progress in this collectorate, the information cannot be furnished.
45	144,349	2,779	...	2,036,156	47,919	1,988,239	

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(2).—Statement showing the Extent to which each of the Products was cultivated during 1876-77—concluded.

SIND.

	Districts.					
	Kurráchee.	Haidarábád.	Shikárpur.	Thar and Párkar.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.
Rice	146,837 37 0	74,709 30 0	260,074 37 0	28,600 0 0	1,473 3 0	511,695 27 0
Cotton	1,742 17 0	44,173 37 0	14,958 23 0	9,956 25 0	3,093 28 0	73,925 10 0
Jowári	67,219 16 0	112,670 12 0	162,831 9 0	8,900 7 0	101,671 34 0	453,292 38 0
Bájri	26,942 9 0	196,660 19 0	11,683 11 0	222,107 4 0	6,308 20 0	463,701 23 0
Wheat	53,021 31 0	34,795 17 0	263,619 32 0	11,185 15 0	91,835 11 0	354,457 26 0
Barley	10,913 17 0	1,339 4 0	4,272 38 0	....	573 25 0	17,099 4 0
Sugar-cane	1,618 6 0	1,370 7 0	1,039 30 0	....	....	4,058 3 0
Vegetables and fruits	5,510 3 0	4,069 27 0	....	....	534 11 0	10,114 1 0
Pulses	17,522 34 0	12,900 5 0	83,365 15 0	....	908 33 0	114,697 7 0
Tobacco	513 4 0	2,334 2 0	3,100 16 0	8 22 0	32 14 0	5,997 18 0
Indigo	....	8,122 24 0	2,180 26 0	....	....	10,303 10 0
Nágli	1,139 1 0	4 11 0	....	....	....	1,145 12 0
Gram	2,278 35 0	2,777 21 0	....	....	1,636 7 0	6,692 23 0
Til and other oil-seeds.. ..	39,345 6 0	60,172 6 0	20,688 1 0	34,181 19 0	5,417 22 0	179,804 14 0
Miscellaneous products ..	20,907 6 0	12,522 19 0	135,174 33 0	5,260 19 0	49,888 35 0	223,753 32 0
Land lying fallow or bid or grass land	27,963 27 0	....	563,458 9 0	....	....	591,421 36 0
Total ..	423,505 9 0	588,622 1 0	1,526,457 0 0	320,199 31 0	264,374 3 0	3,123,158 4 0
Deduct—						
Land twice cropped ..	15,057 29 0	....	122,418 4 0	....	41,675 19 0	179,151 12 0
Remainder ..	408,447 20 0	588,622 1 0	1,404,038 36 0	320,199 31 0	222,698 24 0	2,944,006 32 0

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

A.—AGRICUL

(3).—Statement of the Extent of Land under Cotton Cultivation and the Quantity

District.	1875-76.						1876-		
	Indigenous.		Exotic.		Total.		Indigenous.		Exo
	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.
Northern Division.									
Ahmedábád	201,871	90,436	..	..	201,871	90,436	202,509	93,017	..
Kaira	5,046	6,336	100	246	5,146	6,582	5,128	5,451	194
Surat	63,552	74,932	..	..	63,552	74,932	60,706	108,920	..
Broach	201,729	131,826	..	..	201,729	131,826	205,676	121,142	..
Khándesh	526,382	219,160	155,550	53,571	681,932	273,031	371,016	50,222	204,628
Násik	2,966	2,038	8,010	3,103	10,976	5,141	2,059	400	9,556
Total ..	1,001,246	525,028	163,660	57,220	1,164,906	582,248	847,124	379,152	214,378
Southern Division.									
Ahmednagar	44,094	5,070	47	3	44,141	5,073	17,430	3,054	109
Poona	6,123	2,360	..	..	6,123	2,360	1,253	..	..
Satára	35,793	13,109	..	..	35,793	13,109	24,351	5,716	..
Sholápur	32,709	6,970	1	..	32,710	6,970	7,158	52	..
Dhárwár	232,631	81,484	336,233	153,377	568,864	234,861	103,972	18,989	45,852
Belgaum	214,933	58,296	3,941	197	218,924	58,493	70,280	11,384	59
Kaládgi	427,507	38,517	9,149	577	436,656	39,094	18,745	62	306
Total ..	993,840	205,806	349,371	154,154	1,343,211	359,960	243,189	39,237	46,326
Sind.									
Haidarábád	38,126	144,691	7	14	38,133	144,705	44,399	183,386	4
Kurráchee	920	1,533	24	69	944	1,602	1,204	1,738	24
Shikárpur	7,795	3,455	..	..	7,795	3,455	13,478	6,499	..
Thar and Párkar	6,112	11,271	..	..	6,112	11,271	9,957	4,420	..
Frontier of Upper Sind ..	1,133	1,185	..	..	1,133	1,185	1,327	1,764	..
Total ..	54,086	162,135	31	83	54,117	162,218	70,266	197,807	28
Native States.									
Baroda	247,363	145,471	..	..	247,363	145,471	243,270	164,801	..
Káttywár	1,255,850	685,425	62	..	1,255,912	685,425	1,229,121	687,722	778
Cutch	200,585	41,000	88	..	200,673	41,000	198,211	36,778	68
Rewa Kánta	8,987	6,961	..	..	8,987	6,961	8,570	4,759	..
Mahi Kánta	3,901	2,891	..	..	3,901	2,891	2,802	1,702	..
Pálanpur	38,462	30,087	..	..	38,462	30,087	49,678	32,485	..
Akalkot	4,682	303	..	..	4,682	303	2,851	81	..
Kolhápur with other States of Southern Mártha Country ..	123,731	88,957	70,642	37,312	194,373	126,271	53,450	7,259	22,714
Total ..	1,883,561	1,001,097	70,792	37,312	1,954,353	1,038,409	1,787,853	935,587	23,580
Grand Total ..	3,932,733	1,894,066	583,854	248,767	4,516,587	2,142,835	2,948,432	1,551,783	284,312

TURE—*continued.*

of cleaned Cotton realised in 1876-77 compared with the preceding year.

77.			Increase in 1876-77.				Decrease in 1876-77.			
tic.	Total.		Indigenous.		Exotic.		Indigenous.		Exotic.	
Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.
..	202,509	93,017	638	2,591	..	..	..	..	..	..
126	5,322	5,577	82	..	94	..	..	885	..	120
..	60,706	108,920	..	33,988	..	..	2,846	..	..	..
..	205,676	121,142	3,947	..	..	..	....	10,684	..	..
38,800	575,674	89,022	..	..	49,078	..	155,336	169,238	..	14,771
1,602	11,615	2,002	..	..	1,546	..	607	1,638	..	1,801
40,528	1,061,502	419,680	4,667	36,569	50,718	..	158,789	182,445	..	16,692
20	17,539	3,074	..	..	62	17	260,664	2,016	..	..
..	1,253	....	..	..	..	..	4,870	2,360	..	..
..	24,351	5,716	..	..	..	..	11,442	7,393	..	..
..	7,158	52	..	..	..	..	25,551	6,918	1	..
8,040	149,824	27,038	..	..	..	..	128,659	62,495	290,381	145,828
3	70,339	11,367	..	..	..	..	144,703	46,932	3,882	194
..	19,051	62	..	..	..	..	408,762	38,455	8,843	577
8,072	289,515	47,309	..	.	62	17	750,651	166,569	303,107	146,099
8	44,304	183,394	6,174	38,695	..	..	....	..	3	
69	1,228	1,807	284	205	..	..	....	..	..	..
..	13,478	6,499	5,683	3,044	..	..	....	..	..	..
..	9,957	4,420	3,845	..	..	..	....	6,851	..	..
..	1,327	1,764	194	579	..	..	....	..	..	..
77	70,294	197,884	16,180	42,523	..	..	....	6,851	3	6
..	243,270	164,801	..	19,330	..	..	4,093	..	..	..
596	1,229,899	688,318	..	2,297	716	596	26,729	..	..	..
..	198,299	36,778	..	..	..	..	2,374	4,222	..	..
..	8,570	4,759	..	..	..	..	417	2,202	..	..
..	2,802	1,702	..	..	..	..	1,099	1,189	..	..
..	49,578	32,485	11,116	2,398	..	..	....	..	..	..
..	2,851	81	..	..	..	..	1,831	222	..	..
2,043	76,164	9,302	..	..	..	..	70,281	81,700	47,928	35,269
2,639	1,811,433	938,226	11,116	24,025	716	596	106,824	89,535	47,928	35,269
51,316	3,232,744	1,603,099	31,963	103,117	51,496	613	1,016,264	445,400	351,038	198,066

A.—AGRICUL

(4).—*Agricultural Stock in the several Districts of*

Districts.	Cattle and other					
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.
			Males.	Females.		
Northern Division.						
Ahmedábád	149,192	90,090	22,327	109,393	2,032	3,426
Kaira	128,247	49,264	10,315	180,223	791	1,205
Surat	135,829	98,207	9,942	68,628	430	426
Broach	66,466	12,554	7,554	50,508	1,297	1,431
Thána	148,284	119,102	52,121	33,897	1,385	961
Kolába	50,056	43,131	25,657	17,466	313	68
Khándesh	353,806	249,600	20,325	117,787	6,375	6,126
Násik	191,310	173,443	21,173	38,032	6,471	5,657
Panch Máháls	86,024	90,928	5,911	31,761	1,252	1,588
Southern Division.						
Ahmednagar	304,600	218,191	12,450	43,874	7,770	9,818
Poona	205,123	158,988	12,435	50,148	5,589	5,070
Sholápur	212,401	121,129	12,198	39,880	5,021	4,821
Sátára	256,593	164,249	31,188	87,127	7,269	5,652
Ratnágiri	191,484	140,770	35,040	37,401	332	67
Kánárese Division.						
Kaládgi	223,352	131,514	17,698	84,533	3,485	4,975
Belgaum	199,103	109,675	41,975	81,881	3,119	3,477
Dhárwár	221,864	139,976	35,829	96,736	3,255	2,381
Kánára	97,279	97,652	28,551	31,936	433	183
Sind.						
Kurráchee	....	....	....	....	..	..
Haidarábád	....	....	....	....	..	..
Shikárpur	....	....	....	....	..	..
Thar and Párkar	31,934	112,199	1,427	5,460	2,676	2,355
Upper Sind Frontier	37,093	58,526	1,419	16,161	695	1,773
Total ..	3,270,040	2,379,188	405,535	1,222,832	59,990	61,460
Total for 1875-76 ..	3,313,326	2,304,490	495,879	1,056,126	55,802	59,392

TURE—*concluded.*

the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1876-77.

Quadrupeds.			Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
Foals.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts used in carrying loads.	
1,187	10,835	77,195	63,264	443	919	21,093	
370	6,325	53,880	56,407	....	1,161	27,630	1 elephant and 98 camels.
164	174	91,453	46,915	1,090	7,721	25,595	
601	2,199	83,423	27,897	....	2,742	17,549	
122	61	41,743	85,931	4	3,900	22,360	
22	63	15,388	30,256	3	402	2,318	
3,690	7,898	187,725	76,347	14,665	24,011	40,277	
3,067	4,618	198,589	35,652	22,648	11,603	13,383	
648	1,701	84,030	37,141	....	192	8,157	
4,872	9,877	462,050	23,204	41,651	9,720	15,333	
2,466	7,137	273,584	34,637	28,226	2,386	18,560	
2,300	4,869	366,069	2,640	10,181	864	9,466	7,208 ploughs with 8 bullocks and 4,604 with 10 bullocks.
2,526	4,021	435,647	23,034	24,985	652	15,523	
4	320	45,826	92,999	....	81	432	
2,579	6,320	279,297	45,389	18,218	158	5,591	
1,163	4,112	235,108	51,513	14,586	296	20,358	
1,286	6,704	161,990	83,679	10,094	4,118	36,659	
63	106	6,762	44,161	....	45	4,181	
..	..	....	....	....	....	....	No information.
..	..	....	....	....	....	....	
..	..	....	....	....	....	....	
830	12,802	225,727	19,300	....	5	367	1,350 ploughs with two camels, 400 ploughs with 2 asses, 44,855 camels and 2 mules.
660	3,889	69,745	11,500	....	13	1,955	6,424 camels.
28,620	94,031	3,295,231	891,326	186,798	73,383	306,787	
29,481	78,173	3,221,051	887,242	194,646	69,579	303,739	

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

(1).—Table showing the Values of the Principal Meteorological Elements at Bombay for each month and for the whole year: (1) for the typical year, (2) for the year 1876; and also the excess of the mean values for 1876 over the normal values.

Months.	Barometric Pressure.			Pressure of Vapour.			Temperature of Air.			Total Fall of Rain.			Velocity of Wind in miles per hour. North or South Component.			Velocity of Wind in miles per hour. East or West Component.		
	Normal.	1876.	Excess of 1876.	Normal.	1876.	Excess of 1876.	Normal.	1876.	Excess of 1876.	Normal.	1876.	Excess of 1876.	Normal.	1876.	Excess of 1876.	Normal.	1876.	Excess of 1876.
January	29·938	29·922	−·016	0·587	0·587	0·000	73·6	75·0	+1·4	0·12	0·00	−0·12	7·9 N	7·7 N	0·2 S	1·7 W	2·4 W	0·7 W
February	·907	·904	−·003	·595	·610	+·015	74·4	75·5	+1·1	0·01	0·00	−0·01	7·4 N	7·7 N	0·3 N	3·0 W	2·9 W	0·1 E
March	·860	·867	+·007	·707	·730	+·223	77·9	78·7	+0·8	0·00	0·00	−0·00	6·3 N	7·8 N	1·5 N	5·3 W	6·6 W	1·3 W
April	·798	·757	−·041	·811	·815	+·004	81·4	81·7	+0·3	0·04	0·00	−0·04	4·5 N	2·5 N	2·0 S	6·6 W	6·6 W	0·0
May	·753	·762	+·009	·874	·886	+·012	84·2	84·7	+0·5	0·53	0·01	−0·52	0·5 N	2·0 S	2·5 S	7·9 W	8·2 W	0·3 W
June	·651	·681	+·030	·931	·914	−·017	83·3	83·5	+0·2	20·45	12·97	−7·48	7·2 S	7·5 S	0·3 S	10·0 W	8·0 W	2·0 E
July	·649	·631	−·018	·904	·915	+·011	81·4	81·7	+0·3	24·12	23·69	−0·43	6·4 S	6·3 S	0·1 N	17·5 W	21·0 W	3·5 W
August	·712	·728	+·016	·882	·875	−·007	79·6	79·6	0·0	12·83	8·66	−4·17	3·2 S	2·9 S	0·3 N	15·2 W	17·5 W	2·3 W
September	·770	·802	+·032	·869	·840	−·029	79·7	79·3	−0·4	9·65	4·71	−4·94	0·4 S	0·6 S	0·2 S	7·6 W	8·8 W	1·2 W
October	·829	·875	+·046	·847	·808	−·039	80·5	79·7	−0·8	2·02	0·00	−2·02	4·5 N	6·4 N	1·9 N	1·4 W	2·5 W	1·1 W
November	·902	·896	−·006	·692	·695	+·003	78·6	77·4	−1·2	0·49	0·00	−0·49	5.3 N	6·1 N	0·8 N	1·4 E	0·9 W	2·3 W
December	·934	·956	+·022	·644	·627	−·017	76·4	76·1	−0·3	0·05	0·00	−0·05	6·0 N	5·1 N	0·9 S	0·2 E	0·9 E	0·7 E
Year ..	29·808	29·815	+·007	0·779	·775	−·004	79·2	79·3	+0·1	70·30	50·04	−20·26	2·1 N	2·0 N	0·1 S	6·2 W	7·0 W	0·8 W

(2).—Table showing for the Year 1876 the Maximum and Minimum Values of the Principal Meteorological Elements at Bombay in each month and in the whole year.

Months.	Barometric Pressure.		Pressure of Vapour.		Temperature of Air.		Fall of Rain.	Velocity of Wind in miles per hour.			
								Maximum.		Minimum.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max. in one day.	North or South Component	East or West Component.	North or South Component.	East or West Component.
January	30·051	29·800	0·785	0·349	88·2	65·7	0·00	26·8 N	11·1 W	2·0 N	0·0
February	·061	·776	·844	·353	87·9	65·8	0·00	18·4 N	18·4 W	0·0	0·0
March	·000	·729	·879	·568	87·6	69·8	0·00	24·0 N	24·0 W	0·8 N	1·8 W
April	29·914	·623	·953	·622	91·8	74·3	0·00	42·0 S	0·0	0·0	0·0
May	·901	·594	·976	·807	91·4	78·8	0·01	8·8 N	20·3 W	0·0	0·0
June	·773	·496	1·027	·770	91·4	76·5	3·65	41·0 S	0·0	0·0	2·0 W
July	·760	·478	1·022	·819	87·2	75·3	7·59	16·5 S	39·7 W	0·0	1·0 W
August	·870	·598	0·941	·802	86·5	74·7	3·68	0·0	34·0 W	1·5 S	3·7 W
September	·943	·591	·946	·740	86·0	75·0	2·44	0·0	26·0 W	0·4 S	0·9 W
October	·998	·709	·976	·513	88·5	70·9	0·00	21·2 N	8·8 W	0·0	0·0
November	30·040	·755	·911	·460	88·8	68·1	0·00	15·6 N	15·6 W	0·9 N	0·4 E
December	·088	·861	·798	·395	87·2	69·0	0·00	8·4 N	20·3 E	0·4 S	0·9 E
Year ...	30·088	29·478	1·027	0·349	91·8	65·7	7·59	42·0 S	0·0	0·0	0·0

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(3).—Statement showing the Climate during 1876.

Places at which Observations taken and the year for which taken. 1876.	Rainfall in Inches.				Average Temperatures in the Shade.												Cloud Proportion 0 to 10.			Remarks.
					May.				July.				December							
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of Maximum Readings.	Mean of Minimum Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	Mean of Maximum Readings.	Mean of Minimum Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	Mean of Maximum Readings.	Mean of Minimum Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
Bombay	0·01	50·03	0·00	50·04	90·0	81·0	92·2	78·0	83·9	78·0	88·1	75·0	84·3	70·5	88·2	68·4	1·9	8·0	1·7	
Belgaum	3·63	30·65	0·97	35·25	94·5	67·4	101·7	65·1	75·7	67·0	80·3	65·6	84·5	59·1	88·6	56·2	1·9	7·9	2·6	
Poona	0·31	14·80	0·73	15·84	93·8	76·5	98·1	71·5	77·9	72·2	82·9	70·8	81·9	63·0	84·2	58·4	2·4	8·7	3·3	
Deesa	0·33	18·95	0·00	19·28	105·3	78·9	111·2	72·7	89·2	77·7	103·3	72·3	82·7	50·0	86·5	43·0	1·3	6·3	1·3	
Mount Abu	...	42·52	0·00	...	91·0	72·1	97·2	63·5	74·2	65·8	89·1	62·5	72·4	52·2	78·8	46·0	..	7·1	1·6	No returns for the months January to April 1876.
Kurráchee	0·13	5·24	0·03	5·40	95·3	78·6	110·4	70·2	89·3	81·7	93·9	75·1	81·5	57·1	85·2	50·9	3·0	6·4	1·7	
Bhuj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	83·4	57·1	86·3	52·4	..	..	..	No returns before December 1876.
Salaru (Sind)	0·91	9·95	0·99	11·85	98·7	79·0	103·8	76·3	109·8	80·2	116·2	67·3	75·3	44·5	87·1	35·9	3·0	3·5	1·0	
General averages ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(4).—*Table showing the Barometric Pressure at Belgaum, Poona, Deesa, and Kurráchee, for each month of the year.*

	Belgaum.				Poona.				Deesa.				Kurra'chee.			
	1876.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1876.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1876.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1876.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.
January	27·412	+ ·073	+ ·082	− ·009	27·925	+ ·089	+ ·107	− ·018	29·507	+ ·180	+ ·191	− ·011	29·970	+ ·198	+ ·236	− ·038
February	·405	+ ·066	+ ·067	− ·001	·901	+ ·067	+ ·083	− ·016	·472	+ ·145	+ ·146	− ·001	·950	+ ·178	+ ·191	− ·013
March	·366	+ ·027	+ ·031	− ·004	·854	+ ·020	+ ·048	− ·028	·396	+ ·069	+ ·080	− ·011	·857	+ ·085	+ ·086	− ·001
April...	·285	− ·054	− ·011	− ·043	·771	− ·083	− ·038	− ·055	·275	− ·052	− ·024	− ·028	·733	− ·039	+ ·007	− ·046
May	·294	− ·045	− ·048	+ ·003	·769	− ·065	− ·057	− ·008	·204	− ·123	− ·115	− ·008	·619	− ·153	− ·128	− ·025
June	·251	− ·088	− ·102	+ ·014	·694	− ·149	− ·139	− ·010	·131	− ·196	− ·231	+ ·035	·533	− ·239	− ·279	+ ·040
July	·228	− ·111	− ·095	− ·013	·671	− ·163	− ·148	− ·015	·048	− ·279	− ·253	− ·026	·431	− ·341	− ·307	− ·034
August	·284	− ·055	− ·061	+ ·006	·786	− ·068	− ·095	+ ·027	·173	− ·154	− ·168	+ ·014	·579	− ·193	− ·195	+ ·002
September	·329	− ·010	− ·027	+ ·017	·841	+ ·007	− ·050	+ ·057	·286	− ·041	− ·073	+ ·032	·711	− ·061	− ·113	+ ·052
October	·385	+ ·046	+ ·013	+ ·033	·919	+ ·085	+ ·030	+ ·055	·416	+ ·119	+ ·059	+ ·060	·890	+ ·118	+ ·055	+ ·063
November	·387	+ ·048	+ ·066	− ·018	·911	+ ·080	+ ·097	− ·017	·470	+ ·152	+ ·175	− ·023	·952	+ ·180	+ ·201	− ·021
December	·448	+ ·109	+ ·091	+ ·018	·983	+ ·149	+ ·132	+ ·017	·512	+ ·185	+ ·208	− ·023	30·042	+ ·270	+ ·252	+ ·018

(5).—*Table showing the Temperature of Air at Belgaum, Poona, Deesa, and Kurráchee, for each month of the year.*

	Belgaum.				Poona.				Deesa.				Kurra'chee.			
	1876.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1876.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1876.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1876.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.
January	71·4	−3·4	−2·9	−0·5	71·8	−5·8	−5·4	−0·4	65·6	−12·6	−14·2	+1·6	65·5	−11·6	−12·7	+1·1
February	74·2	−0·6	+0·4	−1·0	74·9	−2·7	−1·8	−0·9	69·3	− 8·9	− 8·9	0·0	67·3	− 9·8	− 9·3	−0·5
March	78·4	+3·6	+3·8	−0·2	80·8	+3·2	+3·4	−0·2	75·6	− 2·6	− 1·7	−0·9	74·1	− 3·0	− 2·3	−0·7
April	80·9	+6·1	+6·4	−0·3	86·1	+8·5	+7·8	+0·7	88·2	+10·0	+ 8·9	+1·1	81·4	+ 4·3	+ 3·5	+0·8
May	80·7	+5·9	+4·7	+1·2	85·0	+7·4	+6·9	+0·5	92·5	+14·3	+12·7	+1·6	86·6	+ 9·5	+ 6·7	+2·8
June	76·4	+1·6	+0·4	+1·2	80·0	+2·4	+2·1	+0·3	92·0	+13·8	+11·2	+2·6	87·1	+10·0	+ 9·7	+0·3
July	70·8	−4·0	−2·4	−1·6	74·2	−3·4	−1·3	−2·1	82·3	+ 4·1	+ 5·9	−1·8	84·1	+ 7·0	+ 8·4	−1·4
August...	70·5	−4·3	−3·3	−1·0	74·3	−3·3	−2·4	−0·9	80·3	+ 2·1	+ 1·8	+0·3	81·4	+ 4·3	+ 5·1	−0·8
September	70·6	−4·2	−2·2	−2·0	74·6	−3·0	−1·8	−1·2	77·8	− 0·4	+ 1·8	−2·2	81·4	+ 4·3	+ 4·8	−0·5
October	76·8	+2·0	−0·3	+2·3	80·5	+2·9	−0·2	+3·1	76·2	− 2·0	− 0·1	−1·9	76·6	− 0·5	+ 1·2	−1·7
November	75·9	+1·1	−1·5	+2·6	76·4	−1·2	−2·2	+1·0	71·3	− 6·9	− 6·1	−0·8	70·4	− 6·7	− 4·5	−2·2
December	71·6	−3·2	−3·2	0·0	72·9	−4·7	−5·1	+0·4	67·5	−10·7	−11·2	+0·5	69·0	− 8·1	−10·0	+1·9

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(6).—Table showing the Pressure of Vapour at Belgaum, Poona, Deesa, and Kurráchee, during each month of the year.

	Belgaum.				Poona.				Deesa.				Kurra'chee.			
	1876.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1876.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1876.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1876.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.
January	0·513	−·089	−·116	+·027	0·470	−·106	−·134	+·028	0·319	−·215	−·231	+·016	0·383	−·247	−·273	+·026
February	·472	−·130	−·112	−·018	·435	−·131	−·136	+·005	·321	−·213	−·204	−·009	·435	−·195	−·220	+·025
March	·594	−·038	−·064	+·026	·507	−·049	−·053	+·034	·430	−·104	−·155	+·051	·587	−·043	−·091	+·048
April	·702	+·100	+·007	+·093	·542	−·014	−·018	+·004	·407	−·127	−·053	−·074	·617	−·113	+·040	−·153
May	·736	+·134	+·087	+·047	·609	+·053	+·064	−·011	·660	+·066	+·159	−·023	·748	+·118	+·176	−·058
June	·705	+·103	+·108	−·005	·705	+·149	+·129	+·020	·687	+·173	+·199	−·046	·817	+·187	+·246	−·059
July	·703	+·101	+·098	+·003	·703	+·147	+·117	+·030	·828	+·294	+·249	+·045	·887	+·257	+·227	+·030
August	·680	+·078	+·076	+·002	·676	+·119	+·107	+·012	·780	+·246	+·214	+·032	·805	+·175	+·181	−·006
September	·649	+·047	+·068	−·021	·625	+·089	+·086	+·003	·789	+·255	+·235	+·020	·778	+·148	+·140	+·008
October	·547	−·055	+·006	−·061	·510	−·026	+·017	−·043	·531	−·003	+·021	−·024	·662	+·032	+·017	+·015
November	·476	−·126	−·069	−·057	·472	−·064	−·078	+·006	·387	−·127	−·146	+·019	·534	−·096	−·120	+·024
December	·442	−·160	−·116	−·044	·424	−·122	−·105	−·017	·321	−·213	−·211	−·002	·410	−·220	−·262	+·042

(7).—Table showing the Rainfall at Belgaum, Poona, Deesa, and Kurrachee, during each month of the year.

	Belgaum.			Poona.			Deesa.			Kurra'chee.		
	1876.	Normal.	Difference.	1876.	Normal.	Difference.	1876.	Normal.	Difference.	1876.	Normal.	Difference.
January	0·00	0·10	−0·10	0·00	0·38	−0·38	0·00	0·17	−0·17	0·00	0·81	−0·81
February	0·00	0·03	−0·03	0·00	0·08	−0·08	0·00	1·07	−1·07	0·06	0·19	−0·13
March	2·44	0·37	+2·07	0·00	0·27	−0·27	0·02	0·12	−0·10	0·07	0·14	−0·07
April	1·19	1·77	−0·58	0·00	0·54	−0·54	0·31	0·00	+0·31	0·00	0·00	0·00
May	0·00	3·14	−3·14	0·31	1·63	−1·32	0·09	0·09	−0·09	0·00	0·03	−0·03
June	6·01	9·82	−3·81	3·93	6·22	−2·29	0·73	2·55	−1·82	0·00	0·26	−0·26
July	21·11	14·29	+6·82	6·05	6·75	−0·70	8·59	8·27	+0·32	4·00	2·58	−1·42
August	2·25	9·34	−7·09	3·18	4·89	−1·71	3·03	9·04	−6·01	1·24	1·88	−0·64
September	1·94	2·99	−1·05	1·14	4·81	−3·67	6·60	2·20	+4·40	0·00	0·80	−0·80
October	0·97	4·43	−3·46	0·73	5·29	−4·56	0·00	0·93	−0·93	0·00	0·10	−0·10
November	0·00	0·67	−0·67	0·00	0·56	−0·56	0·00	0·11	−0·11	0·03	0·03	0·00
December	0·00	0·44	−0·44	0·00	0·26	−0·26	0·00	0·02	−0·02	0·00	0·21	−0·21
Year...	35·91	47·39	−11·48	15·34	31·68	−16·34	19·28	24·57	−5·29	5·40	7·03	−1·63

(8).—Table showing the Wind Frequency at Belgaum, Poona, Deesa, and Kurráchee, during each month of the year.

	Belgaum.						Poona.					
	North or South.			East or West.			North or South.			East or West.		
	1876.	Normal.	Difference.	1876.	Normal.	Difference.	1876.	Normal.	Difference.	1876.	Normal.	Difference.
January	−·42	−·33	−·09	+1·68	+0·94	+0·74	+0·30	−0·22	+0·52	+1·20	+0·44	+0·76
February	−·04	−·10	+·06	+0·58	+0·44	+0·14	+0·51	+0·30	+0·21	+0·23	−0·11	+0·34
March	+·21	·09	+·21	−0·15	−0·16	+0·01	+0·35	+0·04	+0·31	−0·47	−0·56	+0·09
April	+·25	−·01	+·27	−1·04	−0·48	−0·56	+1·16	+0·83	+0·33	−0·89	−0·56	−0·33
May	+·16	−·06	+·22	−1·63	−1·47	−0·16	+1·96	+0·77	+0·19	−1·25	−1·09	−0·16
June	−·19	−·51	+·32	−1·87	−1·54	−0·33	+0·95	+0·45	0·00	−1·53	−1·46	−0·12
July	·00	−·62	+·62	−2·00	−1·68	−0·32	−0·46	−0·32	−0·04	−1·77	−1·70	−0·07
August	+·02	−·34	+·36	−1·98	−1·75	−0·23	−0·21	−0·18	+0·07	−1·65	−1·66	+0·01
September	−·22	−·17	−·05	−1·91	−1·65	−0·26	+0·22	+0·24	−0·02	−1·65	−1·42	−0·23
October	+·48	·00	+·48	+0·69	+0·14	+0·55	+0·95	+0·27	+0·68	+0·65	+0·21	+0·44
November	−·41	+·14	−·55	+1·59	+1·66	−0·07	−0·18	−0·06	·00	+1·26	+1·41	−0·15
December	−·16	−·07	−·09	+1·60	+1·41	+0·19	−0·03	−0·24	+0·21	+1·72	+1·14	+0·58

	Deesa.						Kurra'chee.					
	North or South.			East or West.			North or South.			East or West.		
	1876.	Normal.	Difference.	1876.	Normal.	Difference.	1876.	Normal.	Difference.	1876.	Normal.	Difference.
January	+0·74	+0·82	−0·08	−0·24	+0·18	−0·42	+0·28	+0·34	−0·06	−0·35	+0·39	−0·74
February	+0·49	+0·68	−0·19	−0·06	−0·33	+0·27	−0·07	+0·23	−0·30	−0·56	−0·41	−0·45
March	+0·23	+0·27	−0·04	−1·22	−0·71	−0·51	−0·17	+0·11	−0·58	−1·16	−1·10	−0·06
April	+0·46	+0·03	+0·43	−1·95	−1·07	+0·02	−0·37	−0·04	−0·33	−1·28	−1·36	+0·08
May	−1·06	−0·89	−0·17	−1·06	−1·26	+0·20	−0·87	−0·11	−0·76	−1·42	−1·59	+0·17
June	−1·13	−0·95	−0·18	−1·02	−0·94	−0·08	−0·93	−0·25	−0·67	−1·57	−1·57	0·00
July	−1·28	−1·19	−0·09	−1·09	−0·99	−0·10	−0·90	·00	−0·90	−1·71	−1·60	−0·11
August	−1·24	−1·02	−0·20	−1·03	−1·08	+0·05	−0·71	+0·08	−0·79	−1·80	−1·59	−0·21
September	−0·47	−0·43	−0·04	−1·22	−0·93	−0·29	−0·81	+0·02	−0·83	−1·71	−1·57	−0·14
October	−0·22	+0·06	−0·28	−0·48	−0·27	−0·21	−0·72	−0·03	−0·69	−1·37	−1·20	−0·17
November	−0·29	+0·53	−0·82	−0·24	+0·35	−0·59	−0·10	+0·27	−0·37	−0·47	−0·33	−0·14
December	+1·03	+0·71	−0·32	+0·17	+0·20	−0·03	+0·24	+0·25	−0·01	+0·56	+0·36	+0·20

B.—WEATHER

(9).—Statement of

Districts.	Per Standard Maund of 40 Seers—Each																	
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best Sort).			Rice (common).			Bájri.			Jowári.			Gram.			Salt.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay	4	9	0	2	6	0	6	6	0	5	2	0	*3	8	4	3	1	0	3	2	0	*2	13	4
Ahmedábád ...	2	12	9	1	12	4	5	6	3	4	1	2	2	3	11	2	3	4	2	1	8	2	4	1
Kaira	3	0	4	1	10	11	4	9	5¼	3	9	10½	2	6	5¼	2	4	11	1	15	7	2	5	4½
Surat	3	3	8	2	13	3	5	1	3	3	15	2	3	0	3	2	14	6	2	10	8	2	9	3
Broach	2	12	8	2	15	6	4	12	10	3	11	1	2	9	8	2	5	4	2	7	2	2	8	3
Thána	3	13	6	3	4	9	5	6	8	4	1	3	2	15	3	2	11	6	2	14	6	2	13	2
Kolába	4	7	8	.....			6	1	4	3	15	4	3	2	8	2	6	0	3	3	6	3	0	0
Khándesh	2	10	4	.....			5	4	0	3	10	0	2	5	6	2	0	6	2	3	9	2	14	1
Násik	2	13	11	3	7	1	6	11	8	3	11	5	2	11	8	1	15	9	2	3	4	2	11	6
Ahmednagar ...	2	12	1	.....			4	13	2	4	5	0	2	10	2	2	5	0	2	3	1	3	0	7
Poona	3	7	9	2	11	5	4	10	5	4	0	4	3	1	3	2	11	2	2	8	10	2	13	2
Sholápur	2	15	9	.....			4	3	0	3	12	4	2	12	5	2	13	5	2	9	4	2	15	10
Sátára	4	3	3	.....			5	0	9	4	6	2	3	14	1	3	9	10	3	13	6	2	9	4
Ratnágiri	...			.....			4	11	9	3	8	8	...			.....			.....			2	4	2
Kaládgi	3	4	10	.....			4	14	3	4	6	0	2	10	6	2	5	7	3	0	11	2	9	4
Belgaum	3	7	2	3	10	0	4	3	6	3	13	10	2	15	11	3	1	2	3	5	5	2	6	9
Dhárwár	3	13	6	.....			4	13	3	3	13	4	3	1	2	3	4	6	3	12	6	2	15	10
Kánára	3	11	7	.....			4	12	5	3	15	5	2	9	8	2	13	6	3	5	6	2	11	5
Panch Máháls ...	3	1	10	1	9	7	3	5	7	2	12	0	1	13	6	1	8	8	1	7	5	2	11	8
Haidarábád ...	2	11	1	1	11	3	4	9	0	4	0	8	2	6	8½	2	0	6½	1	15	9½	1	4	0
Kurráchee	2	14	0	1	13	0	4	14	0	3	10	0	2	2	0	2	3	0	2	4	0	0	12	0
Shikárpur	2	2	3	1	11	2	3	13	1	2	8	4	1	9	1	1	14	0	2	7	6	1	2	0
Thar and Párkar ...	2	10	10	.....			5	1	8	4	1	10	1	10	6	1	4	1	3	14	11	1	12	7
Upper Sind Frontier	1	15	3	1	12	4	4	8	0	2	8	5	1	7	7	1	6	1	2	1	4	1	2	9

AND CROPS—*continued.*

Prices of Products, 1876-77.

Equal to 80 Tolas.				Per Candy of 784 lbs.	Per Cubic Foot.		Remarks.
Flour.	Dall.	Ghee.	Firewood.	Cotton, Cleaned.	Timber, Teak.	Timber, Jungle.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
*9 1 0	*4 6 0	*34 11 0	0 9 9	162 0 1	2 12 0	1 6 0	*For March only. The prices marked with an asterisk are averages calculated from the prices given for the 1st and 2nd qualities of the different articles.
3 8 10	2 7 6	31 4 1	0 8 0	.....	2 7 4	1 4 4	
3 6 4	†2 3 6½	28 8 11	0 7 7½	.....	.....	.....	† Túr.
4 6 1	3 12 2	21 5 4	0 6 10	.....	.....	.....	
3 2 11	2 15 4	34 11 8	0 5 6	.....	1 2 6	0 9 7	
.....	3 14 8	39 1 6	0 8 0	.....	0 4 0	0 2 0	
.....	5 2 0	36 7 10	0 5 7½	.....	2 9 4	2 8 0	
3 7 4	2 15 8	33 0 4	0 4 4	.....	1 8 2	.....	For Dhulia only.
3 11 3	3 12 7	32 11 1	0 4 3	.....	1 8 3	.....	
3 7 4	2 11 8	34 14 4	0 6 3	.....	.....	.....	
4 7 9	2 15 7	32 2 10	0 7 11	.....	2 0 0	1 0 0	
3 10 10	2 15 7	37 6 4	0 6 3	.....	3 9 10	2 5 7	
4 3 3	3 12 7	29 8 0	0 3 10	.....	3 8 0	.....	For March only.
.....	4 1 10	35 9 2	‡.....	.....	3 4 0	1 4 0	‡ 11 firewood bundles per rupee.
4 14 3	3 15 2	38 1 6	0 4 5	.....	.....	.....	
4 2 7	3 15 9	27 15 9	0 3 9	.....	2 5 8	1 4 8	
4 6 8	4 13 2	27 14 3	0 6 6	.....	1 12 0	1 4 0	
4 8 9	3 12 3	37 1 3	0 3 3	.....	.....	.....	
3 9 4	2 3 4	29 1 8	0 5 4	.....	1 5 4	0 5 8	
3 5 7	§3 3 0	26 5 8	0 5 4	.....	3 1 4	2 1 4	§ Múng.
3 6 0	‖3 14 0	26 1 0	0 6 0	.....	3 2 0	1 14 0	‖ Túr.
2 10 4	2 15 3	24 13 1	0 3 4	.....	.....	0 8 0	
.....	¶2 10 5	24 9 5	0 3 9	.....	.....	.....	¶ Múng.
2 9 11	4 12 0	26 6 1	**0 5 4	.....	.....	††0 12 0	** Per maund. †† Cart-load.

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*concluded.*

(10).—Prices of Labour.

Districts.	Wages per Diem				Cart per Diem.		Camels, Bullocks, &c.	
	Skilled.		Unskilled.					
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 3 3	0 3 3	1 8 0	1 8 0	Camels. 1 0 0	1 0 0
Kaira	6 as. to 10 as.	6 as. to 10 as.	3 as. to 4 as.	3 as. to 5 as.	1 8 0	1 4 0	Donkeys. 6 as. to 8 as.	
Broach	0 9 2	0 10 0	0 3 10	0 4 0	1 0 8	1 0 0	Pack Bullocks. 0 10 8	1 0 0
Panch Máháls	0 8 0	0 7 1	0 2 9	0 2 6	0 15 2	0 15 7	Donkeys. 0 4 7	0 5 5
Surat	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	Asses conveying bricks. 2 as	2 as.
Khándesh	0 10 4	0 10 4	0 3 7	0 3 7	0 3 0 a kos.	0 3 0 a kos.	....	....
Násik	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 14 0	0 13 6	Bullocks. 0 7 0	0 10 0
							Horses. 0 10 0	0 10 0
Thána	8 as. to 1 Re.	8 as. to 1 Re. 8 as.	2 as. to 6 as.	2 as. to 7 as.	8 as. to Rs 2-12-0	8 as. to Rs. 2-12-0.	4 as. to 8 as per donkey. 8 as to 1 Re. per horse. 8 as. to 12 as. per pack bullock. 4 as. to 8 as. per he-buffaloe. Boat Rs. 5 to 8 Rs.	
Kolába	8 as. to 2 Rs.	8 as. to 2 Rs.	3 as. to 4 as.	3 as. to 4 as.	1 0 0	1 0 0		
Ratnágiri	0 8 3	0 9 0	0 3 6	0 4 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	Pack Bullocks. 0 6 0	0 5 0
							Boats. 1 1 0	....
Poona	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	Camel. 0 10 0	0 8 0
Ahmednagar	up to 12 as.	0 9 4	up to 4 as.	up to 3 as.	1 0 0	2 0 0		
Sholápur	from 4 as. to 1 Re.	from 4 as to 12 as.	from 1½ as. to 4 as.	from 1 as. to 3 as.	from 10 as. to Rs. 1-6-0	from 1¼ R. to 2 Rs.	Bullocks 3 as. to 7 as. 5 as. to 12 as. Horse 3 as. to 8 as. 8 as. to 1 Re. Donkey 1½ as. to 2 as. 1¾ as. to 4 as. Camels up to 1-8-0 up to 2-0-0. Donkeys up to 0-4-0 up to 0-4-0. Pack bullock up to 0-8-0 up to 0-12-0. Horse up to 0-10-6 up to 0-12-0. Mules up to 0-8-0 up to 0-8-0. He-buffaloe 0-3-0 0-3-0.	
Sátára	up to 1 Re.	up to 1 Re.	up to 4 as.	up to 5 as.	up to 1 Re.	up to Rs. 1-10-0		
Kaládgi	12 as. to 1 Re.	0 12 0	0 3½ 0	0 2 0	0 15 0	1 8 0	Camel 0 9 0	1 0 0
Belgaum	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	1 8 0	Pack Bullocks and Ponies. 0 8 0	0 10 0
Dhárwár	0 11 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 2 6	0 12 0	1 6 0	Pack Bullocks. 0 8 0	0 10 0
Kánára	8 as. to 1 Re.	8 as. to 1 Re.	3 as. to 8 as.	2 as. to 6 as.	Re. 1 to 1½ Rs.	Re 1 to 2 Rs.	Boats. 12 as. to Rs. 3.	
Kurrácheo	12 as. to 1 Re.	14 as. to 1 Re	5 as. to 6 as.	5 as. to 6 as.	2 8 0	2 8 0	Camel 1 0 0	0 15 0
Haidarabád	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	Camel 1-1 0 Bullock 0-13-0 Boat for 100 maunds per diem 3 8 0	1 1 0 0 13 0 3 8 0
Shikárpur	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	Camels, &c., Riding from, 15 to 18. Camels, &c., Baggage, from 6 to 7.	from 18 to 20. from 6 to 7.
Thar and Párkar ..	12 as. to Rs. 1-4-0	12 as. to Rs. 1-4-0	3 as. to 5 as.	3 as. to 6 as.	1 Re to 1-8-0.	1 Re to 1-8-0.	Camel, &c., from 4 to 8 as. a day or 8 and 10 kos per 1Re	Camel, &c., from 4 to 8 as. a day or 8 and 10 kos. per Re.
Upper Sind Frontier ..	1 Re. to Rs. 1-2-0	1 Re. to Rs. 1-2-0	4 to 5 as.	4 to 5 as.	0 12 0	0 12 0	Camel, &c. 0-4-6	4 as. to 5 as.

C.—MANUFACTURES.

(1).—*Statement showing the Number of Mills working and in course of completion in the Bombay Presidency in 1876-77, with the Number of Spindles and Looms in each.*

No.	Name of Mill, Owners, or Company.	Number of Engines used.	Horse-power of each.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Hands employed.	Remarks.
	MILLS IN ACTUAL WORK.						
	In Bombay.						
1	The Albert Mills Company	Two.	60 & 25	18,800	..	460	
2	The Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company	One pair, one single ..	60 & 25	25,816	..	900	100 silk looms.
3	The Alexandra do. ..	One pair ..	160	25,056	330	830	
4	The Bombay do.	Do. ..	75	29,000	..	465	This is not a Joint Stock Company. It is owned by private owners.
5	The Bombay United do. .	Two ..	40	21,340	418	675	
6	The Colaba do. ..	Do. ..	80	35,500	300	1,100	
7	The New Colaba do. ..	One pair .	120	20,640	320	620	
8	The Fleming do. ..	One compound engine. ..	Collective. 1,400	35,000	770	1,400	
9	The Hindustan do. ..	One pair ..	132	25,288	300	800	
10	The Jiwraz Baleo do. ..	Do. ..	40	23,500	210	650	
11	The Jadowjee Raghowjee do. ..	Do. ..	400	22,000	..	525	
12	The Khatau Mackonjee do. ..	Do. ..	120	29,956	..	650	
13	The Mazagon do. ..	Do. ..	120	25,000	..	700	
14	The Morarjee Gokaldas do. ..	Two ..	60 & 70	30,170	200	1,050	
15	The Mandvie do. ..	One pair ..	60	20,400	..	600	About 20,000 spindles at present at work.
16	The Muneckjee Petit Manufacturing Company	2 } 2 } Engines ..	100 & 30	60,548	1,050	2,100	
17	The Nursee Spinning and Weaving Company	One pair ..	120	19,000	250	618	
18	The New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	Two ..	80	30,664	663	1,090	
19	The Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company	One pair .	130	19,832	..	460	
20	The National Spinning and Weaving Company ..	Do. ..	50	17,568	..	420	
21	The Oriental do. ..	Two pairs ..	80 & 30	51,678	918	1,600	
22	The Prince of Wales do. ..	One pair ..	150	20,000	232	642	
23	The Sassoon do. ..	Two ..	72 & 120	50,200	752	800	
24	The Soonderdas do. .	One pair ..	70	20,632	..	600	
25	The Victoria do. ..	Two ..	75	13,762	..	350	
26	The Girgaum Cotton Mills do. ..	One .	35	4,800	..	120	
	At Coorla, in the neighbourhood of Bombay.						
27	New Dhurumsey Spinning and Weaving Company ..	....	....	97,000	1,300	3,500	
28	Coorla do.	....	....	25,484	420	885	
				809,524	8,433	24,520	
	In the Districts.						
	Surat.			15,792	112	425	
				14,688	100	270	
29	Jaffer Ali Spinning and Weaving Company Limited..	....	....				
30	Goolam Baba do. ..	....	....				
				30,480	212	695	

C.—MANUFACTURES—*concluded.*

No.	Name of Mill, Owners, or Company.	Number of Engines used.	Horse-power of each.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms	Average Number of Hands employed.	Remarks.
	Broach.						
31	Alfred Mills Company, Limited ..	....	....	8,640	..	450	
32	Broach Mills Company, Limited ..	....	....	16,396	..	600	
				25,036	..	830	
	Kaira.						
33	Nariád Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	....	....	9,860	..	300	
	Ahmedábád.						
34	Ahmedábád Spinning and Weaving Company	....	....	20,300	200	900	
35	Becherdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	....	....	15,000	140	400	
				35,300	340	1,300	
	Bhaunagar.						
36	Bhaunagar Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	....	....	12,064	100	450	
	Khándesh.						
37	Khándesh Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	....	....	20,000	206	700	
	Sholápur.						
38	Sholápur Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	....	....	16,000	..	About 600	
	MILLS IN COURSE OF ERECTION.						
	In the Town of Bombay.						
39	Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	....	....	30,000	..	..	
40	Manchester and Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited ..	....	....	48,480	..	..	
41	Manockbhoy Moosance's Mills ..	....	....	7,200	..	..	
		....	....	85,680	..	..	
	Grand Total ..	....	....	1,043,944	9,291	29,615	

Note.—This statement has been corrected up to 31st December 1876, later information not being available.

D.—TRADE.

D.—

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise Bombay and in the Province of Sind during

Articles.	Denomination.		United Kingdom. 1875-76. Quantity.	United Kingdom. 1875-76. Value.	United Kingdom. 1876-77. Quantity.	United Kingdom. 1876-77. Value.	Austria. 1875-76. Quantity.	Austria. 1875-76. Value.	Austria. 1876-77. Quantity.	Austria. 1876-77. Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements ..	Value	Bombay	..	880	..	4,150	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	232	..	627	..	..	..	..
Animals, Living	No.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel including Haberdashery, Millinery) ..	Value	Bombay	..	19,86,291	..	11,47,638	..	16,528	..	22,857
		Sind ..	..	60,956	..	28,235	..	..	..	..
Arms, Ammunition, (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value.	Bombay	..	2,64,970	..	2,90,062	..	10	..	4,015
		Sind ..	..	13,035	..	20,393	..	..	..	..
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts).	Cwt.	Bombay	2,779	3,57,365	3,047 lbs. 20	3,12,313	8	1,325	7	608
		Sind ..	144	12,041	240	29,537	..	..	..	..
Building and Engineering Materials—										
Cement	Cwt.	Bombay	20,101	42,361	23,160	56,326	..	..	4	12
		Sind ..	329	758	2,647	5,906	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value	Bombay	..	88,462	..	1,34,770	..	2,500	..	..
		Sind ..	..	10,739	..	1,601	..	..	..	..
Candles, of all sorts	Lbs.	Bombay	459,283	1,84,603	394,801	1,54,349	..	..	53,178	23,945
		Sind ..	6,791	2,417	6,153	2,852	..	..	..	..
Clocks and Watches	No.	Bombay	6,629	91,671	7,654	98,620	67	1,005	..	..
		Sind ..	52	4,968	191	4,074	..	..	..	..
Coal—										
Coal	Tons.	Bombay	240,742	41,66,097	317,532	63,61,881	189	3,240	60	1,020
		Sind ..	9,637	2,05,354	7,707	1,13,656	..	..	..	..
Coke	,,	Bombay	1,697	36,830	11,295	2,15,186	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	288	8,570	97	3,090	..	..	..	..
Coral, Real	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cork	Cwt.	Bombay	211	34,687	387	49,312	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	31	1,520	26	2,716	..	..	..	..
Cotton—										
Raw	Cwt.	Bombay	88	2,850	3	24	..	..	38	1,100
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay	7,105,372	58,67,010	8,073,085	63,39,780	66,320	85,070	34,520	42,121
		Sind ..	17,400	28,085	5,100	8,362	5,400	7,481	3,600	4,500
Manufactures—										
Piece Goods—										
Grey	Yds.	Bombay	213,794,906	2,66,18,027	295,973,187	2,84,13,715	..	..	1,900	1,034
		Sind ..	2,503,518	2,79,136	2,223,647	2,34,716	..	..	..	..
White	,,	Bombay	52,195,988	83,61,799	57,901,665	90,18,937	50,724	26,496	20,770	9,396
		Sind ..	65,042	11,915	2,795	875	..	..	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,,	Bombay	51,519,761	95,49,855	52,016,161	97,98,936	390,514	1,28,018	157,005	36,041
		Sind ..	816,390	1,59,644	335,829	71,503	23,652	4,435	..	..
Other sorts of Piece Goods..	,,	Bombay	..	3,81,496	..	5,58,701	..	4,681	..	..
		Sind ..	200	215	500	423	..	..	..	..
Thread, Sewing	Lbs.	Bombay	350,761	4,69,555	209,298	2,85,369	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	4,851	3,345	21	55	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures	,,	Bombay	15,206	2,33,917	87,152	4,53,896	..	20	29	47
		Sind ..	..	1,295	..	3,318	..	..	..	..
Drugs and Medicines ..	Value	Bombay	..	4,52,022	..	2,74,716	..	5,805	..	12,223
		Sind ..	..	5,917	..	12,148	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials..	Cwt.	Bombay	3,507	6,10,656	855	3,25,022	..	1,24,197	..	82,239
		Sind ..	..	2	..	45	..	..	..	..
Earthenware and Porcelain .	Value	Bombay	..	2,61,991	..	3,65,522	..	7,283	..	739
		Sind .	..	8,570	..	5,526	..	..	..	..
Flax—										
Manufactures—										
Piece Goods	Yds.	Bombay	800,739	1,88,761	717,720	1,73,381	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	297	558	..	..	..	..
Canvas	,,	Bombay	378,531	1,69,166	347,057	1,18,705	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	33,789	19,352	10,578	6,233	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Lbs.	Bombay	101,162	51,049	118,511	64,792	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	224	51	31,507	18,391	..	..	..	..
Fruits and Vegetables ..	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	113	..	8,560	..	2,450
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glass and Glassware—										
Beads and False Pearls ..	Cwt.	Bombay	972	1,61,327	557	79,498	336	12,865	165	8,287
		Sind ..	13	400	10	335	..	..	..	..
Other Ware..	Value	Bombay	..	6,58,574	..	5,40,120	..	36,242	..	19,393
		Sind .	..	36,352	..	22,781	..	..	..	..

TRADE.

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of the two Official Years 1875-76 and 1876-77.

France.				Italy.				Mauritius.			
1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	19,953	..	55,629	..	75,852	..	88,865	..	344	..	170
..	..	..	..	..	510	..	814	..	..	..	..
..	485	..	..	..	2,281	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	418	3-32 lbs.	449	35	5,216	19-10 lbs.	2,311	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	1	234	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	20-28 lbs.	51	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	50	..	500	..	..	..	..
..	..	11	6	..	..	8	10	..	..	..	..
4,621	83,031	5,370	68,997	311	5,762	557	6,044	..	..	..	..
150	2,400	1,096	20,289	240	4,806	421	9,192	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	521	10,279	180	7,151	..	..	..
273	37,063	199	30,319	14	2,441	112-6 lbs.	11,552	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	410	20	1,390	..	..	..	..
8,400	14,250	3,000	3,919	46,967	49,209	30,300	40,068	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	60,234	38,490	39,676	23,974	7,767	604	9	4
988	361	1,600	710	..	..	78,000	10,125	..	..	..	..
79,402	21,785	9,817	4,198	597,911	1,51,218	234,416	81,168	2,164	343	74	20
..	..	..	..	1,811,621	5,22,406	1,043,797	2,98,395	5,961	1,776	2,743	617
..	..	..	..	63,047	11,821	87,886	21,238	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	71,605	..	52,635	..	..	..	14
..	..	..	..	2,570	3,805	1,727	2,159	..	..	..	..
..	1,994	..	170	91	10,012	115	4,501	..	..	..	..
..	3,094	..	4,096	..	2,449	..	839	..	2,270	..	..
298	2,40,182	290	2,75,785	5	48,321	..	57,462	..	214	..	..
..	..	..	38	..	528	..	267	..	31	..	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	70	52	2,291	644	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	600	197	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	910	..	14,380	..	9,954	..	32	..	1,488
50	66,908	76	1,12,812	4,397	2,00,060	2,299	86,085	..	..	..	..
..	1,544	..	485	..	4,848	..	10,675	..	276	..	2

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise Bombay and in the Province of Sind during

Articles.	Denomination		United Kingdom. 1875-76. Quantity.	United Kingdom. 1875-76. Value.	United Kingdom. 1876-77. Quantity.	United Kingdom. 1876-77. Value.	Austria. 1875-76. Quantity.	Austria. 1875-76. Value.	Austria. 1876-77. Quantity.	Austria. 1876-77. Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay	21	152	70·28 lbs.	405	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	1	40	2	48	..	..	..	..
Hardware and Cutlery ..	Value	Bombay	..	18,19,519	..	18,05,953	..	1,641	..	4,216
		Sind ..	..	21,110	..	34,471	..	..	..	..
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	Value	Bombay	..	2,03,906	..	1,73,336	..	5,967	..	8,124
		Sind ..	..	9,672	..	10,513	..	..	..	..
Ivory— Unmanufactured and Manufactured..	Value	Bombay	..	2,79,575	..	4,23,145	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery	Value	Bombay	..	1,66,467	..	82,215	..	7,772	..	3,165
		Sind ..	..	3,344	..	4,809	..	..	..	..
Leather, and Manufactures of	Value	Bombay	..	4,27,211	..	3,65,176	..	2,079	..	94
		Sind ..	..	17,011	..	5,572	..	..	..	..
Liquors— Ale, Beer, and Porter ..	Gals.	Bombay	282,791	6,40,254	3,01,000	6,64,027	4,649	13,611	4,076	13,068
		Sind ..	39,[illegible]31	96,627	28,519	82,319	600	1,500	..	..
Spirits	"	Bombay	92,250	8,01,265	72,070	7,12,083	1	12	..	..
		Sind ..	25,511	2,11,611	23,261	2,61,328	..	..	..	..
Wines and Liqueurs ..	"	Bombay	111,610	10,66,793	85,678	8,38,346	1,317	8,608	1,948	12,324
		Sind ..	14,407	1,55,587	10,462	1,09,665	..	..	144	450
Other sorts	"	Bombay	1,637	5,170	3,329	11,566	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	1,361	4,441	385	1,421	..	..	..	..
Machinery and Millwork ..	Value	Bombay	..	73,99,712	..	47,96,525	..	7,123	..	..
		Sind ..	..	92,639	..	2,16,723	..	..	..	..
Matches, Lucifer and other ..	Value	Bombay	..	3,06,707	..	3,59,058	..	7	..	617
		Sind ..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..
Metals— Copper— Unwrought	Cwt.	Bombay	4,179	2,43,835	10,695	5,37,136	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	901	39,431	..	14	..	..	..	..
Wrought	"	Bombay	85,702	13,96,127	87,134	45,01,583	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	336	16,671	392	21,947	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	10	520	27	1,327	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
Iron— Wrought	"	Bombay	885,338	64,92,975	858,829	62,06,624	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	22,757	1,98,023	40,887	3,09,383	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	26,104	67,715	33,702	86,895	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	3,500	11,801	200	539	..	..	..	..
Lead	"	Bombay	5,736	79,169	5,014	73,275	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	214	3,687	185	2,542	..	..	..	..
Steel	"	Bombay	49,711	4,91,067	67,501	6,65,819	117	1,259	542	5,340
		Sind ..	7,168	73,973	5,658	57,131	..	..	..	..
Tin— Unwrought	"	Bombay	221	9,468	210	8,874	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	6	255	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	2,097	44,998	2	125	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	18	434	4	576	..	..	..	..
Zinc or Spelter	"	Bombay	18,841	2,54,778	20,183	2,98,478	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	1,788	22,732	1,559	26,069	..	..	..	..
All other sorts unenumerated	"	Bombay	4,274	6,46,206	1,963·27 lbs	1,81,524	146	28,194	175	28,862
		Sind ..	58	11,336	115	9,245	..	..	..	..
Oils	Gals.	Bombay	56,614	1,11,170	75,809	1,41,849	628	686	51,099	71,366
		Sind ..	21	50	203	417	.	..	..	..
Paints, Colours, and Painter's Materials	Value	Bombay	..	7,44,716	..	4,67,839	..	..	..	35
		Sind ..	..	31,982	..	25,401	..	..	..	..
Paper and Pasteboard ..	Value	Bombay	..	9,15,208	..	6,90,260	..	2,29,759	..	3,22,307
		Sind ..	..	31,534	..	17,521	..	..	..	..
Provisions	Value	Bombay	..	9,94,877	..	7,97,169	..	13,006	..	5,499
		Sind ..	..	1,21,291	..	1,06,950	..	..	..	..
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	Value	Bombay	..	2,58,752	..	13,22,839	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	77,477	..	94,297	..	..	..	..
Salt	Tons.	Bombay	20	5,139	26	7,940	..	..	43 lbs.	6
		Sind ..	1	96	2	298	..	..	..	..
Shells and Cowries	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk— Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	11,117	41,980	147	937	..	..	2,474	9,896
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of the two Official Years 1875-76 and 1876-77—continued.

France.				Italy.				Mauritius.			
1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7,419	..	6,217	..	5,870	..	7,440	..	114	..	65
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	..
..	4,444	..	2,306	..	6,720	..	17,147	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	.	727	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	665	..	2,345	..	2,0[illegible]1	..	6,993	..	1,682	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,359	..	934	..	1,157	..	685	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	18	108	..	..	389	1,448	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	42	125	..	..	..	..
117,613	11,41,616	98,167	10,59,587	4,319	49,886	10,922	1,29,425	..	..	..	..
1,529	16,887	796	9,280	6,881	80,076	7,956	98,203	..	..	..	..
43,157	3,35,546	33,596	2,12,891	5,296	30,968	9,210	53,114	142	966	..	..
637	3,427	522	2,385	2,709	17,361	2,162	16,928	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3,913	..	470	..	6,104	..	3,310	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,249	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	13	3,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	2,400
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	54	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	12	162	171	3,040	49	1,057	..	..	22	112
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	20	22	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	1,415	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	133	..	..	3	215	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1,557	..	..	692	1,35,564	382	85,810	..	..	5-14 lbs.	100
..	..	..	11	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..
2	16	880	4,255	77	422	64	283	..	..	9	67
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	110	..	14,237	..	4,416	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	148	..	533	..	5,526	..	33,909	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	..	..	..	..
..	24,615	..	11,790	..	24,030	..	11,634	..	599	..	463
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	360	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	102	..	..	598	2,392	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise, Bombay and in the Province of Sind during

Articles.	Denomination.		United Kingdom. 1875-76. Quantity.	United Kingdom. 1875-76. Value.	United Kingdom. 1876-77. Quantity.	United Kingdom. 1876-77. Value.	Austria. 1875-76. Quantity.	Austria. 1875-76. Value.	Austria. 1876-77. Quantity.	Austria. 1876-77. Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Silk—*continued.*										
Manufactures—										
Piece Goods	Yds.	Bombay	231,930	2,76,197	208,774	2,12,098	10,641	22,025	4,243	8,574
		Sind ..	171	420	118	160	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value	Bombay	..	813	..	809	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	28	4	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine Produce ..	Cwt.	Bombay	84	1,958	180 28 lbs.	3,141	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	4	66	3	57	..	..	..	..
Tea	Lbs.	Bombay	81	63	10,068	6,392	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco—										
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	Bombay	80	110	2,786	1,015	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	"	Bombay	223,484	1,50,132	372,142	2,19,743	367	1,802	542	2,471
		Sind ..	1,077	918	3,988	2,711	..	..	..	..
Toys and requisites for Games	Value	Bombay	..	2,20,843	..	2,33,176	..	4,726	..	6,177
		Sind ..	..	16,609	..	16,954	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas	No.	Bombay	196,775	1,95,108	196,235	2,07,402	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	218	407	167	356	..	..	..	..
Wood and Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Firewood)	Value	Bombay	..	49,183	..	35,300	..	877	..	2,282
		Sind ..	..	2,111	..	3,542	..	..	..	..
Wool—										
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	224	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—										
Piece Goods	Yds.	Bombay	2,876,224	27,93,740	2,175,417	21,89,783	12	184	6,951	4,346
		Sind ..	6,603	20,157	8,072	7,939	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value	Bombay	..	48,957	..	71,770	..	..	..	1,545
		Sind ..	..	1,031	..	6,103	..	..	..	..
All other Articles unenumerated	Value.	Bombay	..	27,22,965	..	29,09,160	..	39,481	..	14,115
		Sind ..	..	67,187	..	75,737	..	175	..	..
Merchandise .. Free ..	..	Bombay	..	1,36,81,113	..	1,31,60,111	..	2,85,512	..	3,34,399
		Sind ..	..	3,83,053	..	4,99,823	..	..	..	..
Merchandise .. Dutiable ..	..	Bombay	..	8,29,95,200	..	8,51,91,883	..	5,77,757	..	4,57,557
		Sind ..	..	18,78,292	..	16,39,352	..	13,591	..	4,950
Total ..	..	Bombay	..	9,66,76,313	..	9,83,52,324	..	8,63,269	..	7,91,956
		Sind ..	..	22,61,345	..	21,39,175	..	13,591	..	4,950
Treasure .. Gold ..	..	Bombay	..	5,23,040	..	39,36,795	..	..	..	26,400
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treasure .. Silver ..	..	Bombay	..	1,84,33,575	..	5,44,42,581	..	2,30,000	..	2,93,050
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	Bombay	..	1,89,56,615	..	5,83,79,376	..	2,30,000	..	3,19,450
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	..	Bombay	..	11,56,32,928	..	15,67,31,700	..	10,93,269	..	11,11,406
		Sind ..	..	22,61,345	..	21,39,175	..	13,591	..	4,950
Government. Stores	..	Bombay	..	47,17,589	..	56,34,390	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	29,09,381	..	36,58,491	..	..	..	..
Government. Treasure— Gold	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government. Silver	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government. Total Treasure ..	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government. Total Stores and Treasure	..	Bombay	..	47,17,589	..	56,34,390	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	29,09,381	..	36,58,491	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of the two Official Years 1875-76 and 1876-77—continued.

France.				Italy.				Mauritius.			
1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
26,214	41,919	61,565	1,59,032	151,103	2,75,057	158,803	3,18,138	..	..	2,981	1,386
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,067	510	105	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	21 lbs.	7	..	..	..	..	5,17,826	74,39,756	1,67,805	24,76,192
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	26	..	..	1,472	829	..	..	..	..	336	126
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
130	443	228	193	239	857	621	2,237	1,814	194	120	200
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3,630	..	..	..	2,813	..	4,296	..	115	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
896	229	110	256	1,181	1,828	7	20	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	106	..	649	..	12,638	..	42,768	..	320	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,580	7,858	3,477	2,389	26,530	39,733	6,330	10,856	11	28	188	342
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	757	..	1,283	..	..	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12,965	..	7,275	..	15,592	..	47,862	..	484	..	787
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,942	..	..	..	..
..	9,325	..	26,824	..	86,763	..	1,38,021	..	581	..	703
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	729	..	..	..	..
..	20,77,297	..	20,17,233	..	18,07,567	..	14,15,171	..	71,50,150	..	24,84,054
..	20,314	..	11,676	..	1,10,178	..	1,50,305	..	..	..	..
..	20,86,622	..	20,54,057	..	18,94,330	..	15,84,095	..	71,50,731	..	24,84,757
..	20,314	..	11,678	..	1,10,178	..	1,51,014	..	..	..	..
..	19,830	..	1,01,500	.	7,850	..	3,000	..	..	.	1,100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
..	75,000	..	2,92,600	..	11,29,610	..	1,01,28,600	..	2,000	..	500
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	94,830	..	3,93,500	..	11,37,460	..	1,01,41,600	..	2,000	..	1,600
..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
..	21,81,452	..	24,17,557	.	30,31,790	..	1,17,25,695	..	74,52,731	..	24,86,35
..	20,314	..	11,678	..	1,10,178	.	1,51,014	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	..	..	..	..
.	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise, Bombay and in the Province of Sind during

Articles.	Denomination.		United States.				Arabia.			
			1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements ..	Value	Bombay	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animals, Living	No.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	7	1,747	248	49,850
		Sind ..	.	..	..	..	88	1,160	56	1,250
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery) ..	Value	Bombay		1,151	.	292	..	883	..	1,103
		Sind ..	.	..		..	..	10	..	..
Arms, Ammunition (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	85	.	300	..	125
		Sind ..	..		..	..	..	25	..	..
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts).	Cwt.	Bombay	11	2,257	4	893	6	710	4	1,080
		Sind ..	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
Building and Engineering Materials—										
Cement	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	271	850	..	.	..	..
		Sind ..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value	Bombay	..	..	.	15	..	4,809	..	11,084
		Sind ..	.	..	.	.	..	..	..	..
Candles, of all sorts	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	11	4	.	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clocks and Watches	No.	Bombay	5	4[illegible]	1	1	1	5	2	60
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	.		..	..
Coal—										
Coal	Tons.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
		Sind ..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Coke	"	Bombay	..	..	..		.	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	.	..	..	..	.		..
Coral, Real	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..		..	..	38	8	75
		Sind ..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cork	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	.	..	..	..			
Cotton—										
Raw	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..		4,585	1,09,815	5,009	1,17,011
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	29,878	15,689	3,887	2,348
		Sind ..	..	..	..	.	3	2	.	..
Manufactures—										
Piece Goods—										
Grey	Yds.	Bombay	361,459	92,787	364,750	96,125	724,304	1,02,192	144,525	30,872
		Sind ..	..	.	..	..	1,794	327	262	59
White	"	Bombay	.	..	19,080	5,032	335,022	41,058	7,061	964
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	20	6	279	93
Coloured, Printed, or Dyed	"	Bombay	.	..	123,631	19,105	41,225	21,968	14,941	1,679
		Sind ..		..	.	..	146	52	109	31
Other sorts of Piece Goods..	"	Bombay	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	3
		Sind ..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Thread, sewing	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	.	12	11	..	..
		Sind ..	..		.	..		..	.	..
Other sorts of Manufactures	"	Bombay	..	..	.	..	..	..	.	..
		Sind ..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs and Medicines ..	Value	Bombay	..	13,681	..	7,493	.	24,228	.	24,855
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,629	.	1,192
Dyeing and Colouring Materials..	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..		702	9,229	686-9 lbs.	8,641
		Sind ..	..	..	..	.	2[illegible]8	1,372	273	1,232
Earthenware and Porcelain .	Value	Bombay	..	332		..	.	149	..	238
		Sind ..	.	..	..	..		188	..	38
Flax—										
Manufactures—										
Piece Goods	Yds.	Bombay	.	..	..	.	28	45	.	.
		Sind ..	..	..	..		20	20	31	27
Canvas	"	Bombay	..	.	..	..	..	.	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..
Other sorts	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Fruits and Vegetables ..	Value	Bombay	..	2,000	..	2,000	..	9,138	..	1,141
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	588	..	525
Glass and Glassware—										
Beads and False Pearls ..	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	1	53	2 lbs.	4
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
Other Ware	Value	Bombay	..	58	.	3,803		614	..	470
		Sind ..		..	..	..		49	..	295

—continued.

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of the two Official Years 1875-76 and 1876-77—continued.

Ceylon.				China.				Persia.			
1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1875-76.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,200	34	10,200
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	400
..	6,364	..	570	..	1,14,316	..	1,03,205	..	3,407	..	3,992
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	816	..	22
..	150	..	165	..	385	..	20	..	1,423	..	168
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	60
..	..	2	243	10	703	8-54 lbs.	1,028	8	1,419	8	708
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	344	258	125	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
..	..	..	..	9	215	17	134	..	..	1	100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	24	224	..	..	..	..	4 Tolas.	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	290	6,831	16,775	3,59,888	28,687	6,38,527
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,129	58,100	395	7,886
..	..	21,630	11,737	..	..	12,040	4,818	95	74	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12,000	750	66,000	9,039	321	39	94,357	8,486	50,976	6,763	255	47
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	20	255	60
..	..	144	35	417	77	616	177	132	26	8,930	1,172
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	574	110	1,210	213
5	7	..	..	11,427	2,281	55,375	12,933	52,195	10,081	399	134
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	557	153	840	189
..	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	60	65	150	150
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	40	42	268
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	82
..	8,213	..	1,058	..	2,70,543	..	3,14,526	..	1,39,813	..	2,42,022
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,465	..	2,183
1,673	9,165	1,186	6,074	..	..	15	2,980	5,705	78,258	6,365	86,180
..	..	525	2,125	..	..	..	..	2,190	18,376	646	5,066
..	..	..	5	..	35,323	..	35,257	..	115	..	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	42
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	17	20	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	32	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	2,113	..	873
..	..	..	490	..	..	..	..	..	262	..	103
..	..	..	..	729	28,658	518-28 lbs.	27,537	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	124	..	4,04,557	..	2,98,003	..	458	..	374
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	22

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise Bombay aad in the Province of Sind during

Articles.	Denomination.		United States.				Arabia.			
			1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	lbs.	Rs.
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay	7,876	48,826	1,167	4,155	22,693	2,48,541	18,674-15	2,16,813
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	14	116	19	221
Hardware and Cutlery ..	Value	Bombay	..	1,436	..	169	..	472	..	852
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	Value.	Bombay	..	766	..	..	..	240	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ivory—										
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	8,211	..	1,318
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	4,40,465	..	6,21,902
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	344	..	563
Leather, and Manufactures of	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	71
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	63
Liquors—										
Ale, Beer and Porter ..	Gals.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Spirits	"	Bombay	1	9	..	..	..	..	3	2
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wines	"	Bombay	..	..	20	272	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery and Millwork ..	Value	Bombay	..	202	..	385	..	..	..	20
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matches, Lucifer and other ..	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—										
Copper—										
Unwrought	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrought	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	4	583	29 lbs.	36
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	107	5,168	25	1,230
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	58
Iron—										
Wrought	"	Bombay	1,071	11,687	..	..	..	..	7	30
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	215
Other sorts	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	950	1,752	94	222
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	81	278	52	120
Lead	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steel	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tin—										
Unwrought	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	..	..	6 lbs.	10	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zinc or Spelter	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	14	174	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other sorts unenumerated	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	4-12 lbs.	182
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	1	26	..	3
Oils	Gals	Bombay	324,983	2,48,740	109,132	1,34,105	350	5,154	9-1 lbs.	1,041
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	4,360	3,815	362	756
Paints, Colours, and Painter's Materials	Value.	Bombay	..	31,050	..	..	..	20	..	1,957
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,196	..	473
Paper and Pasteboard ..	Value.	Bombay	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	100
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	..
Provisions	Value.	Bombay	..	9,058	..	409	..	8,30,551	..	10,23,137
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	73,492	..	74,300
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock..	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt	Tons.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	76	162	45,866
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shells and Cowries	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	1,57,616	..	1,29,700
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,846	..	1,540
Silk—										
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	787	2,616	251	1,232
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	238	952	293	940

—continued.

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of the two Official Years 1875-76 and 1876-77—continued.

Ceylon.				China.				Persia.			
1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	823	1,450	8,445	1,164	10,260
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	90	5	50
..	637	..	195	..	3,392	..	2,852	..	368	..	450
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	48
..	..	..	15	..	483	..	1,514	..	35	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	50	..	..	..	2,802	..	4,135	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	400	..	20	..	90,418	..	1,15,787	..	7,60,005	..	7,64,840
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	1,337
..	3	..	42	..	5,307	..	3,745	..	671	..	674
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	98
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	12	189	1,545	5,063	1,453	7,465	30	162	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	165	140	2,369	..	..	2	13	83	464	72	516
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	50	2	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	18	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	200	..	330	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	10	475	73	3,703	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	270	135-25 lbs.	4,614	1,036	63,383	1,058	90,052	2	270	4-56 lbs.	317
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	38	..	..	1	55	..	..	25	1,137	46	2,278
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	54
..	..	..	..	200	500	..	..	..	..	20	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	2,360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	481
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	20	2,368	22	2,263	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	475	..	..	538	94,558	481-20 lbs.	71,252	1	86	6	690
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
486	1,136	3	160	254	7,014	336	7,891	1,706	2,675	6-1 Tola.	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	406	..	..	..	1,09,151	..	70,073	..	7,153	..	9,809
..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	756
..	450	..	..	..	40,007	..	36,866	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	558	..	563	..	53,582	..	35,983	..	4,80,429	..	8,70,453
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,72,908	..	1,42,488
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	6,244	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	490	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	26,264	..	26,601
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,675	..	3,675
11,841	34,513	1	4	1,944,823	53,65,833	1,069,832	33,40,668	43,810	1,78,107	36,948	1,50,551
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	517	2,306	824	3,268

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise Bombay and in the Province of Sind during

Articles.	Denomination.		United States.				Arabia.			
			1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Silk—*concluded.*										
Manufactures—										
Piece Goods	Yds.	Bombay	.	..	.	.	13,756	6,760	5,533	6,522
		Sind	.	..	..	..	202	291	223	333
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	..	.		..	..	..	..	1,272
		Sind	.	.	.	..	.	7	..	105
Spices	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	21,280	11,395	6,658	3,510
		Sind	..	..			60	45	8	2
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine Produce ..	Cwt.	Bombay	..		4	80	93	1,234	178	2,133
		Sind	..	..	..	..	34	143	107	521
Tea	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	749	417	85	32
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco—										
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	.	..	50	13	61	18
		Sind	..	..		..	.	..	..	..
Manufactured	,,	Bombay	..		48,240	23,971	.	..	2	3
		Sind		..	..		.	..	1	1
Toys and requisites for Games	Value	Bombay	.	134	..		..	.	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..		.	..	..	..
Umbrellas	No.	Bombay	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	.	..	.	..	.	..	..	..
Wood and Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Firewood)	Value	Bombay	..	71,099	..	38,357	..	1,741	..	1,702
		Sind	.	..	.	..		632	..	1,787
Wool—										
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	..	.	..	..	51,464	7,178	31,160	4,978
		Sind	..	..	..		810	160	7,224	1,270
Manufactures of—										
Piece Goods	Yds.	Bombay	.	..	..	..	21,733	9,302	720	1,031
		Sind	.	..	..	..	16	30	4	20
Other sorts	Value	Bombay	.	..	..		...	..	..	..
		Sind	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	112
All other articles unenumerated	Value.	Bombay	..	45,583	..	2,71,260	..	1,48,705	..	1,06,629
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	12,899	..	21,757
Merchandise... Free ..	..	Bombay	..	1,10,979	..	3,06,957	.	8,44,410	..	11,07,599
		Sind	.	..	..	..	..	12,291	..	19,282
Merchandise... Dutiable ..	..	Bombay	.	4,70,959	.	3,02,517	..	13,86,958	..	13,20,628
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	90,832	..	90,615
Total ..	..	Bombay	..	5,81,938	..	6,09,474	..	22,31,368	..	24,28,227
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	1,03,123	..	1,09,897
Treasure ... Gold ..	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	16,10,145	..	12,89,501
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Treasure ... Silver ..	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	22,35,083	..	25,65,523
		Sind	.	..	..	..	..	12,676	..	8,738
Total ..	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	38,45,228	..	38,55,024
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	12,676	..	8,810
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure..	..	Bombay	..	5,81,938	..	6,09,474	..	60,76,596	..	62,83,251
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	1,15,799	..	1,18,707
Government. Stores	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Government. Treasure— Gold	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government. Silver	..	Bombay	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government. Total Treasure ..	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government. Total Stores and Treasure	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40

—continued.

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of the two Official Years 1875-76 and 1876-77—continued.

Ceylon.				China.				Persia.			
1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
2	6	149	200	3,918,037	25,15,952	1,650,139	13,78,826	13,538	22,533	38,419	57,374
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,367	2,634	1,818	3,515
..	..	..	..	.	8,909	..	6,054	..	.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
16,296	5,601	3,297	1,169	26,309	5,592	21,542	6,182	..	..	175	234
..	..	..	..			lbs.		..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	62,967	10,99,927	64,682-52	11,99,389	11	406	31	610
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	29
66,778	81,493	17,510	25,411	1,905,001	18,51,448	823,468	7,44,914	7,042	1,870	1,055	345
..	..	..	..	.	.	..	.	.	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	1,495	443	2,417	753
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	12	28	5
2,308	5,840	1,078	2,350	9,009	23,375	7,154	16,302	960	302	..	..
..	..	.	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	18	69
..	220	..	..	..	7,379	.	5,763	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	491,240	2,83,353	3,37,976	1,97,682	.	..	..	..
..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	.	..	..
..	15	..	.	.	50	..	22		73	..	38
..	..	.	1,470	..		..	..		319	..	329
..	..	..	..	11,200	2,550	..	.	901,637	2,89,947	9,88,008	2,74,305
..	..	...	..	.	.	..	..	44,272	20,800	1,36,752	75,115
273	684	..	..	1,684	1,981	4,884	3,153	1,172	9,548	1,538	6,852
..	..	...	..	.	..	..	.	59	115	37	132
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	290	..	2,563	..	4,818
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,211	..	2,703
..	53,703	..	1,68,810	..	5,76,667	..	4,00,143	.	1,01,909	..	2,22,619
..	..	..	150	.	.	..	..	..	16,189	..	18,108
..	50,105	..	1,68,450	..	1,34,981	..	1,92,698	..	14,50,892	..	17,63,368
..	..	..	1,470	..	..	..	..	..	93,117	..	99,576
..	1,65,057	..	67,250	..	1,20,57,951	..	83,82,817	..	10,56,666	..	16,27,368
..	..	..	2,776	.	..	..	..	..	2,34,688	..	1,68,621
..	2,15,162	..	2,35,700	..	1,30,92,932	..	85,75,515	..	25,07,558	..	33,90,736
..	..	..	4,246	..	..	..	..	..	3,27,805	..	2,68,197
..	1,51,790	..	4,00,000	..	58,08,970	..	29,77,398	..	1,57,875	..	1,11,094
..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5,49,000	..	19,08,150	..	18,36,859	..	3,98,977	.	2,83,411
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,550	..	18,000
..	1,51,790	..	9,49,000	..	77,17,120	..	48,14,257	..	5,56,852	..	3,94,505
..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	11,550	..	18,000
..	3,66,952	..	11,84,700	..	2,08,10,052	..	1,33,89,772	..	30,64,410	..	37,85,241
..	..	..	4,246	..	..	..	..	..	3,39,355	..	2,86,197
..	..	..	1,035	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,673
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,035	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,673

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise Bombay and in the Province of Sind during

Articles	Denomination.		Straits Settlement.				Other.	
			1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements ..	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animals, Living ..	No.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	160	33,400
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	90	1,522
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.) ..	Value	Bombay	..	1,402	..	406	..	6,394
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Arms, Ammunition (excluding Military Accoutrements) ..	Value.	Bombay	..	450	..	105	..	110
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	470
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts) .	Cwt.	Bombay	2	200	38 lbs.	20	38	9,317
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building and Engineering Materials—								
Cement ..	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts ..	Value	Bombay	..	132	..	75	..	4,661
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Candles, of all sorts ..	Lbs.	Bombay	19	3	..	..	6	3
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clocks and Watches ..	No.	Bombay	1	5	..	..	2	280
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal—								
Coal ..	Tons.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	1,645	32,900
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coke ..	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coral, Real ..	Lbs.	Bombay	..	15	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cork ..	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—								
Raw ..	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	1,451	17,721
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	18	311
Twist and Yarn ..	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	36,605	58,299
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—								
Piece Goods—								
Grey ..	Yds.	Bombay	20	3	163	21	118,457	25,880
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White ..	,,	Bombay	777	245	736	507	148,234	19,635
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	310	52
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ..	,,	Bombay	7,513	2,385	2,258	644	21,672	5,299
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	36	4
Other sorts of Piece Goods ..	,,	Bombay	..	44	12	10	..	2,315
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thread, Sewing	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures ..	,,	Bombay	..	200	..	..	..	100
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	14	5
Drugs and Medicines ..	Value	Bombay	..	50,798	..	27,764	..	63,899
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	91
Dyeing and Colouring Materials ..	Cwt.	Bombay	807	5,601	1,679	11,378	3,754	30,707
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	41	101
Earthenware and Porcelain.	Value	Bombay	..	77	..	285	..	3,309
		Sind.	..	..	..	..	..	25
Flax—								
Manufactures—								
Piece Goods	Yds.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canvas	,,	Bombay	..	..	..	..	240	94
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts . ..	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fruits and Vegetables ..	Value	Bombay	..	157	..	84	..	12,145
		Sind ..	..	.. .	..	..	..	1,679
Glass and Glassware—								
Beads and False Pearls ..	Cwt.	Bombay	21	1,412	..	..	104	5,414
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glass Ware	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	6	..	4,264
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	41

—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of the two Official Years 1875-76 and 1876-77—continued.

Countries.		Total.			
1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
....	....	....	880	.....	4,159
....	....	....	232	.....	627
252	58,100	171	36,347	534	1,18,159
154	2,798	178	2,682	218	4,442
....	17,251	....	22,32,888	.....	17,42,068
....	28	....	62,293	.....	29,149
....	488	....	2,70,564	.....	2,95,233
....	227	....	13,600	.....	20,680
55-49 lbs.	9,003	2,901	3,78,927	3,158-91 lbs.	3,58,656
....	....	145	12,066	250	29,773
....	....	20,101	42,381	23,455 28 lbs.	57,228
....	....	329	758	2,647	5,966
....	835	....	1,00,608	.....	1,47,282
....	371	....	10,827	.....	1,972
....	....	460,166	1,84,271	448,123	1,78,349
....	....	6,791	2,417	6,155	2,853
614	5,550	11,079	1,82,022	14,216	1,79,409
1	50	52	4,968	193	4,134
800	15,600	242,957	42,09,347	349,909	64,07,982
148	2,600	9,637	2,05,354	7,855	1,46,256
....	....	1,697	36,830	11,295	2,45,486
....	....	288	8,570	97	3,090
½	57	548	10,556	188½-4 Tolas.	7,266
....	....	....	....	.....	.....
10 lbs.	18	528	74,491	698-16 lbs.	94,192
....	....	33	1,930	46	4,106
4,846-28 lbs.	66,958	22,899	4,90,274	38,878-28 lbs.	8,30,451
40	1,000	2,147	58,411	435	8,886
4,396	4,804	7,293,637	60,89,601	8,183,158	64,49,595
143	41	22,803	35,568	9,143	12,903
362,243	71,782	215,130,444	2,69,15,533	237,007,065	2,86,88,399
834	164	2,605,374	2,70,483	2,302,988	2,45,119
773	163	53,642,387	86,01,228	58,198,868	91,17,986
460	62	65,916	12,113	4,747	1,243
25,332	4,228	54,171,299	1,02,68,892	53,445,459	1,01,80,210
102	24	903,828	1,76,109	424,760	92,985
....	25	60	4,60,215	162	6,11,529
....	....	200	245	500	423
....	....	353,346	4,73,371	211,025	2,87,528
....	....	4,851	3,345	24	55
15	101	15,297	2,46,313	87,333	4,59,002
804	157	....	1,300	.....	3,557
....	76,164	....	10,36,848	.....	9,83,756
....	361	....	11,102	.....	16,329
1,879	24,659	16,451	11,96,830	12,935-9 lbs.	6,80,425
83	1,244	2,479	19,942	1,527	9,712
....	614	....	3,09,537	.....	4,02,958
....	65	....	8,803	.....	5,471
....	....	803,058	1,89,453	717,792	1,73,437
....	....	45	37	348	594
....	....	378,774	1,69,260	347,667	1,48,902
....	....	33,789	19,352	10,478	6,236
....	....	101,468	51,040	118,324	64,334
....	....	224	519	31,507	18,394
....	....	....	49,825	.....	25,712
....	6,686	....	2,529	.....	1,749
	631				
75	2,118	6,611	4,76,697	3,710-30 lbs.	3,16,941
....	....	13	400	10	335
....	6,810	....	11,11,435	.....	8,80,287
....	1,709	....	36,467	.....	24,307

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise Bombay and in the Province of Sind during

Articles.	Denomination		Straits Settlements. 1875 76 Quantity	Straits Settlements. 1875 76 Value	Straits Settlements. 1876 77 Quantity	Straits Settlements. 1876 77 Value	Other. 1875-76. Quantity.	Other. 1875-76. Value
				Rs		Rs		Rs
Gums and Resins	Cwt	Bombay	7,535	2,21,777	6,448	2,08,726	7,733	1,11,205
		Sind		.	..		15	171
Hardware and Cutlery .	Value	Bombay	..	1,413		40	..	12,278
		Sind		.	..			..
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	Value	Bombay		6		25	..	837
		Sind	..		..			..
Ivory—								
Unmanufactured and Manufactured .. .	Value	Bombay	.	57,744	..	46,675	..	19,59,839
		Sind	..	.	..	.	..	
Jewellery	Value	Bombay	..	85	..	2,617		34,101
		Sind		.	..	..		90
Leather and Manufactures of	Value	Bombay	..	147	.	62		1,855
		Sind	..	..		..		3
Liquors—								
Ale, Beer, and Porter .	Gals	Bombay		..	..	..		..
		Sind			.	..		
Spirits	"	Bombay	..		3	24	573	2,643
		Sind	.			..		.
Wines and Liqueurs ..	"	Bombay	..		1	5	6,650	43,974
		Sind			..	..	404	2,344
Other sorts	"	Bombay	..				..	
		Sind	.		..		..	
Machinery and Millwork .	Value	Bombay		..			..	1,154
		Sind		..		..		
Matches, Lucifer and other..	Value	Bombay	..	..		5		6
		Sind .	..	..		..	.	..
Metals—								
Copper—								
Unwrought .. .	Cwt	Bombay			.		2,100	1,14,380
		Sind	..	..	.	..	..	..
Wrought	"	Bombay		24	lbs 79	77	57	3,101
		Sind	..		..	.	..	5
Other sorts	"	Bombay		.	2	125	68	3,230
		Sind	..	..	..	.	..	..
Iron—								
Wrought	"	Bombay	.	.	.		380	5,296
		Sind		..			9	57
Other sorts	"	Bombay	3	7	.	..	885	1,080
		Sind	..	..	..		7	17
Lead	"	Bombay		.			64	725
		Sind			.		.	
Steel	"	Bombay				..	12	401
		Sind			..	..	..	
Tin—								
Unwrought ..	"	Bombay	7,846	3,81,200	7,210	3,16,111	1	49
		Sind		..	..	..	.	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	
		Sind .	..	.	..	..	..	..
Zinc or Spelter	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	75	865
		Sind			..		.	..
All other sorts, unenumerated	"	Bombay	2	163	1	70	183	7,781
		Sind .		.	..	..	..	..
Oils	Gals	Bombay	255	2,240	216	1,875	95	105
		Sind	..	..	..	.	968	684
Paints, Colours, and Painter's Materials	Value	Bombay	..	..	.	.	..	15,506
		Sind .	..		..	..	..	1
Paper and Pasteboard ..	Value	Bombay	..		..		..	85
		Sind		..		..	..	.
Provisions . .	Value	Bombay	27,692	..		38,121	..	12,50,134
		Sind .		..	.	..	..	3,61,207
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	Value	Bombay	..	..	.	..	..	
		Sind .	.	..	.	..	..	..
Salt	Tons.	Bombay	..	..	.	..	1	77
		Sind ..	..	..	.	..	..	..
Shells and Cowries	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	92,330
		Sind .			..		..	1,414
Sugar	Lbs.	Bombay	1,06,364	2,58,265	51,413	1,13 138	20,865	90,263
		Sind ..			..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of the two official years 1875-76 and 1876-77—continued.

Countries.		Total.			
1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
7,874	1,39,618	47,308	6,38,940	35,411-43 lbs.	15,80,800
52	500	45	418	78	312
....	4,744	....	18,54,587	.....	18,33,223
....	....	....	21,411	.....	34,584
....	755	....	2,23,403	.....	2,03,234
....	....	....	9,672	.....	10,543
....	19,78,157	....	23,08,948	.....	24,53,430
....	....	....	....	.....	.....
....	67,441	....	14,44,121	.....	16,66,825
....	....	....	4,778	.....	6,709
....	1,313	....	4,40,094	.....	3,72,805
....	35	....	17,471	.....	5,766
451	1,432	287,440	6,53,895	305,934	6,80,063
....	....	40,432	98,129	28,591	82,474
1,122	9,313	216,332	20,01,286	183,749½	19,18,088
....	....	33,924	3,41,574	32,013	3,68,811
9,058	71,212	168,337	14,87,484	139,731½	11,91,095
352	2,410	18,165	1,78,769	13,644	1,30,963
....	....	1,637	5,170	3,334	11,584
....	....	1,361	4,441	385	1,424
....	2,871	....	74,19,008	.....	48,03,911
....	504	....	92,640	.....	2,17,362
....	52	....	3,06,720	.....	3,42,061
....	....	....	....	.....	204
1,306	64,202	6,652	3,61,918	12,011	6,02,113
....	....	900	39,431	.....	14
150-55 lbs.	5,144	86,810	44,63,758	89,756-20 lbs.	46,10,973
....	9	336	16,681	392	21,956
137	6,626	214	10,202	237	11,586
....	9	....	3	1	77
42	266	886,960	65,12,998	888,961	62,06,951
6	31	22,778	1,98,080	40,942	3,09,662
....	....	28,145	71,074	33,838	87,211
15	49	3,588	12,096	267	708
....	....	5 800	79,894	5,014	73,275
....	....	214	3,687	185	2,542
510	4,972	49,840	4,02,727	68,553	6,75,161
....	....	7,168	73,973	5,658	57,131
....	....	8,163	3,95,492	7,429	3,54466
....	....	....	....	6	255
....	....	2,120	47,714	24-6 lbs.	2,393
....	....	18	434	4	576
68	867	18,931	2,55,826	20,251	2,99,345
....	....	1,788	22,732	1,559	26,059
270	10,427	5,752	9,14,584	3,290-73 lbs.	3,79,007
....	14	59	11,362	115	9,235
				lbs. oz. tola.	
8,615¼-3 oz.	12,710	385,450	3,79,358	245,875 4 3 1	3,75,611
295	221	5,344	4,549	860	1,421
....	300	....	9,22,239	.....	5,54,558
....	....	....	33,229	.....	26,645
....	14,947	....	12,00,211	.....	10,98,923
....	2,121	....	31,604	.....	19,762
....	9,33,562	....	37,09,180	.....	37,28,753
....	2,63,954	....	7,28,898	.....	5,88,053
....	....	....	2,58,752	.....	13,22,539
....	....	....	77,474	.....	94,297
....	....	43	11,536	188-43 lbs.	58,812
....	....	1	96	2	298
....	64,171	....	2,76,700	.....	2,20,528
....	1,000	....	81,935	.....	6,215
18,724	1,03,758	2,140,607	59,74,069	1,179,785	37,20,484
1	5	755	3,258	1,118	4,213

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise Bombay and in the Province of Sind during

Articles.	Denomination.		Straits Settlements. 1875-76. Quantity.	Straits Settlements. 1875-76. Value.	Straits Settlements. 1876-77. Quantity.	Straits Settlements. 1876-77. Value.	Other 1875-76. Quantity.	Other 1875-76. Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Silk—								
Manufactures—								
Piece Goods ..	Yds.	Bombay	2,360	3,172	2,469	2,027	5,120	3,853
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts ..	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	2	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Spices	Lbs.	Bombay	759,598	2,73,442	643,229	1,81,266	2,029,526	9,88,586
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	1,176	450
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine Produce.	Cwt.	Bombay	4,189	56,749	4,544	73,442	1,634	18,461
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	302	4,320
Tea	Lbs.	Bombay	107,772	63,680	35,288	18,923	237	250
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	841	412
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	10	2
Manufactured	"	Bombay	10,705	29,962	12,397	28,033	12,962	8,492
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toys and requisites for Games	Value.	Bombay	..	19	..	35	..	645
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas	No.	Bombay	3	10	13	17	14	41
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood and Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Firewood)	Value.	Bombay	..	43,071	..	53,514	..	79,578
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,551
Wool—								
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	59 920	12,870
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	679,186	1,20,938
Manufactures of—								
Piece Goods	Yds.	Bombay	22	66	156	257	38,187	76,702
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts ..	Value.	Bombay	..	8	..	..	..	3,682
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	27
All other Articles unenumerated	Value.	Bombay	..	1,71,313	..	1,78,669	..	2,72,255
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	96,535
Merchandise .. Free ..	..	Bombay	..	55,738	..	1,08,457	..	5,06,424
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,59,107
Merchandise .. Dutiable ..	..	Bombay	..	15,99,645	..	12,26,749	..	50,48,798
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	4,35,211
Total ..	..	Bombay	..	16,55,383	..	13,35,206	..	55,55,220
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	5,94,318
Treasure .. Gold	..	Bombay	..	11,700	..	750	..	13,64,078
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treasure .. Silver	..	Bombay	..	16,915	..	4,02,450	..	19,05,988
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,700
Total ..	..	Bombay	..	28,615	..	4,03,200	..	32,70,066
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,700
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	..	Bombay	..	16,83,998	..	17,38,406	..	88,25,286
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	5,96,018
Stores	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	8,019
Treasure—								
Gold	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Treasure ..	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Stores and Treasure	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	8,019

—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of the two official years 1875-76 and 1876-77—continued.

Countries.		Total.			
1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
8,656	19,729	4,372,704	31,67,474	2,141,731	21,63,908
64	69	1,740	3,348	2,223	4,077
....	12	....	9,722	....	8,149
....	....	....	87	....	149
2,230,995	10,28,880	2,851,076	12,85,126	2,909,029	12,21,260
2,865	1,727	1 236	495	2,893	1,729
384	4,468	586,804	86,18,491	237,805—101 lbs.	37,59,442
97	795	340	4,539	209	1,402
207	260	2,089,521	20,00,073	888,017	7,96,436
....	....	....	....	.....	.....
708	188	2,466	978	5,975	2,004
161	22	85	14	189	27
5,555	9,858	261,918	2,21,399	448,079	3,05,861
3	1	1,077	918	4,010	2,752
....	659	....	2,49,554	.....	2,50,106
....	1,243	....	10,609	.....	18,367
....	....	690,112	4,81,069	533,471	4,05,377
....	....	218	407	167	356
....	76,100	....	2,88,751	.....	2,50,738
....	2,564	....	4,616	.....	9,692
62,384	14,632	1,024,445	3,12,610	1,084,552	2,93,915
917,056	1,61,816	724,298	1,41,838	1,061,082	2,33,201
11,113	12,272	2,971,435	29,39,626	2,210,777	22,31,281
41	83	6,678	20,302	8,154	7,874
....	8,601	....	55,967	.....	68,322
....	....	....	3,269	.....	9,216
....	5,79,464	....	41,61,655	.....	49,15,792
....	64,720	....	1,92,985	.....	1,80,214
....	8,95,503	....	1,72,16,853	.....	1,82,04,023
....	2,40,207	....	6,47,568	.....	8,61,099
....	47,30,494	....	11,75,94,003	.....	10,92,64,021
....	2,75,227	....	27,83,106	.....	23,49,522
....	56,25,997	....	13,48,10,856	.....	12,74,68,044
....	5,15,434	....	34,30,674	.....	32,04,681
....	15,93,252	....	96,55,278	.....	1,04,40,790
....	....	....	....	.....	72
....	17,16,818	....	2,63,35,298	.....	7,25,20,792
....	1,800	....	25,926	.....	29,538
....	33,10,070	....	35,990,576	.....	8,29,81,884
....	1,800	....	25,926	.....	28,619
....	89,36,067	....	17,08,01,432	.....	21,04,29,636
....	5,17,234	....	34,56,600	.....	32,82,241
....	500	....	47,17,589	.....	56,35,928
....	2,620	....	29,17,400	.....	36,64,994
....	....	....	....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	.....	.....
....	17	....	....	.....	17
....	....	....	....	.....	.....
....	17	....	....	.....	17
....	....	....	....	.....	.....
....	517	....	47,17 589	.....	56,35,948
....	2,640	....	29,17,400	.....	36,64,994

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from

Articles.	Denomination.		United Kingdom.				Aus	
			1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.								
Cotton—								
Twist and Yarn ..	Lbs ..	Bombay ..	4,510	6,874	410	540	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manufactures—								
Piece Goods—								
Grey	Yds ..	Bombay ..	25,385	3,657	3,343	487	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	64	14	....	....
White	"	Bombay ..	80	16	742	271	40	15
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ..	"	Bombay ..	....	....	175	166	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sorts of Piece Goods	"	Bombay ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sorts of Manufactures	Lbs ..	Bombay ..	14	100	....	1,200	....	....
		Sind .	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gums and Resins	Cwt ..	Bombay ..	14,550	2,15,800	16,736	3,12,284	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ivory—Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value.	Bombay ..	....	9,63,865	....	11,11,760	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Metals—								
Iron	Cwt ..	Bombay ..	5,705	9,708	11,450	19,556	....	....
		Sind ..	805	1,511	....	....	....	....
All others unenumerated	"	Bombay ..	....	....	50	805	....	....
		Sind ..	25	1,327	2	110	....	....
Sugar and Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine produce	Cwt .	Bombay ..	....	....	1	26	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
All other Articles unenumerated ..	Value.	Bombay ..	....	12,40,288	....	14,17,126	....	4,482
		Sind ..	....	75,267	....	33,181	....	....
Total of Foreign Merchandise ..	"	Bombay ..	....	24,40,311	....	28,64,221	....	4,497
		Sind ..	....	78,105	....	33,305	....	....
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.								
Animals, Living	No. ..	Bombay ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value.	Bombay ..	....	24,585	....	34,668	....	637
		Sind ..	....	6,010	....	9,098	....	....
Chinaware, Raw	Cwt ..	Bombay ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hides	Cwt ..	Bombay ..	2,434	1,04,330	3,068	1,42,936	518	21,914
		Sind ..	1	68	....	....	....	....
Other Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Cwt ..	Bombay ..	36,826	3,17,018	40,751	3,59,172	....	....
		Sind ..	2	75	....	....	....	....
Cotton—								
Raw	Cwt ..	Bombay ..	2,330,073	6,46,16,767	2,057,846	5,36,31,219	307,489	82,72,108
		Sind ..	24,069	6,42,200	22,346	5,93,900	4,476	1,26,300
Twist and Yarn	Lbs ..	Bombay ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manufactures—								
Piece Goods	Yds ..	Bombay ..	3,250	3,811	252	156	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	16	40	....	....
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay ..	....	5,719	....	85,992	....	....
		Sind .	....	1,400	....	205	....	....
Drugs and Medicines	Value.	Bombay ..	....	48,444	....	27,504	....	....
		Sind ..	....	7	....	....	....	....

—*continued.*

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign the Province of Sind during the two Official Years 1875-76 and 1876-77.

TRIA.		FRANCE.				ITALY.			
1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
816	272	....	....	....	....	224	75	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
119	1,923	....	....	104	1,349	....	....	16	380
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	6,796	....	59,327	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	400	400	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	154	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	4,274	....	32,514	....	27,938	....	13,274	....	7,121
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	6,623	....	39,310	....	88,614	....	13,349	....	7,501
....	....	....	400	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	30	....	870	....	372	....	230	....	45
....	....	....	80	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1,930	1,01,262	3,796	1,47,105	7,049	3,14,801	250	10,479	1,131-10 lbs.	49,576
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
71	547	882	8,721	2,117	23,732	....	....	1	20
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3,77,091	99,82,752	402,293	1,36,06,424	666,488	1,78,68,879	195,104	53,25,018	236,084	75,62,692
2,275	65,000	14,788	4,19,000	....	....	2,380	60,700	1,050	28,000
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	7	7	....	....	....	30	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27

D.—TRADE

(2).—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province*

Articles.	Denomination.		Mauritius.				United States.				Aden	
			1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.												
Cotton—												
Twist and Yarn	Lbs...	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210,657	1,61,350
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—												
Piece Goods—												
Grey	Yds ..	Bombay ..	..	..	5,500	743	..	..	..	..	1,624,027	5,16,376
		Sind ..	..	..	18,498	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White	" ..	Bombay ..	7,047	1,588	45,789	4,023	..	..	..	..	6,87,883	1,09,713
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	950	160
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ..	" ..	Bombay ..	43,778	10,009	..	12,123	..	..	..	..	5,250,717	9,78,417
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,930	1,628
Other sorts of Piece Goods ..	" ..	Bombay ..	..	98	..	380	..	..	..	..	..	8,507
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures ..	Lbs...	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,696	5,146
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Gums and Resins	Cwt..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	5,269
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ivory—Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—												
Iron	Cwt..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,184	77,198
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All others unenumerated	" ..	Bombay ..	50	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,123	26,166
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	859
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine produce	Cwt..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,616	3,99,939
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	360
All other Articles unenumerated ..	Value.	Bombay ..	..	39,107	..	27,346	..	4,751	..	880	..	3,63,024
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,421
Total of Foreign Merchandise ..	"	Bombay ..	..	51,592	..	44,615	..	4,751	..	880	..	26,51,105
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,423
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.												
Animals, Living	No. ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value.	Bombay ..	..	3,215	..	1,781	..	..	..	..	..	8,815
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131
Caoutchouc, Raw..	Cwt..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	Cwt..	Bombay ..	18	200	148	6,020	25	1,000	..	..	3,305	1,03,121
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	280
Coir, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Cwt..	Bombay ..	444	2,330	43	260	..	..	..	..	170	1,144
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—												
Raw	Cwt..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	12,487
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	40
Twist and Yarn	Lbs...	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	271,700	1,18,778
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—												
Piece Goods	Yds ..	Bombay ..	27,082	9,451	75,581	21,299	..	..	..	..	2,759,782	1,03,479
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	888	352
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs and Medicines	Value.	Bombay ..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,448
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	941

—*continued.*

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign of Sind during the two Official Years 1875-76 and 1876-77—continued.

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
124,795	1,02,583	....	....	1,275	909	....	....	19,500	11,625
320	180	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4601,009	5,58,486	4,819	1,277	39,249	5,577	....	....	....	....
7,826	1,060	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
613,668	95,650	8,585	2,398	15,128	2,946	13.983	3,596	13,454	4,384
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4,042,225	7,40,427	7,762	2,553	6,445	1,582	44,122	11,395	24,223	8,680
4,962	1,123	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	8,150	....	122	....	79	....	71	....	76
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1,739	1,915	....	....	7	7	....	278	....	408
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
296	8,329	53	1,580	174	1,794	2,485	26,015	2,723	26,095
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,27,924	....	1,62,767
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8,841	72,894	464	5,623	44	332	....	....	....	....
1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3,293,lbs. 50	33,253	34	3,302	174, lbs. 50	5,260	497	5,999	47256,lbs. 49	9,500
1	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6,568,lbs. 56	96,449	2,571	38,471	2,378	34,508	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	2,96,663	....	74,697	....	95,799	....	4,93,784	....	8,26,289
....	7,523	....	1,300	....	2,974	....	1,500	....	....
....	20,34,999	....	1,30,023	....	1,49,793	....	6,69,062	....	10,49,624
....	9,916	....	1,300	....	2,974	....	1,500	....	....
....	....	38	6,300	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	29	321	....	....	....	....
....	7,042	....	22,674	....	28,173	....	17,068	....	28,608
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4,186	1,17,704	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
171	1,306	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
329	5,300	....	....	....	....	64,522	15,73,842	29,626	7,17,443
....	....	....	....	....	....	119,655	33,95,405	93,164	26,34,915
259,395	1,18,637	....	....	500	325	4,631,770	20,34,539	6,295,219	30,21,402
300	140	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2,114,101	3,99,378	710	248	3,592	1,110	7,835	1,165	14,502	3,004
18,308	2,186	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	898	....	1,405	....	58	....	7,115	....	8,545
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	5,918	....	4,993	....	5,203	....	44,248	....	39,669
....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province

Articles.	Denomination.		Persia.				Straits-Set	
			1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE								
Cotton—								
Twist and Yarn..	Lbs..	Bombay ..	383,759	2,81,139	584,581	3,88,453	....	....
		Sind ..	20	12	624	282	....	....
Manufactures—								
Piece Goods—								
Grey..	Yds..	Bombay ..	5,043,137	8,27,748	81,87,766	12,72,644	....	....
		Sind ..	21,100	2,610	20,000	2,315	....	....
White	,, ..	Bombay ..	1,686,949	2,84,342	19,22,831	3,44,989	80,377	17,415
		Sind ..	1,440	350	3,436	735	....	....
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ..	,, ..	Bombay ..	5,494,294	12,86,875	66,70,315	15,62,277	3,665,644	11,11,438
		Sind .	6,043	943	11,723	2,303	....	....
Other sorts of Piece Goods ..	,, ..	Bombay ..	....	11,587	....	21,834	....	6,691
		Sind ..	....	....	....	5	....	....
Other sorts of Manufactures ..	Lbs...	Bombay ..	4,292	6,172	2,207	4,471	130	2,984
		Sind ..	2	2	....	20	....	....
Gums and Resins	Cwt..	Bombay ..	85	3,558	94, lbs. 56	2,329	113	2,610
		Sind ..	....	....	....	1	....	....
Ivory—Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value.	Bombay ..	....	36	....	26	....	2,184
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Metals—								
Iron	Cwt..	Bombay ..	3,385	32,905	7,063, lbs. 30	61,221	4	80
		Sind ..	854	5,825	....	11	....	....
All others unenumerated	,, ..	Bombay ..	2,797	88,606	6,405, lbs. 7	1,77,458	5	712
		Sind ..	....	....	....	135	....	....
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine produce	Cwt..	Bombay ..	38,557	5,16,922	28,183	4,05,724	....	....
		Sind ..	59	950	....	....	....	....
All other Articles unenumerated ..	Value.	Bombay ..	....	4,15,524	....	5,73,236	....	1,27,979
		Sind ..	....	4,471	....	5,689	....	....
Total of Foreign Merchandise ..	..	Bombay ..	....	37,55,414	....	48,14,662	..	12,72,087
		Sind ..	....	15,163	....	11,496	..	....
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.								
Animals, Living	No. ..	Bombay ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Sind ..	1	200	1	100	....	....
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value.	Bombay ..	....	3,931	....	4,459	....	20,095
		Sind ..	....	180	....	174	....	....
Caoutchouc, Raw	Cwt..	Bombay ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Coffee	Cwt..	Bombay ..	1,476	53,384	2,875	87,703	....	....
		Sind ..	4	150	....	3	....	....
Coir, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Cwt..	Bombay ..	78	638	223	1,602	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cotton—								
Raw	Cwt..	Bombay ..	3	30	....	....	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Twist and Yarn	Lbs...	Bombay ..	13,053	6,898	22,870	11,425	5,500	2,520
		Sind ..	25	19	1,200	515	..	....
Manufactures—								
Piece Goods	Yds..	Bombay ..	164,964	85,443	244,083	1,17,874	9,059	5,191
		Sind ..	6,379	1,356	13,372	2,162	....	....
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay ..	....	....	....	53	....	1,314
		Sind ..	....	....	....	7	....	....
Drugs and Medicines	Value.	Bombay ..	....	9,548	....	20,557	....	1,337
		Sind ..	....	1,902	....	275	....	....

—*continued.*

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign of Sind during the two Official Years 1875-76 and 1876-77—continued.

TLEMENTS.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
....	....	65,085	50,886	49,245	41,934	670,011	5,00,249	779,806	5,46,044
....	....	58	42	593	479	78	54	1,537	941
500	125	8,144,373	10,79,965	7,616,338	9,49,366	16,846,741	24,29,023	20,453,705	27,97,428
....	....	43,178	5,935	167,634	22,376	64,278	8,545	195,524	25,765
222,438	29,206	1,096,507	1,86,264	1,186,399	2,00,916	3,581,551	6,05,347	195,524	6,82,586
....	....	93,991	14,760	62,890	9,072	96,381	1,5270	3,993,158	9,807
4,611,173	15,29,020	13,896,580	28,07,459	13,195,033	25,99,279	28,403,121	62,08,311	66,326	64,52,323
....	....	119,464	18,801	117,234	19,110	133,457	21,372	28,606,194	22,526
....	821	....	46,544	....	32,658	....	73,620	1,33,919	63,998
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
96	2,699	10,606	18,765	7,382	19,879	19,738	33,445	....	30,579
....	....	10	7	....	37	12	·13	11,431	57
140	2,694	593	10,934	580	9,267	18,114	2,65,766	20,982, lbs. 56	3,66,444
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3
....	5,201	....	....	....	....	....	11,00,808	....	18,39,081
....	....	....	25	....	54	....	25	....	52
28	400	9,302	81,749	16,826, lbs. 86	1,33,710	27,044	2,07,263	44,253, lbs. 4	2,38,113
....	....	141	1,467	32	317	2,200	9,203	33	333
....	....	2,764	84,194	6,823, lbs. 49	1,02,132	7,270	2,09,679	21,474, lbs. 99	3,48,562
....	....	1	80	1	55	32	2,257	4	325
....	....	17,503	2,71,828	13,605	2,04,402	86,247	12,27,160	50,735, lbs. 56	7,41,100
....	....	80	1,174	44	652	152	2,484	44	652
....	1,73,378	....	7,92,714	....	8,17,063	....	36,02,132	....	42,68,113
....	....	....	20,022	....	21,457	....	1,11,981	....	70,824
....	17,43,544	....	54,31,302	....	51,10,606	....	1,64,62,803	....	1,79,18,862
....	..	....	62,313	....	73,610	....	1,71,204	....	1,81,301
....	....	....	....	....	....	38	6,300	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	200	30	431
....	51,774	....	65,481	....	89,426	....	1,67,501	....	2,46,372
....	....	....	1,253	....	375	....	7,654	....	8,647
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	2,556	1,07,446	1,915, lbs. 14	84,649	14,378	5,49,039	22,302 lbs. 24	9,04,651
....	....	3	152	....	10	14	620	....	15
....	....	77	530	146	1,086	38,477	3,30,378	43,523	3,87,716
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	75	....	....
....	....	3,23,452	85,97,118	1,53,504	41,83,006	3,722,436	10,20,93,892	3,570,910	9,39,51,266
....	....	....	....	17,341	4,95,507	165,372	46,43,725	136,176	38,17,929
33,060	14,758	1,76,656	4,45,618	12,17,685	4,65,788	6,098,679	26,08,353	7,828 729	36,84,389
....	....	314	70	185	96	339	89	1,685	793
10,486	2,804	50,97,986	8,67,504	73,30,456	11,87,729	8,100,686	15,34,330	9,793,053	17,39,354
....	....	4,22,715	55,121	5,49,164	67,531	429,629	56,729	580,860	71,919
....	790	....	1,921	....	2,766	....	17,374	....	99,143
....	....	....	418	....	594	....	1,818	....	806
....	2,508	....	14,527	....	13,318	....	1,32,745	....	1,14,729
....	....	....	764	....	643	....	3,247	....	938

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province

Articles.	Denomination.		United Kingdom. 1875-76. Quantity.	United Kingdom. 1875-76. Value.	United Kingdom. 1876-77. Quantity.	United Kingdom. 1876-77. Value.	Aus 1875-76. Quantity.	Aus 1875-76. Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—								
Indigo	Cwt.	Bombay	lbs. 49	49	114 lbs. 57	27,427	....	....
		Sind	21	2,565	99	21,268	....	....
Other sorts	"	Bombay	153,504	6,55,863	149,950	6,97,224	144	576
		Sind	10	16	....	..	....	....
Grain and Pulse—								
Gram	Cwt.	Bombay	....	....	2	5	1	8
		Sind	....	....	....	..	....	....
Rice, in the husk	"	Bombay	....	....	....	..	....	....
		Sind	....	....	....	..	....	....
Rice, not in the husk	"	Bombay	....	....	9	54	....	....
		Sind	....	....	....	..	....	....
Wheat	"	Bombay	554,610	25,07,337	743,899	31,91,486	5,970	29,870
		Sind	284,893	12,13,844	289,389	12,13,669	....	....
Other sorts	"	Bombay	....	....	5	18	....	....
		Sind	....	....	....	..	....	....
Gums and Resins—								
Gutch and Gambier	Cwt.	Bombay	....	....	....	..	....	....
		Sind	....	....	....	..	....	....
Hemp—								
Raw	Cwt.	Bombay	48,359	4,10,656	63,289	5,95,851	....	....
		Sind	....	....	....	..	....	....
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage.	Value.	Bombay	....	....	....	..	....	....
		Sind	....	....	....	..	....	....
Hides and Skins—								
Hides, Raw	Bombay	Cwt.	9,958	....	15,062	..	495	....
		or		2,55,569		3,24,317		13,080
		No.	131,393	....	154,219	..	6,100	....
	Sind	Cwt.	4,045	....	2,351	..	50	....
		or		90,236		56,217		2,800
		No.	28,997	....	25,259	..	739	..
Hides, Dressed or Tanned	Bombay	Cwt.	11,827	....	19,696	..	....	....
		or		6,83,996		9,60,366		
		No.	176,768	....	255,205	..	....	....
	Sind	Cwt.	1	....	14	..	....	....
		or		50		510		
		No.	9	....	191	..	....	
Skins, Raw	Bombay	Cwt.	3,004	....	210	..	1	....
		or		82,117		12,043		366
		No.	139,872	....	7,416	..	193	....
	Sind	Cwt.	4	....	66	..	....	....
		or		200		1,095		
		No.	90	....	2,167	..	....	....
Skins, Dressed or Tanned	Bombay	Cwt.	10,244	....	13,237	..	134	....
		or		11,24,632		14,49,940		10,614
		No.	1,143,569	....	1,465,553	..	12,280	....
	Sind	Cwt.	919	....	266	..	..	....
		or		51,996		14,863		
		No.	87,696	....	24,960	..	....	....
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Value.	Bombay	....	32,498	....	46,409	....	990
		Sind	....	832	....	400	....	....
Lac—								
Stick	Cwt.	Bombay	2	13	1,025	4,660	....	....
		Sind	....	....	....	..	....	....
Manufactures of—								
Gunny Bags	No.	Bombay	8,000	2,000	....	..	....	....
		Sind	....	....	....	..	....	....
Gunny Cloth	Cwt.	Bombay	....	....	....	..	....	....
		Sind	....	....	....	..	....	....

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign of Sind during the two Official Years 1875-76 and 1876-77—continued.

TRIA.		FRANCE.				ITALY.			
1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
lbs. 20	20	2	330	lbs. 12	12	3	305	1—53 lbs	152
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	175	975	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	39	126	15	75	11	53	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	6	40	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2,068	11,810	163,570	6,35,520	370,086	14,88,215	24,582	1,24,513	54—955	2,63,070
....	....	....	....	86,838	4,02,360	1,826	7,501	6,015	28,070
....	....	....	....	19	97	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	5,179	43,350	1,763	14,608	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	18	....	....	....	1,351	....	328	
			1,016				42,524		8,966
....	....	291	....	....	....	17,532	....	3,335	....
....	....	384	....	2,959	....	3,463	....	1,670	....
			9,640		83,520		1,12,013		54,124
....	....	2,660	....	24,810	....	30,531	....	17,031	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31	....
									1,970
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	557	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
lbs. 20	....	1,046	....	559 lbs. 21	....	33	....	14—40 lbs.	....
	20		46,735		26,275		1,484		1,414
4	....	83,136	....	41,870	....	3,538	....	1,347	....
....	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....
					710				
....	....	....	....	1,110	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	20	....	116	....	29	....	52—55 lbs.	....
			2,025		14,514		3,639		2,952
....	....	2,104	....	12,974	....	3,555	....	3,340	....
....	....	....	....	6	....	3	....	18	....
					360		150		1,000
....	....	....	....	720	....	300	....	3,169	
....	....	....	....	....	200	....	50	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province

Articles.	Denomination.		Mauritius. 1875-76. Quantity.	Mauritius. 1875-76. Value.	Mauritius. 1876-77. Quantity.	Mauritius. 1876-77. Value.	United States. 1875-76. Quantity.	United States. 1875-76. Value.	United States. 1876-77. Quantity.	United States. 1876-77. Value.	Ara 1875-76. Quantity.	Ara 1875-76. Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—												
Indigo	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	22,626
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	467
Other sorts	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	795
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grain and Pulse—												
Grain	Cwt.	Bombay	29,125	107,777	20,020	67,141	..	..	..	..	659	3,397
		Sind	7,327	21,107	7,500	30,000	..	..	..	..	10	33
Rice, in the husk	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice, not in the husk	"	Bombay	129	637	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,19,679	5,57,342
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,640	7,748
Wheat	"	Bombay	11,260	40,145	9,929	38,187	..	..	..	..	22,462	97,492
		Sind	16,217	60,190	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,169	11,229
Other sorts	"	Bombay	44,579	1,57,179	16,174	70,186	..	..	..	..	40,342	1,58,912
		Sind	1,068	3,719	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,892	5,959
Gums and Resins—												
Cutch and Gambier	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	180
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp—												
Raw	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,321	21,512
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,915
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides and Skins—												
Hides, Raw	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	88
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	396	1,760
Hides, Dressed or Tanned	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, Raw	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	277	..	201	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	31,009	15,500	25,510	8,903	..	..
	Sind	Cwt or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Skins, Dressed or Tanned	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	120	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	3,300	3,020	..	..
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,458
Jute—												
Raw	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—												
Gunny Bags	No.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,760	3,025
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	700	175
Other kinds	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	433	4,076
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign of Sind during the two Official Years 1875-76 and 1876-77—continued.

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
281	34,760	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
38	4,025	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
143	1,925	....	....	....	....	33	36	....	....
16	295	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	7	5,324	18,608	9,087	36,174	....	....	34	98
13	50	840	2,815	1,060	3,110	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	272	554	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
93,660	4,53,109	64	461	838	3,760	33	205	16	66
623	2,106	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2,789	11,296	15,360	61,885	17,922	84,645	3	16	8	35
....	....	....	....	110	675	....	....	....	....
1,592	5,285	14,061	52,956	12,491,40 lbs.	51,273	45	204	20	97
68	183	100	350	856	3,061	....	....	....	....
8	216	....	....	8	160	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2,088	19,663	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1,920	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
274	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	4,788								
1,226	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province

Articles.	Denomination.		Persia. 1875-76. Quantity.	Persia. 1875-76. Value.	Persia. 1876-77. Quantity.	Persia. 1876-77. Value.	Straits 1875-76. Quantity.	Straits 1875-76. Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—								
Indigo	Cwt..	Bombay ..	1,560	2 58,644	1,320	1,91,138	....	....
		Sind ..	1,468	1,87,780	813	1,03,628	....	....
Other sorts	"	Bombay ..	1	20	56	303	25	122
		Sind ..	1	10	76	268	....	....
Grain and Pulse—								
Gram	Cwt..	Bombay ..	....	....	....	....	587	2,049
		Sind ..	1	5	3	6	....	....
Rice, in the husk	"	Bombay ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rice, not in the husk	"	Bombay ..	71,122	3,10,839	70,226	3,32,129	23	100
		Sind ..	30,162	1,56,952	11,197	42,740	....	....
Wheat	"	Bombay ..	95	476	....	....	3	14
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sorts	"	Bombay ..	53	211	184	690	336	1,431
		Sind ..	30	122	31	124	....	....
Gums and Resins—								
Cutch and Gambier	Cwt..	Bombay ..	....	....	1	30	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hemp—								
Raw	Cwt..	Bombay ..	876	8,834	648	6,881	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	Value.	Bombay ..	....	310	....	....	....	22
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hides and Skins—								
Hides, Raw	Bombay..	Cwt. or No.	212	....	1,744	....	....	....
			2,730	3,700	16,632	33,758		
	Sind ..	Cwt. or No.	18	....	468	....	....	....
			242	401	5,637	8,363		
Hides, Dressed or Tanned ..	Bombay..	Cwt. or No.	45	....	99	....	....	....
			400	1,050	940	2,310		
	Sind ..	Cwt. or No.	74	....	83	....	....	....
			965	1,895	1,270	2,003		
Skins, Raw	Bombay..	Cwt. or No.	....	....	....	....	....	....
			....	....	....	....		
	Sind ..	Cwt. or No.	....	....	....	....	....	....
			....	....	....	....		
Skins, Dressed or Tanned.. ..	Bombay..	Cwt. or No.	....	....	....	....	....	....
			....	....	....	....	2	181
	Sind ..	Cwt. or No.	....	....	....	....	242	....
			....	....	....	....	....	....
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c. ..	Value.	Bombay ..	....	233	....	827	....	10,614
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jute—								
Raw	Cwt..	Bombay ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manufactures of—								
Gunny Bags	No. ..	Bombay ..	7,350	1,154	11,675	2,928	....	....
		Sind ..	8,140	2,630	6,300	1,636	....	....
Other kinds	Cwt..	Bombay ..	5	140	2	45	....	....
		Sind ..	1	20	....	....	....	....

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign of Sind during the two Official Years 1875-76 and 1876-77—continued.

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
....	....	312	60,084	386	69,119	2,067	3,42,038	2,103—30 lbs.	3,22,628
....	....	44	4,366	84	9,889	1,541	1,95,178	1,034	1,38,810
57	272	164	615	247	1,116	154,109	6,59,002	150,453	7,00,840
....	....	164	271	217	411	175	297	309	974
198	951	2,404	9,728	784	3,945	38,360	1,41,746	30,142	1,07,696
....	....	7,266	25,251	59	197	15,144	49,511	8,635	33,363
10	17	10	27	..	....	10	27	282	571
....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
44	249	32,711	1,63,687	43,444	2,19,308	223,767	10,33,251	208,237	10,08,975
....	....	7,099	25,263	2,282	7,472	38,901	1 89,963	14,102	52,378
140	507	39,954	1,62,540	32,298—33 lbs.	1,43,272	837,869	36,59 808	1,234,091-33lbs.	52,32,523
....	....	628	1,923	72,888	3,09,385	366 063	12,94,687	455,240	19,54,159
1,008	4,316	4,150	13,840	2,723—28 lbs.	11,844	109,566	3,84,724	34,216-68 lbs.	1,43,806
....	....	4,313	9,267	558	1,187	8,413	19,408	1,513	4,555
....	....	2	55	11	308	8	235	28	714
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	72	697	30	303	56.809	4,85,049	67,818	6,37,306
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1,802	....	115	....	5,049	....	2,035
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	13	....	12,036	....	17,147	....
....	....	....	....	52	150	158,076	3,15,977	174,238	3,67 185
....	....	1	....	1,498	....	8,098	....	9,220	....
....	....	15	47	14,658	49,220	63,580	2,16,807	88,621	2,56,289
....	....	20	....	11	....	11,892	....	19,837	....
....	....	166	632	170	665	177,334	6,85,678	256,872	9,65,311
....	....	....	....	....	....	75	....	97	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	974	1,945	1,461	2,513
....	....	lbs. 27	....	1—15 lbs.	....	4,360	....	985-96 lbs.	....
....	....	7	106	13	215	257,746	1,46,308	76,160	48,570
....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	80	....
....	....	3	3	....	....	213	283	3,277	1,805
....	....	....	....	....	....	10,429	....	13,432-55 lbs.	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	1,161,750	11,41,091	1,485,167	14,70,860
....	....	....	....	58	....	947	....	348	....
....	....	....	....	6,130	3,298	88,293	52,346	33,913	19,571
....	1,757	....	10,032	....	15,292	....	1,42,926	....	1,78,909
....	....	....	....	....	70	....	832	....	470
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	13	1,070	5,260
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
600	150	293,649	63,341	196,720	48,522	322,759	69,520	224,595	55,603
....	....	13,404	3,469	762	207	22,244	6,274	7,189	1,570
....	....	79	2,247	....	....	517	6,465	8	197
....	....	3	80	....	....	4	100	....	....

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province

Articles.	Denomination.		United Kingdom. 1875-76. Quantity.	United Kingdom. 1875-76. Value.	United Kingdom. 1876-77. Quantity.	United Kingdom. 1876-77. Value.	Aus 1875-76. Quantity.	Aus 1875-76. Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Lac—								
Dye	Cwt..	Bombay ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shells	"	Bombay ..	4	134	8	495	10 lbs.	20
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sorts	"	Bombay ..	50	1,702	....	....	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oils—								
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals.	Bombay ..	61,516	86,054	11,191	13,125	....	....
		Sind ..	9	6	....	....	....	....
Other sorts	"	Bombay ..	523	18,786	1,263	34,993	....	....
		Sind ..	2,401	1,500	....	....	....	....
Opium	Bombay ..	Chests, or Cwt.	60	....	100	1,28,990	....	....
			74	75,480	125		....	....
	Sind ...	Chests, or Cwt.	....	....	....	....	....	....
			....	....	....	....	....	....
Provisions	Value.	Bombay ..	....	1,00,215	....	1,01,640	....	165
		Sind ..	....	1,482	....	3,646	....	....
Saltpetre	Cwt..	Bombay ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Sind ..	3,752	21,372	....	....	....	....
Seeds—								
Linseed	Cwt..	Bombay ..	1,719,885	94,85,493	929,617	54,27,974	....	....
		Sind ..	364	2,350	....	....	....	....
Mustard and Rape	"	Bombay ..	255,583	13,51,747	234,870	13,40,692	....	....
		Sind ..	405,507	19,20,160	242,419	14,15,618	....	....
Poppy	"	Bombay ..	8,479	50,893	3,565	21,332	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Teel or Gingelly	"	Bombay ..	11,238	67,815	....	....	75	500
		Sind ..	1,172	8,004	....	....	73	500
Other sorts	"	Bombay ..	22,692	84,502	1,830	11,313	....	....
		Sind ..	1	14	....	5	....	....
Silk—								
Raw	Lbs ..	Bombay ..	....	....	2,878	3,160	27	250
		Sind ..	240	240	707	3,414	....	....
Manufactures	Value	Bombay ..	....	60	....	126	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Spices	Lbs ..	Bombay ..	1,049,238	4,06,614	787,000	2,21,519	13,608	2,703
		Sind ..	699	76	1,600	3,200	....	....
Stone, Jade..	Cwt..	Bombay ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other Saccharine Produce	"	Bombay ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tea	Lbs ..	Bombay ..	17,110	20,985	89,970	74,282	106	175
		Sind ..	110	227	19,066	26,488	....	....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	Lbs ..	Bombay ..	2,456	270	252	60	256	53
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manufactured	"	Bombay ..	4,660	5,317	4,590	3,710	439	280
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt..	Bombay ..	....	....	123	10,675	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign of Sind during the Official Years 1875-76 and 1876-77.—continued.

TRIA.		FRANCE.				ITALY.			
1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1 lb.	2	....	....	5 lbs.	2	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	155,159	1,92,006	79,491	1,07,330	2,623	3,345	3,549	3,550
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	153	2,249	109	1,474	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	45	....	83	....	35	....	29,740	....	125
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	1,221	6,385	546	4,000
....	....	170,567	9,25,285	679,746	38,31,262	....	....	2,070	12,116
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
375	2,250	5,017	24,986	73,467	4,48,047	....	....	32	230
75	450	476,632	23,82,030	130,750	8,00,160	....	....	....	....
....	....	1,851	10,572	12,552	67,312	....	....	16	113
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	470,301	2,789,455	157,181	10,75,282	40,718	2,73,890	17,341	1,32,770
....	....	83,580	5,12,329	375,432	25,81,162	70,570	4,81,378	56,059	3,88,650
25 lbs.	20	81,019	3,76,533	65,191	3,03,461	1,213	7,758	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	30	....	....	2,790	8,500	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
548	265	873,768	1,84,651	2,092,297	3,79,988	....	....	365	345
....	....	72,800	20,000	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
50	50	155	290	....	....	....	....	10	10
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1,699	910	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	385	290
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of

Articles.	Denomination.		Mauritius.				United States.				Ara	
			1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77		1875-76.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Lac—												
Dye	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shells	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	385
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oils—												
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals.	Bombay	7,201	8,580	..	..	..	..	..	..	109,789	96,751
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,040	3,802
Other sorts	"	Bombay	2	213	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,339	58,639
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,444	1,100
Opium	Chests, or Cwt.	Bombay	2	2,650	5½	7,150	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2		6-98		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chests, or Cwt	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provisions	Value	Bombay	..	5,913	..	10,164	..	55	..	..	..	64,539
		Sind	..	470	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49,836
Saltpetre	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	530
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seeds—												
Linseed	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	179,516	9,84,962	18,787	98,334	2	12
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mustard and Rape	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	1,553	7,562	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poppy	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teel or Gingelly	"	Bombay	20	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,239	74,645
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236	1,490
Other sorts	"	Bombay	243	2,014	47	415	..	..	..	..	5,303	31,601
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	396
Silk—												
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,892	5,974
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures	Value	Bombay	..	742	..	428	..	..	..	..	..	1,05,33
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	Lbs.	Bombay	29,223	3,013	35,543	5,389	9,782	1,176	..	..	1,143,328	1,82,674
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	12
Stone, Jade	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other Saccharine Produce	"	Bombay	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,988	1,96,176
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	675	675
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	154
Tobacco—												
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	967,278	1,10,232
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	"	Bombay	293	175	140	90	..	..	..	..	343	279
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Sind during the two Official Years 1875-76 and 1876-77—continued.

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	1,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	45	9	766	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29,505	39,737	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,725	11,175	...	...	147	150	...	...	...	...
5,152	71,172	12	783	16	620	173	4,817	44	600
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	41,517	5,28,73,867	49,430½	6,41,30,660
...	...	...	...	...	...	51,893		61,788-22½	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,365	...	52,636	...	83,390	...	1,40,555	...	1,41,424
...	6,764	...	192	...	1,202	...	60	...	2,575
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	45	6	33	9	65	7	39	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125	850	330	1,904	901	6,839	54	285	...	...
18	130	33	220	180	1,125	...	...	...	...
2513-14 lbs.	18,599	4,943	31,366	7,497	37,548	1,366	6,508	277	1,880
27	155	389	1,582	1,150	4,532	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,10,278	...	1,296	...	3,102	...	5,951	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
983,264	1,59,206	2,976	879	37,722	4,495	4,786	866	10,101	1,517
5,936	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,374	1,90,964	119	2,302	67	1,220	...	...	...	...
17	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	56	56	...	...	...	...
83	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
147,145	20,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118	108	200	200	52	87	84	56	75	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	280	...	...	...	...	5	400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of

Articles.	Denomination.		Persia. 1875-76. Quantity.	Persia. 1875-76. Value	Persia. 1876-77. Quantity.	Persia. 1876-77. Value.	Straits 1875-76. Quantity.	Straits 1875-76. Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued*.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Lac—								
Dye	Cwt.	Bombay	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Sind	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shells	"	Bombay	9	729	....	....	....	....
		Sind	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sorts	"	Bombay	31 lbs.	10	....	....	....	....
		Sind	24	100	....	....	....	....
Oils—								
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals.	Bombay	16,550	15,167	10,096	13,777	....	....
		Sind	18,091	15,787	11,642	15,593	....	....
Other sorts	"	Bombay	....	....	501	405	328	17,199
		Sind	4,321	2,917	1,978	1,322	....	....
Opium	Chests. or Cwt. or Cwts. Chest	Bombay	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Sind	....	....	....	....	....	....
			....	....	....	....	....	....
			....	....	....	....	....	....
Provisions	Value	Bombay	....	16,413	....	11,641	....	5,407
		Sind	....	407	....	816	....	2,300
Saltpetre	Cwt.	Bombay	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Sind	....	....	....	....	....	....
Seeds—								
Linseed	Cwt.	Bombay	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Sind	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mustard and Rape	"	Bombay	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Sind	....	....	....	....	....	....
Poppy	"	Bombay	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Sind	....	....	....	....	12	58
Teel or Gingelly	"	Bombay	2	15	12	80	....	....
		Sind	35	300	6	40	....	....
Other sorts	"	Bombay	382	1,822	96	557	2,661	16,691
		Sind	165	644	121	634	....	....
Silk—								
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Sind	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manufactures	Value	Bombay	....	13,553	....	6,551	....	45,878
		Sind	....	....	....	....	....	....
Spices	Lbs.	Bombay	682,782	96,913	929,821	126,037	2,875	876
		Sind	6,986	1,028	13,042	1,178	....	....
Stone, Jade	Cwt.	Bombay	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Sind	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other Saccharine Produce	"	Bombay	1,038	15,629	1,416	22,037	....	....
		Sind	147	2,486	101	1,465	....	....
Tea	Lbs.	Bombay	988	1,023	35	70	....	....
		Sind	138	226	119	227	....	....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	Bombay	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Sind	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manufactured	"	Bombay	425	379	524	399	34	40
		Sind	90	90	62	82	....	....
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	Bombay	....	....	....	....	1,334	1,12,007
		Sind	....	....	....	3	....	....

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Sind during the two Official Years 1875-76 and 1876-77—continued.

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	6	424	lbs. 19-56	1,270	27	1,696	lbs. 48-56	3,120
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	16	136	....	....	75	2,614	1	45
....	....	3	77	....	15	27	177	....	15
....	....	55,104	60,710	14,654½	22,425	408,055	4,62,624	148,396½	1,99,944
....	....	8,631	8,965	4,323	5,178	30,771	28,560	23,837	32,096
200	10,841	4,511	50,171	3,151½	42,371	9,011	1,53,157	9,998	1,62,389
....	....	....	....	....	....	8,139	5,517	1,973	1,322
....	....	7	8,775	15½	20,100	41,586	5,29,60,772	49,551½	6,42,86,900
....	....	9		lbs. 19-42		51,978		61,939-50½	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	3,192	....	1,28,522	....	30,190	....	5,44,303	....	3,90,151
....	....	....	11,412	....	7,571	....	66,189	....	22,374
....	....	....	....	2	25	42	530	2	25
....	....	....	....	....	....	4,973	30,757	546	4,000
....	....	91,682	5,30,988	397,895	22,23,004	2,161,652	1,19,26,732	2,088,115	1,15,90,690
....	....	....	....	....	....	361	2,350	....	....
238	857	4,001	21,023	83,001	4,98,263	266,157	14,07,818	391,983	22,90,339
....	....	128,296	6,90,855	182,398	11,13,118	1,010,235	49,93,045	555,622	33,59,046
10	130	9	79	28	228	10,364	61,671	16,186	89,255
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	6,777	39,234	9	52	542,754	32,47,863	175,569	12,15,873
....	....	1	4	2,384	16,612	155,700	10,04,216	434,079	29,97,659
3,829	28,180	1,881	16,151	lbs. 1788-80	17,590	121,703	5,74,946	lbs. 83,069-7	4,19,482
....	....	44	308	63	370	681	2,944	1,361	5,696
....	....	16,162	41,826	950	4,450	18,081	48,050	6,628	16,140
....	....	107	327	60	218	347	567	767	3,667
....	53,033	....	2,36,047	....	1,83,273	....	4,08,865	....	3,56,831
....	....	....	1,005	....	2,482	....	1,005	....	2,482
23,630	3,729	1,602,676	2,39,239	1,658,502	2,52,805	5,415,012	11,19,604	6,468,793	11,55,595
....	....	5,902	729	5,829	747	86,445	21,845	26,407	5,650
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	6,505	89,685	lbs. 5,676-63	76,145	25,651	3,03,798	lbs. 23,533-63	2,90,366
....	....	174	1,799	138	1,831	321	4,285	256	3,506
....	....	1,198	1,330	724	868	20,232	24,478	90,845	75,336
....	....	184	236	65	136	622	848	19,333	26,922
....	....	2,323,474	2,04,147	276,772	36,296	3,293,464	3,14,702	424,197	57,165
....	....	5,024	207	7,924	564	5,024	207	7,924	564
153	116	2,069	2,087	1,207	683	8,547	8,813	8,943	6,457
....	....	254	184	289	166	429	331	405	272
2,128	1,92,221	....	....	....	....	1,338	1,12,287	2,256	2,03,296
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province

Articles.	Denomination.		United Kingdom. 1875-76. Quantity.	United Kingdom. 1875-76. Value.	United Kingdom. 1876-77. Quantity.	United Kingdom. 1876-77. Value.	Aus 1876-77. Quantity.	Aus 1876-77. Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.—*continued.*				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Wood—								
Teak	Cubic Tons	Bombay ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other sorts	Value	Bombay ..	....	25,769	....	22,516	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	15	....	....
Wool—								
Raw	Lbs ..	Bombay ..	16,153,618	69,60,998	16,995,653	73,12,257	20	200
		Sind ..	7,552,521	39,59,150	7,941,006	34,56,060	....	....
Manufactures of—								
Shawls	No. ..	Bombay .	12,082	7,63,632	18,464	9,52,166	26	1,245
		Sind ..	2	400	57	1,545	....	....
Other sorts	"	Bombay ..	....	73,149	....	79,748	....	200
		Sind ..	....	414	....	6,344	....	....
All other articles, unenumerated ..	Value	Bombay ..	....	4,77,802	....	6,71,693	....	14,231
		Sind ..	....	4,697	....	5,448	....	....
Indian Produce and Manufactures .. Free ..	..	Bombay ..	....	8,51,84,579	....	7,79,95,847	....	83,64,516
		Sind ..	....	68,08,865	....	68,11,180	....	1,29,700
Indian Produce and Manufactures .. Dutiable ..	..	Bombay ..	....	57,48,032	....	27,976	....	5,507
		Sind ..	....	11,23,726	....	21,268	....	....
Total ..	..	Bombay ..	....	9,09,32,611	....	7,80,23,823	....	83,70,023
		Sind ..	....	79,32,591	....	68,32,448	....	1,29,700
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	..	Bombay ..	....	9,33,72,922	....	8,08,88,014	....	83,74,520
		Sind .	....	80,10,696	....	68,65,753	....	1,29,700
Treasure—								
Gold	..	Bombay ..	....	16,28,086	....	1,17,42,439	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Silver	..	Bombay ..	....	4,67,650	....	8,32,150	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	..	Bombay ..	....	20,95,736	....	1,25,74,589	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	Bombay ..	....	9,54,68,658	....	9,34,62,633	....	83,74,520
		Sind ..	....	80,10,696	....	68,65,753	....	1,29,700
Government— Stores	..	Bombay ..	....	....	....	541	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	750	....	....
Government— Treasure— Gold	...	Bombay ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Government— Silver	..	Bombay ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Government— Total Treasure ..	..	Bombay ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Government— Total Stores and Treasure.. ..	..	Bombay ..	....	....	....	541	....	....
		Sind ..	....	....	....	750	....	....

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign of Sind during the two Official Years 1875-76 and 1876-77.

TRIA.		FRANCE.				ITALY.			
1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
6	1,224	....	....	....	....	11	1,522	5	668
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	892	....	3,347	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	31,724	10,616	4,526	526	....	....	....	....
....	....	2,808	1,800	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	595	2,904	3,45,178	5,713	4,26,069	22	1,090	19	1,493
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	41,141	....	17,701	....	100	....	1,000
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	350	....	600
....	2,438	....	62,738	....	2,16,707	....	15,868	....	3,545
....	....	....	575	....	10	....	....	....	70
....	1,01,01,288	....	1,79,41,419	....	2,66,68,832	....	58,40,076	....	80,47,332
....	65,450	....	24,70,160	....	38,68,222	....	5,24,481	....	5,04,621
....	20	....	16,08,702	....	12	....	1,604	....	152
....	....	....	8,75,045	....	....	....	1,43,996	....	....
....	1,01,04,308	....	1,95,50,121	....	2,66,68,844	....	58,41,680	....	80,47,484
....	65,450	....	33,45,445	....	38,68,222	....	6,68,477	....	5,04,621
....	1,01,10,931	....	1,95,89,431	....	2,67,57,458	....	58,55,029	....	80,54,985
....	65,450	....	33,45,845	....	38,68,222	....	6,68,477	....	5,04,621
....	....	....	4,16,300	....	2,86,300	....	5,235	....	3,400
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	4,65,445	....	5,07,500	....	1,527	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	8,81,745	....	7,93,800	....	6,762	....	3,400
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1,01,10,931	....	2,04,71,176	....	2,75,51,258	....	58,61,791	....	80,58,385
....	65,450	....	33,45,845	....	38,68,222	....	6,68,477	....	5,04,621
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province

Articles.	Denomination.		Mauritius. 1875-76. Quantity.	Mauritius. 1875-76. Value.	Mauritius. 1876-77. Quantity.	Mauritius. 1876-77. Value.	United States. 1875-76. Quantity.	United States. 1875-76. Value.	United States. 1876-77. Quantity.	United States. 1876-77. Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Wood—										
Teak	Cubic Tons .	Bombay ..	..	..	52	2,650	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value	Bombay ..	..	590	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool—										
Raw	Lbs ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	15,120	4,550	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—										
Shawls..	No. ..	Bombay ..	..	..	1	50	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,,	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles, unenumerated ..	Value	Bombay ..	..	12,951	..	6,583	..	4,752	..	65
		Sind ..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Produce and Manufactures .. Free ..	..	Bombay ..	..	2,97,571	..	2,37,793	..	4,21,390	..	1,10,322
		Sind ..	..	68,300	..	30,000	..	..	..	..
Dutiable ..	..	Bombay ..	..	60,361	..	..	..	5,98,169	..	..
		Sind ..	..	17,617	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	Bombay ..	..	3,57,932	..	2,37,793	..	10,19,559	..	1,10,322
		Sind ..	..	85,917	..	30,000	..	..	..	..
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	..	Bombay ..	..	4,09,524	..	2,82,408	..	10,24,310	..	1,11,202
		Sind ..	..	85,917	..	30,000	..	..	..	..
Treasure—										
Gold	..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	..	Bombay ..	..	38,70,000	..	33,50,000	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	Bombay ..	..	38,70,000	..	33,50,000	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	..	Bombay ..	..	42,79,524	..	36,32,408	..	10,24,310	..	1,11,202
		Sind ..	..	85,917	..	30,000	..	..	..	..
Government. Stores	..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treasure—										
Gold	..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Total Treasure ..	..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Stores and Treasure	..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign of Sind during the two Official Years 1875-76 and 1876-77.

Arabia.				Ceylon.				China.			
1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cwt. 10	75	6½	387	..	....	24	1,790	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	10,097	..	24,216	..	28	..	123	..	1,60,428	..	1,04,056
..	....	..	3	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
1,074	11,610	275	4,169	4	370	6	135	13	1,600	73	4,900
..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	104	..	250	..	5,667	..	9,110	..	....	..	895
..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	89,108	..	74,064	..	42,859	..	61,416	..	93,210	..	1,84,782
..	2,351	..	4,821	..	475	..	452	..	....	..	....
..	20,05,491	..	14,53,333	..	2,83,251	..	4,40,280	..	5,64,65,555	..	6,85,41,231
..	78,629	..	31,562	..	4,584	..	14,628	..	33,95,465	..	26,37,490
..	7,50,202	..	4,89,569	..	30,976	..	4,314	..	5,59,499	..	66
..	9,447	..	6,191	..	1,050	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	27,55,693	..	19,42,902	..	3,14,227	..	4,44,594	..	5,70,25,054	..	6,85,41,297
..	88,076	..	37,753	..	5,634	..	14,628	..	33,95,465	..	26,37,490
..	54,06,798	..	39,77,901	..	4,44,250	..	5,94,387	..	5,76,94,116	..	6,95,91,121
..	1,00,499	..	47,669	..	6,934	..	17,602	..	33,96,965	..	26,37,490
..	296	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	6,07,560	..	5,13,687	..	12,50,000	..	55,24,000	..	1,45,100	..	68,82,351
..	15,430	..	13,350	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	6,07,856	..	5,13,687	..	12,50,000	..	55,24,000	..	1,45,100	..	68,82,351
..	15,430	..	13,350	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	60,14,654	..	44,91,588	..	16,94,250	..	61,18,387	..	5,78,39,216	..	7,64,73,472
..	1,15,929	..	61,019	..	6,934	..	17,602	..	33,96,965	..	26,37,490
..	11,660	..	33,590	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	740	..	20	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	5,000	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	5,000	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	11,660	33,590	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	740	5,020	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province

Articles.	Denomination.		Persia. 1875-76. Quantity.	Persia. 1875-76. Value.	Persia. 1876-77. Quantity.	Persia. 1876-77. Value.	Straits 1875-76. Quantity.	Straits 1875-76. Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Wood—								
Teak	Cubic Tons ..	Bombay ..	..	....	7	875	..	....
		Sind ..	..	....	....	....	..	....
Other sorts	Value	Bombay ..	..	1,418	....	3,609	..	....
		Sind ..	..	....	....	954	..	....
Wool—								
Raw	Lbs ..	Bombay ..	..	....	....	....	..	....
		Sind ..	..	....	....	....	..	....
Manufactures of—								
Shawls..	No. ..	Bombay ..	457	58,343	1,469	1,91,185	783	13,281
		Sind ..	..	....	12	800	..	....
Other sorts	,,	Bombay ..	..	175	....	515	..	205
		Sind ..	..	....	....	....	..	....
All other articles, unenumerated ..	..	Bombay ..	..	37,889	....	40,538	..	1,50,789
		Sind ..	..	7,364	....	9,171	..	....
Indian Produce and Manufactures .. Free ..	..	Bombay ..	..	3,68,474	....	7,09,721	..	3,85,149
		Sind ..	..	36,707	....	47,933	..	2,300
Dutiable ..	..	Bombay ..	..	6,36,517	....	5,23,267	..	20,663
		Sind ..	..	3,48,264	....	1,46,363	..	....
Total ..	..	Bombay .	..	10,04,991	....	12,32,988	..	4,05,812
		Sind ..	..	3,84,971	....	1,94,299	..	2,300
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	..	Bombay ..	..	47,60,405	....	60,47,650	..	16,77,899
		Sind ..	..	4,60,134	....	2,05,795	..	2,300
Treasure—								
Gold	..	Bombay ..	..	2,000	....	....	..	....
		Sind ..	..	....	....	....	..	....
Silver	..	Bombay ..	..	2,80,910	....	4,57,705	..	4,08,250
		Sind ..	..	1,03,351	....	1,17,900	..	....
Total ..	..	Bombay ..	..	2,82,910	....	4,57,705	..	4,08,250
		Sind ..	..	1,03,351	....	1,17,900	..	....
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	..	Bombay ..	..	50,43,315	....	65,05,355	..	20,86,149
		Sind ..	..	5,03,485	....	3,23,695	..	2,300
Government. Stores	..	Bombay ..	..	20,495	....	15,734	..	....
		Sind ..	..	11,836	....	8,370	..	....
Treasure—								
Gold	..	Bombay ..	..	....	....	....	..	....
		Sind ..	..	....	....	....	..	....
Silver	..	Bombay ..	..	30,000	....	....	..	....
		Sind ..	..	....	....	4,500	..	....
Total Treasure ..	..	Bombay ..	..	30,000	....	....	..	....
		Sind ..	..	....	....	4,500	..	....
Total Stores and Treasure	..	Bombay ..	..	50,495	....	15,734	..	....
		Sind ..	..	11,836	....	12,870	..	....

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign of Sind during the two Official Years 1875-76 and 1876-77—concluded.

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
....	....	236	31,800	189 7/16	22,708	Cwt. 247-10	33,397	290½	30,302
....	....	1	100	....	....	1	100	....	....
....	....	....	18,792	....	32,070	....	2,18,014	....	2,97,937
....	....	....	397	....	886	....	397	....	1,858
....	....	....	....	....	....	16,200,512	6,976,364	1,700,0,179	73,12,783
....	....	....	....	....	....	7,576,332	39,60,950	7,041,006	34,56,060
478	8,497	1,678	55,213	973	45,599	19,043	12,51,802	27,480	16,34,858
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	400	69	2,345
....	35	....	5,038	....	5,954	....	1,26,079	....	1,15,711
....	....	....	188	....	765	....	952	....	7,709
....	1,64,172	....	2,29,564	....	2,92,030	....	12,31,761	....	17,48,032
....	....	....	12,857	....	17,694	....	28,459	....	37,666
....	5,45,890	....	1,15,88,566	....	1,00,57,857	....	18,91,46,037	....	20,49,12,726
....	....	....	8,01,758	....	21,27,199	....	1,13,21,189	....	1,61,38,283
....	266	....	10,15,293	....	2,806,97	....	1,10,35,525	....	13,35,339
....	....	....	52,640	....	17,376	....	25,71,785	....	1,91,203
....	5,46,156	....	1,26,03,859	....	1,03,47,554	....	20,01,81,562	....	20,62,48,065
....	....	....	8,57,398	....	21,44,575	....	1,68,95,974	....	1,63,29,486
....	22,89,700	....	1,80,35,161	....	1,54,58,160	....	21,66,44,365	....	22,41,63,947
....	....	....	9,19,711	....	22,18,185	....	1,70,67,178	....	1,64,60,787
....	....	....	3,200	....	3,000	....	20,55,117	....	1,20,35,139
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	7,72,020	....	12,37,560	....	16,32,206	....	87,34,002	....	2,04,71,619
....	....	....	12,925	....	56,700	....	1,31,706	....	1,87,950
....	7,72,020	....	12,40,760	....	16,35,206	....	1,07,89,119	....	3,25,06,758
....	....	....	12,925	....	56,700	....	1,31,706	....	1,87,950
....	30,61,720	....	1,92,75,921	....	1,70,93,366	....	22,74,33,484	....	25,66,70,705
....	....	....	9,32,636	....	22,74,885	....	1,71,98,884	....	1,66,48,737
....	....	....	77,315	....	41,709	....	1,09,470	....	91,574
....	....	....	23,453	....	23,178	....	45,029	....	32,318
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	7,60,000	....	8,24,000	....	790,000	....	8,24,000
....	....	....	60,460	....	39,680	....	60,460	....	49,180
....	....	....	7,60,000	....	82,40,000	....	7190,000	....	8,24,000
....	....	....	60,460	....	39,680	....	60,460	....	49,180
....	....	....	8,37,315	....	8,65,709	....	8,99,470	....	9,15,574
....	....	....	92,913	....	62,858	....	1,05,489	....	81,498

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(3).—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise subject to duty, on Import and Export, at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during the Official Years 1875-76 and 1876-77.

Articles.	Amount of Duty collected.							
	1875-76.				1876-77.			
	Gross.		Net.		Gross.		Net.	
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.								
Apparel	1,22,367	3,081	1,21,714	2,957	84,252	1,375	83,717	1,375
Cotton—Raw	1	..	1	..	149	..	149	..
Twist and Yarn	2,09,960	1,097	1,94,847	1,097	2,25,361	453	2,11,786	453
Manufactures	21,80,439	24,204	20,34,609	23,885	23,15,568	17,462	21,60,540	17,137
Hardware and Cutlery	1,00,685	1,214	1,00,109	1,184	87,440	1,742	87,147	1,742
Liquors—Ale, Beer, and Porter	16,534	2,527	16,527	2,523	18,145	1,787	18,145	1,787
Spirits	5,95,549	1,10,014	5,83,938	1,09,974	6,52,199	1,25,777	6,41,188	1,25,609
Wines and Liqueurs..	2,17,483	24,321	2,16,661	24,282	1,99,231	21,233	1,98,463	21,205
Other sorts	102	85	102	85	208	24	208	24
Metals—Copper	2,38,287	3,521	2,36,161	3,521	2,48,884	1,112	2,43,756	1,112
Iron	68,239	2,220	67,818	2,034	71,495	3,196	67,431	3,196
Tin	25,214	26	20,008	26	18,694	44	16,112	44
Other sorts	94,280	6,334	92,030	6,302	71,227	4,457	66,330	4,457
Provisions	1,98,600	43,341	1,82,707	40,365	2,05,954	29,536	1,97,342	29,131
Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	5,488	2,197	5,489	1,869	15,262	853	14,934	599
Salt	94,449	30	94,449	30	70,254	71	70,254	71
Silk	5,28,562	475	5,15,787	475	2,72,093	617	2,60,107	617
Spices	52,901	29	44,278	29	62,568	108	49,758	108
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine Produce	4,29,714	327	3,62,848	326	1,72,630	103	1,26,431	103
Wool—Manufactures of..	1,43,243	1,193	1,41,144	1,193	1,10,364	855	1,08,781	855
All other Articles (including penalty duty)..	9,73,372	23,241	8,79,533	17,399	7,45,351	15,118	6,66,394	14,817
Total duty on Imports.. Including Salt ..	*62,95,469	2,49,477	*59,10,760	2,39,556	56,47,329	2,25,923	52,88,973	2,24,442
Total duty on Imports.. Excluding do. ..	62,01,020	2,49,447	58,16,311	2,39,526	55,77,075	2,25,852	52,18,719	2,24,371
EXPORTS.								
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—								
Indigo	8,518	7,303	7,960	7,303	8,695	4,780	8,695	4,780
Grain and Pulse—Rice (in the husk).. ..	1,081	17,832	1,081	17,832	3,314	13,029	3,118	13,029
Rice (not in the husk) ..	1,05,678	26,308	1,04,901	26,270	97,636	19,603	96,890	19,603
Lac—Shell	204	..	201	..	243	..	243	..
Stick	26	..	26	..	9	..	9	..
Other kinds	88	150	88	150	4	4	4	4
All other articles (including penalty duty) ..	2,89,131	72,416	2,83,574	68,768	2,133	..	1,961	..
Total duty on Exports ..	†4,04,726	1,24,009	†3,97,831	1,20,323	1,12,034	37,416	1,10,920	37,416
Grand Total Duty on Imports and Exports..	67,00,195	3,73,486	63,08,591	3,59,879	57,59,363	2,63,339	53,99,893	2,61,858

* These totals include the amount of duty collected on passengers' baggage and that collected at Cambay which was not shown before.

† These totals include the amount of duty collected at Cambay.

D—TRADE—*continued.*

D.—TRADE

(4).—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country from Foreign) and and the Province of Sind in the

Ports.	Merchan					
	Country.				Foro	
	1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.	
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into Bombay and Sind.						
From Bengal	75,29,919	2,80,165	96,74,534	1,28,126	2,87,708	700
,, Sind	54,28,043	....	59,74,803	....	1,42,994	....
,, Madras	88,92,145	1,44,677	1,10,57,333	1,69,097	1,01,806	162
,, British Burmah	36,38,204	....	13,71,099	65,680	9,354	....
,, Bombay	....	29,04,228	....	34,82,070	....	1,16,06,053
From British Ports in other Provinces, Total..	2,54,88,311	33,29,010	2,80,77,769	38,44,973	5,42,362	1,16,06,915
From British Ports within the Presidency ..	*	10,46,450	*	5,40,041	*	1,34,218
From Daman	80,328	7,029	87,407	16,510	50	....
,, Diu	60,363	....	1,56,006	....	4,936	....
,, Goa	10,67,260	8,706	9,81,739	23,827	30,985	90
,, Foreign Konkan	7,39,916	....	9,99,624	90	162	....
,, Travancore	....	2,346	....	....	....	....
,, Mahi	637	....	....	....	....	....
,, Pondicherry	1,228	....	5,295	....	2,306	....
,, Cutch	22,87,785	28,136	25,92,451	35,348	51,639	1,281
,, Kattywar	79,07,851	22,290	83,68,310	21,225	13,813	397
From Indian Ports not British, Total...	1,21,45,368	68,507	1,31,90,832	97,000	1,03,891	1,768
From all Ports, Total ..	3,76,33,679	44,43,967	4,12,68,601	44,82,014	6,46,253	1,17,42,901
Government Stores and Treasure ..	*	4,353	*	47,901	*	3,61,647
Exports from Bombay and Sind.						
To Bengal	11,63,149	15,350	46,94,379	....	4,60,244	722
,, Sind	28,66,221	....	33,95,419	....	1,11,90,016	....
,, Madras	68,30,670	1,51,572	1,03,13,146	6,80,505	58,37,652	17,088
,, British Burmah	50,549	100	1,01,433	....	58,049	....
,, Bombay	....	64,76,427	....	80,70,165	....	91,649
To British Ports in other Provinces, Total..	1,09,10,589	66,43,449	1,85,04,377	87,50,670	1,75,45,961	1,09,459
To British Ports within the Presidency ..	*	9,81,516	*	4,75,888	*	1,57,913
To Daman	11,437	....	7,088	15	4,767	....
,, Diu	62,611	5,221	68,136	170	18,463	....
,, Goa	2,28,668	....	4,40,943	7	4,02,675	84
,, Foreign Konkan	1,79,380	....	2,37,459	....	48,170	....
,, Mahi	126	....	....	....	....	....
,, Pondicherry	308	....	54,575	....	17,924	....
,, Cutch	17,61,797	5,40,203	17,44,273	4,19,714	19,05,339	31,580
,, Kattywar	19,67,711	5,62,009	17,38,120	4,17,541	9,87,915	18,246
To Indian Ports not British, Total ..	42,12,038	11,07,433	42,90,594	8,37,447	33,85,253	49,910
To all Ports, Total ..	1,51,22,627	87,32,398	2,27,94,971	1,00,64,005	2,09,31,214	3,17,282
Government Stores and Treasures..	*	7,562	*	8,997	*	3,12,665

* Not

—continued.

Treasure Imported and Exported Coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bombay Official Years 1875-76 and 1876-77.

DISE.						TREASURE.			
ign.		Total.							
1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,78,311	70	78,17,627	2,80,805	99,52,845	1,28,196	....	....	2,450	....
2,45,609	....	55,71,037	....	62,20,412	....	10,600	....	6,700	....
83,172	2,472	89,93,951	1,44,839	1,11,40,505	1,71,569	38,461	....	22,285	....
1,175	....	36,48,058	....	13,72,274	65,680	....	....	....	....
....	1,07,82,072	....	1,45,10,281	....	1,42,64,142	....	4,34,780	....	6,48,373
6,08,267	1,07,84,614	2,60,30,673	1,49,35,925	2,86,86,036	1,46,29,587	49,061	4,34,780	31,435	6,48,373
*	1,41,241	6,59,13,907	11,80,668	6,72,34,611	6,81,282	27,33,015	4,300	31,36,338	1,06,950
280	....	80,378	7,029	87,687	16,510	....	....	....	....
3,432	....	65,399	....	1,59,438	....	3,500	....	....	....
22,273	940	10,98,245	8,796	10,04,012	24,767	2,816	....	65,445	....
72	....	7,40,078	....	9,99,696	90	13,700	....	16,975	....
....	....	....	2,346	....	....	....	....	....	....
1,348	....	637	....	1,348	....	....	....	....	....
2,769	....	3,534	....	8,064	....	....	....	....	....
81,658	4,724	23,39,424	29,417	26,74,109	40,072	3,15,593	18,121	94,871	33,134
13,037	592	79,21,664	22,687	83,81,347	21,817	95,275	13,010	46,282	....
1,24,869	6,256	1,22,49,259	70,275	1,33,15,701	1,03,256	4,30,883	31,131	2,23,573	33,134
7,33,136	1,09,32,111	10,41,33,839	1,61,86,868	10,92,26,348	1,54,14,125	32,12,959	4,70,211	33,91,346	7,88,457
*	5,38,834	910	3,66,000	2,97,341	5,86,735	....	5,30,000	35,47,432	27,67,500
5,07,798	....	16,23,393	16,072	52,92,177	....	....	....	1,732	....
1,07,49,782	....	1,40,56,237	....	1,41,45,201	....	4,55,200	....	6,51,029	....
55,67,389	3,365	1,26,68,322	1,68,660	1,58,80,535	6,83,870	31,27,040	7,000	20,38,441	8,500
54,150	....	1,08,598	100	1,55,583	....	....	....	17,00,000	....
....	1,13,575	....	65,68,076	....	81,83,740	....	....	....	18,000
1,69,69,119	1,16,940	2,84,56,550	67,52,908	3,54,73,196	88,67,610	35,82,240	7,000	43,91,202	26,500
*	1,51,075	5,93,30,438	11,39,429	6,36,45,280	6,26,963	56,13,213	3,200	64,66,974	1,02,300
11,898	....	16,204	....	18,986	15	....	....	....	....
30,835	....	81,074	5,221	98,971	170	4,000	....	8,400	....
4,55,904	....	6,31,343	84	8,96,847	7	1,08,900	....	71,500	....
55,368	....	2,27,550	....	2,92,827	....	2,000	....	4,000	....
....	....	126	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8,351	....	18,232	....	62,926	....	....	....	....	....
18,48,044	13,328	36,67,136	5,71,783	35,92,917	4,33,042	5,48,145	1,620	7,33,190	1,700
9,97,270	18,954	29,55,626	5,80,255	27,35,390	4,36,495	5,97,939	....	6,15,351	....
34,08,270	32,282	75,97,291	11,57,343	76,98,864	8,69,729	12,60,984	1,620	14,32,441	1,700
2,03,77,889	3,00,297	9,53,84,279	90,49,680	10,68,17,640	1,03,64,302	1,04,56,437	11,820	1,22,90,617	1,30,500
*	55,850	2,85,676	3,20,227	7,53,083	64,847	7,22,500	....	34,04,995	....

available.

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the Official

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	170	222,492	98	144,344	..	..	..	..
		Sind	20	21,806	24	24,029	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	142	160,992	62	74,350	..	..	..	..
		Sind	30	29,833	6	6,517	..	..	..	..
Austria	Steam	Bombay	..	..	3	2,818	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Steam	Bombay	..	..	19	20,853	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	14	15,999	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	20	21,597	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	1	1,193	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	3	1,920	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland	Steam	Bombay	..	..	1	831	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	2	2,214	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	Steam	Bombay	25	38,064	26	39,962	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	3	3,116	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	2	1,230	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	2	511	2	550	1	92	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	1	1,728	3	3,092	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	13	5,048	3	1,573	3	2,217	2	1,291
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	1	752	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	8	8,217	2	2,124	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	1	707	1	707
	Sailing	Bombay	1	310	1	686	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Year 1876-77, compared with the totals of the Year 1875-76.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	1,616	..	..	27	32,123	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	548	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1,004	..	..	..	..	4	4,589	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1,116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11,834	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, dis

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom ..	Steam ..	Bombay ..	1	929	1	1,353	1	929	1	1,353
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	10	8,202	..	..	39	41,941	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	1	548	..	..
America	Steam ..	Bombay ..	11	13,929	12	15,158	11	13,929	12	15,158
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Steam ..	Bombay ..	..	..	3	3,535	1	1,004	7	8,124
		Sind ..	..	..	1	981	..	..	1	981
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	2	1,170	3	1,116	11	13,004
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	Steam ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland	Steam ..	Bombay ..	..	..	1	979	..	..	1	979
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	1	288	..	..	1	288
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	Steam ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	14	17,803	15	17,935
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	Steam ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	Steam ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Africa, Eastern Coast ..	Steam ..	Bombay ..	2	811	1	407	2	811	1	407
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	8	1,130	8	792	10	1,489	15	1,991
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Steam ..	Bombay ..	1	1,445	..	..	1	1,445	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	Steam ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	1	360	2	672
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	410
Réunion	Steam ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central and South America	Steam ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	Steam ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	5	5,692	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	Steam ..	Bombay ..	2	2,706	..	..	2	2,706	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	86	10,031	76	8,244
		Sind ..	2	130	..	..	7	400	6	387

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tinguishing their Nationality, &c.—continued.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1876 77.				Grand Total, 1875-76.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	171	223,421	99	145,697	147	197,203	122	177,893
..	..	..	..	20	21,806	24	24,029	18	17,495	25	25,565
..	..	..	..	181	202,933	62	74,350	136	151,663	71	85,979
..	..	..	..	31	30,381	6	6,517	28	27,149	12	11,485
..	..	..	..	11	13,029	15	17,976	16	19,362	16	18,323
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1,004	26	28,977	2	2,313	31	32,684
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	16,980	..	..	16	16,167
..	..	..	..	3	1,116	31	34,601	2	486	14	13,869
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3,506
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,193	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1,920	..	..	1	1,363
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,810	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2,502	..	..	2	2,061
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	39	55,867	41	57,897	34	42,858	27	34,200
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3,116	..	..	1	1,018
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,286	8	8,212
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	754
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	318
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	2,041	1	407	3	1,222	2	1,362
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	2,002	29	2,955	31	4,094	46	5,496	35	6,050	49	6,731
3	257	1	82	3	257	1	82	4	272	5	508
..	..	..	..	2	3,173	3	3,692	5	7,468	11	12,417
..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	883	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	17	7,625	7	3,536	39	19,856	11	3,705
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	410	..	..	2	896
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	450
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	5,692	1	752	9	7,348	6	7,546
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	10	10,923	2	2,124	9	10,581	10	11,987
..	..	..	..	1	707	1	707	..	..	1	1,060
81	8,329	60	7,302	168	18,670	137	16,232	139	16,459	114	13,537
21	1,229	12	944	28	1,629	18	1,331	32	2,051	18	1,050

D.—TRADE

(5).—*Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels,*

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			British, other than British Indian.				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam ..	Bombay ..	..	..	3	2,857	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	2	636	..	..	3	333
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China—Hongkong ..	Steam ..	Bombay ..	5	6,999	14	23,491	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	1	1,258	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	2	932	..	..	..	..
„ Treaty Ports ..	Steam ..	Bombay ..	16	25,137	13	19,492	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	1	850	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	Steam ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives	Steam ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meckran and Sonmiani.	Steam ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia	Steam ..	Bombay ..	1	707	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	52	33,296	52	32,378	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	1	348	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siam	Steam ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	2	731	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements ..	Steam ..	Bombay ..	1	1,308	1	2,079	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	2	1,385	..	..	1	534	1	534
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra	Steam ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	Steam ..	Bombay ..	13	17,330	13	18,168	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	1	403	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	Steam ..	Bombay ..	48	28,419	67	43,425	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	1	907	5	5,721	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	1	1,250	5	4,651	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	1	417	..	..	..	..
Total, 1876-77 ..	Steam ..	Bombay ..	290	351,631	263	323,556	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	73	56,009	100	83,694	1	707	1	707
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	164	171,130	103	110,127	5	2,843	6	2,158
		Sind ..	30	29,833	9	7,866	..	..	..	..
Total, 1875-76 ..	Steam ..	Bombay ..	261	313,265	278	337,598	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	67	50,155	95	77,587	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	150	150,845	97	135,654	6	2,534	5	606
		Sind ..	28	27,149	17	15,372	..	..	..	..

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distinguishing their Nationality, &c.—continued.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.

D.—TRADE

(5).—*Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels,*

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China—Hongkong ..	Steam ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	1	631	..	..	1	631
		Sind ..	..	..	1	631	..	..	1	631
" Treaty Ports ..	Steam ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	Steam ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives	Steam ...	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mekran and Sonmiani ..	Steam ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	9	590	11	672
		Sind ..	4	170	7	298	11	472	12	447
Persia	Steam ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	26	4,136	24	4,549
		Sind ..	..	..	...	..	12	1,020	8	384
Siam	Steam ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	1	308	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements ..	Steam ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,036
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra	Steam ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	Steam ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	Steam ..	Bombay ..	1	1,353	3	3,113	1	1,353	3	3,113
		Sind ..	..	..	1	849	..	..	1	849
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	49	8,538	18	3,203
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	29	3,509	2	152
Total, 1876-77 ..	Steam ..	Bombay ..	18	21,173	21	24,545	33	39,980	40	47,069
		Sind ..	..	..	2	1,830	..	..	2	1,830
	Sailing ..	Bombay .	18	9,332	12	2,881	229	74,201	160	34,300
		Sind ..	6	300	8	929	60	5,949	30	2,411
Total, 1875-76 ..	Steam ..	Bombay ..	25	30,960	33	38,271	41	48,059	50	57,036
		Sind ..	1	763	4	4,663	1	763	5	5,566
	Sailing ..	Bombay ..	16	5,002	13	1,768	228	58,660	166	33,442
		Sind ..	12	508	12	777	86	6,834	53	4,684

—continued.

distinguishing their Nationality, &c.—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1876-77.				Grand Total, 1875-76.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2,857	..	..	1	776
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	165	18	2,070	2	165	23	3,039	3	334	23	3,067
2	139	4	332	2	139	4	332	..	..	2	183
..	..	..	..	5	6,999	14	23,491	19	25,280	32	46,691
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,258	..	..	2	1,785
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	631	1	632	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1,563	..	..	2	674
..	..	..	..	16	25,137	13	19,492	3	4,699	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	850	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	89	5	504	1	89	5	504	1	91	7	684
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	1,010	24	1,279	26	1,600	35	1,951	19	1,388	19	1,033
46	1,957	65	3,097	57	2,429	77	3,544	84	3,152	94	4,021
..	..	..	..	1	707	..	..	1	676	..	..
..	..	..	..	52	33,296	52	32,378	47	31,324	52	34,349
24	4,145	22	4,793	50	8,281	47	9,700	29	4,196	58	9,791
20	1,107	15	725	32	2,127	23	1,109	40	2,596	41	3,043
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	1,039	..	..	2	810	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1,308	1	2,099	2	2,060	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	92	..	..	4	2,511	2	1,570	1	850	3	1,194
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	13	17,330	13	18,168	11	13,182	13	15,699
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	403	..	..	2	2,030	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	49	29,772	70	46,538	50	31,251	54	33,486
..	..	..	..	1	907	6	6,570	3	2,099	3	3,259
34	6,515	8	1,024	84	16,303	31	8,878	123	18,656	45	7,008
19	1,881	4	300	48	5,390	7	869	68	6,154	10	938
..	..	..	..	323	391,611	303	370,625	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	74	56,716	103	86,231	..	..	..	..
178	22,347	166	19,927	576	270,521	435	166,512	..	..	..	..
111	6,570	101	5,480	201	42,352	140	15,757	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	305	361,824	328	394,634
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	50,918	100	83,156
157	19,310	156	18,224	..	..	..	..	541	231,349	424	157,923
142	7,391	121	6,648	..	..	..	..	256	41,374	191	26,704

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the Official

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	7	4,456	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	1	1,116	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Steam	Bombay	..	..	1	1,076	..	..	..	..
			2	2,064	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	2	1,597	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	1	918	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	1	1,329	1	563	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reunion	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	1,300	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	2	2,706	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	1	1,225	..	..	..	..
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	1	1,25	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	714	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

which entered and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the year 1876-77 compared with the Totals of the Year, 1875-76.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels,

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	4	3,907	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	62
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	1	78	1	92
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	59

—continued.

distinguishing their Nationality, &c.—continued.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1876-77.				Grand Total, 1875-76.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	7	4,456	..	..	1	930	1	1,543
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	343
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1,116	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,076	2	2,129	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	2,061	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	3,907	..	..	3	3,378	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	1,597	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,072
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,023	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	62	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3,050	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	918	..	..	8	7,253	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	563	1	1,329	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1,300	..	..	..	..	4	5,591
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,706	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,225	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,304	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1,253	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	337	2	792	2	429	..	..	1	59
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	59	..	..	2	150

D.—TRADE

(6)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels,

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.					
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	1	130	5	3,876	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	2	2,739	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	1	760	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meckran and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	1	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siam	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	3	2,279	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	2	1,991	2	1,918	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	9	9,769	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	819	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, 1876-77	Steam	Bombay	11	7,077	8	6,900	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	16	16,717	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	3	2,833	8	9,053	1	563	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	2	1,985	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, 1875-76.	Steam	Bombay	11	11,885	9	9,668	2	265	..	..	..	..
		Sind	16	12,774	1	1,001	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	10	9,327	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	1	812	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

distinguishing their Nationality, &c.—continued.

French.		Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,443	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels,

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	..	..	1	1,353	..	..	1	1,353
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,443
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mekran and Bonmiani	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	128
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	131
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siam	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	1	979	..	..	1	979	..	..
		Sind	3	2,807	..	..	3	2,807	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	2	189	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	83
Total, 1876-77	Steam	Bombay	1	979	1	1,353	5	4,886	1	1,353
		Sind	3	2,807	..	..	3	2,807	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..		..	3	267	5	1,725
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	273
Total, 1875-76	Steam	Bombay	4	3,437	..	..	7	6,815	..	..
		Sind	3	3,919	..	..	3	3,919	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1,654
		Sind	1	39	1	46	1	39	23	1,643

—*concluded.*

distinguishing their Nationality, &c.—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1876-77.				Grand Total, 1875-76.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	1	130	6	5,229	2	1,116	4	3,843
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	216	..	..	2	216	3	4,182	1	99	6	3,771
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	812
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,695	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,001
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	760	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	96	..	..	1	96	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	500	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	459	6	172	13	459	2	128	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	303	10	357	25	1,031
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2,072	..	..
1	19	2	88	1	119	2	88	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	1,664
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	994
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2,279	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,140	1	904
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	2,970	2	1,948	6	4,223	1	1,812
..	..	..	..	12	12,576	..	..	6	6,345	1	1,001
..	..	..	..	3	1,008	..	..	..	..	1	305
..	..	10	861	..	..	11	944	..	..	13	1,062
..	..	..	..	16	11,963	9	8,253	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	19	19,524	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	312	1	337	10	3,975	14	11,115	..	..	..	..
14	578	18	1,121	14	578	25	3,379	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	18,965	9	9,668
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	16,693	1	1,101
1	99	1	95	..	..	..	..	1	99	14	11,106
9	318	42	2,348	..	..	..	..	10	357	66	4,803

D.—TRADE

(7).—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nation in Ballast, in the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind,

Ports.		British.				British Indian.				For	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
With Cargoes.											
From or To—											
Bengal	Bombay..	95	1,16,550	72	72,294	..	..	1	909	5	6,488
	Sind ..	1	1,132	1	1,229	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind	Bombay..	61	22,839	54	18,966	..	..	..	..	1	514
Bombay	Sind ..	107	47,608	107	49,017	..	..	..	..	9	1,833
Madras	Bombay..	46	54,353	21	21,164	5	989	3	624	55	2,814
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	503
British Burmah	Bombay..	15	14,803	5	5,123	1	745	1	745	1	801
	Sind ..	1	472	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	Bombay..	217	2,08,545	152	1,17,547	6	1,734	5	2,278	62	10,617
	Sind ..	109	49,212	108	50,246	..	..	..	..	18	2,336
British Ports within the Presidency or Province .	Bombay..	157	1,40,255	132	1,16,138	216	25,839	212	28,781	291	9,145
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Ports not British ..	Bombay..	10	10,267	4	3,652	20	3,847	50	11,341	805	15,914
	Sind ..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	739
Total, 1876-77 ..	Bombay..	384	3,59,067	288	2,37,337	242	31,420	267	42,400	1,158	35,676
	Sind ..	109	49,212	108	50,246	..	..	..	..	40	3,075
Total, 1875-76 ..	Bombay..	419	3,53,177	288	2,40,857	221	37,477	193	38,248	977	22,952
	Sind ..	112	63,790	110	59,296	..	..	..	..	21	2,602
In Ballast.											
From or To—											
Bengal	Bombay..	1	494	70	92,709	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	7	8,226	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind	Bombay..	9	10,225	13	14,327	..	..	..	..	..	.
Bombay	Sind ..	13	14,581	9	9,770	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	Bombay..	16	17,098	46	45,152	..	..	2	87	36	2,035
	Sind ..	..	..	2	2,359	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Burmah	Bombay..	..	..	38	38,336	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	4	3,454	..	..	..		..	..
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	Bombay..	26	27,817	173	1,00,524	..	..	2	87	36	2,035
	Sind ..	13	14,581	22	23,809	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Ports within the Presidency or Province .	Bombay..	170	1,07,191	206	1,56,272	887	1,14,327	955	1,21,665	479	8,830
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		5	275
Indian Ports not British ..	Bombay..	9	4,625	8	4,523	98	17,377	55	7,804	287	5,576
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	388
Total, 1876-77 ..	Bombay..	205	1,39,633	387	3,51,319	985	1,31,704	1,012	1,29,556	802	16,241
	Sind ..	13	14,581	22	23,809	..	..	..	..	10	663
Total, 1875-76 ..	Bomaby..	370	1,80,148	493	3,18,912	472	86,130	504	90,844	963	25,474
	Sind ..	12	11,879	5	5,332	..	..	..	..	9	774

—continued.

ality, employed in the Interportal trade, which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in the Official Year 1876-77, compared with the Total of the Year 1875-76.

EIGN.		NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1876-77.				TOTAL, 1875-76.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
9	10,089	4	697	..	..	104	1,23,735	82	83,292	76	98,486	76	82,318
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,132	1	1,229	1	1,418	..	..
2	146	357	29,903	368	33,800	419	53,256	424	52,912	308	52,183	286	54,158
33	4,013	412	34,087	633	43,506	528	84,128	773	96,536	434	91,575	541	88,879
39	1,893	3,135	1,15,601	2,630	1,08,873	3,241	1,73,757	2,693	1,32,554	2,691	1,28,581	2,582	1,20,442
12	1,005	69	4,644	155	9,241	78	5,147	167	10,246	59	4,218	59	4,567
..	..	..	..	..	..	17	16,349	6	5,868	37	38,189	11	11,291
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	472	..	..	..	..	1	602
50	12,128	3,496	1,46,201	2,998	1,42,693	3,781	3,67,097	3,205	2,74,626	3,112	3,17,439	3,015	2,68,209
45	5,018	481	39,331	788	52,747	608	90,879	941	1,08,011	494	97,211	601	94,038
321	8,566	77,930	10,62,370	72,689	9,49,280	78,594	12,37,609	73,354	11,02,765	65,145	10,48,481	69,374	10,01,171
..	..	630	13,813	566	13,215	630	13,813	566	13,215	841	22,844	798	22,694
498	10,773	7,411	1,57,991	2,323	79,432	8,246	1,88,019	2,875	1,05,198	7,155	1,71,365	2,990	1,14,220
14	700	273	8,511	584	15,385	295	9,250	598	16,085	227	7,370	761	24,578
869	31,467	88,837	13,66,562	78,010	11,71,385	90,621	17,92,725	79,434	14,82,589	...	..	..	..
59	5,718	1,384	61,655	1,938	81,347	1,533	1,13,942	2,105	1,37,311	..	..	..	..
1,231	42,321	73,795	11,18,679	73,667	10,62,174	..	..	..	..	75,412	15,32,285	75,379	13,83,609
20	2,038	1,429	61,033	2,030	79,976	..	..	..	..	1,562	1,27,425	2,160	1,41,310
20	23,064	..	..	..	..	1	494	96	1,15,773	..	..	18	14,890
1	548	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8,774	..	..	2	1,786
..	..	1	108	10	554	10	10,333	23	14,881	4	1,117	46	13,200
1	108	159	5,638	4	188	172	20,219	14	10,066	170	16,836	22	2,656
31	3,551	425	12,941	1,127	33,822	477	32,074	1,206	82,612	419	22,771	902	77,327
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,359	2	905	4	214
12	9,418	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	47,754	..	..	70	71,895
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3,454	..	..	1	1,001
63	36,033	426	13,049	1,137	34,376	488	42,901	1,375	2,61,020	423	23,948	1,036	1,77,423
2	656	159	5,638	4	188	172	20,219	28	24,653	172	17,741	29	6,674
315	5,060	51,651	5,67,333	49,766	5,91,623	53,187	7,97,481	51,242	8,74,620	53,959	8,68,941	51,816	8,39,088
1	36	241	6,536	319	7,482	246	6,811	320	7,468	402	12,732	423	13,477
524	9,746	1,001	23,269	4,589	69,912	1,395	50,847	5,176	91,985	1,606	46,164	4,527	80,444
9	442	470	14,597	34	880	475	14,985	43	1,322	587	17,677	42	1,234
902	50,839	53,078	6,03,651	55,492	6,95,911	55,070	8,91,229	57,793	12,27,625	..	..	..	..
12	1,134	870	26,771	357	8,500	893	42,015	391	33,443	..	..	..	..
690	24,956	54,183	6,47,301	55,692	7,13,092	..	..	..	..	55,988	9,39,053	57,379	11,47,804
11	483	1,140	35,497	548	15,570	..	..	..	..	1,161	48,150	564	21,385

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(8).—Return showing the Quantity of Cotton exported from India during the Year 1876-77.

Months.	Great Britain and Ireland.	Austria.	France.	Italy.	Germany.	Russia.	Mediterranean Ports.	China.	Other Ports.	Total. From Bombay Presidency. From Bombay.	Total. From Bombay Presidency. From subordinate Ports.	Total. From Bombay Presidency. Total.	Total. From all other Ports.	Grand Total.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwt.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
April	365,010	46,396	124,038	40,236	..	11,532	..	50,251	44,218	602,395	..	602,395	79,286	681,681
May	591,598	74,235	96,413	32,767	14,595	728	..	51,796	33,067	803,509	..	803,509	91,690	895,199
June	466,532	54,017	136,270	45,443	14,525	4,025	..	35,879	15,796	646,780	..	646,780	125,707	772,487
July	107,750	4,150	92,088	7,521	14,143	1,505	..	17,184	12,388	158,049	..	158,049	98,680	256,729
August	117,729	4,562	25,901	6,122	..	245	..	13,908	3,797	74,940	..	74,940	97,324	172,264
September	108,337	19,468	40,377	22,115	..	..	..	17,952	3,674	123,922	..	123,922	88,001	211,923
October	67,981	6,202	4,697	9,383	..	..	..	5,593	776	55,381	..	55,381	39,251	94,632
November	72,151	64,539	8,984	17,003	..	..	..	4,288	1,473	132,494	..	132,494	35,944	168,438
December	33,003	28,698	324	10,170	..	..	..	7,502	1,344	54,118	..	54,118	26,923	81,041
January	147,364	26,606	13,997	15,932	..	..	..	18,609	4,575	150,803	..	150,803	76,280	227,083
February	252,669	46,824	88,566	41,630	..	..	..	25,148	3,243	354,795	..	354,795	103,285	458,080
March	275,767	26,039	103,586	53,224	12,967	10,059	..	52,652	4,064	413,734	..	413,734	124,624	538,358
	2,605,891	401,736	735,241	301,546	56,230	28,094	..	300,762	128,415	3,570,920	..	3,570,920	986,995	4,557,915

(9).—Return showing the Quantity and Value of Cotton exported from India during the Year 1876-77.

	United Kingdom.		France.						Austria.		Germany.		Holland.		Italy.					
			Havre.		Marseilles.		Dunkirk.		Trieste.		Bremerhaven.				Genoa.		Venice.		Naples.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts	Rs
April	338,879	88,61,106	117,225	31,52,047	6,813	1,86,350	..	..	45,783	12,65,657	..	..	12,075	3,45,000	6,646	1,87,906	26,722	6,96,475	4,725	1,12,000
May	557,486	1,46,51,311	83,569	22,16,691	11,025	2,79,500	..	..	74,235	19,89,930	14,595	4,07,000	18,207	5,09,400	7,350	2,03,750	21,567	5,62,160	3,500	87,500
June	397,598	97,08,608	128,300	31,01,124	357	10,100	..	..	46,819	11,54,675	14,525	3,58,150	6,912	1,97,500	4,375	1,13,500	32,487	8,32,140	1,050	24,000
July	49,817	11,45,192	78,655	19,12,454	2,100	49,125	..	..	2,275	49,500	14,143	3,17,825	..	..	725	18,500	4,087	1,11,812	700	16,000
August	60,161	13,70,632	1,085	29,750	700	16,000	..	..	1,750	50,000	..	..	..	..	3,825	91,240	1,225	29,000		
September	49,098	11,20,264	28,427	7,33,098	700	16,000	..	..	18,530	4,62,545	..	..	..	..	2,625	64,050	11,501	2,68,755	6,650	1,74,000
October	38,638	8,93,188	301	7,310	1,554	37,460	..	..	5,264	1,35,850	..	..	..	..	2,568	60,330	3,325	82,000	3,500	95 000
November	48,375	12,02,265	..	..	350	8,000	1,750	50,000	64,539	16,03,770	..	..	..	..	5,978	1,54,831	9,975	2,58,900	1,050	27,000
December	19,122	5,04,789	306	9,322	18	580	..	..	24,502	6,41,810	..	..	..	..	1,750	42,000	7,710	2,04,196	700	16,000
January	98,589	26,84,535	8,976	2,96,748	2,075	65,564	..	..	25,330	7,11,465	..	..	..	..	4,004	1,08,250	7,192	2,00,325	4,200	1,15,000
February	179,876	52,13,658	84,093	25,66,607	4,473	1,26,940	..	..	44,380	12,57,475	..	..	..	..	13,646	3,86,150	18,035	5,16,100	9,467	2,67,900
March	220,267	62,75,731	91,434	26,57,274	12,152	3,40,835	..	..	23,684	6,60,075	..	..	..	..	15,575	4,22,375	25,399	6,88,260	12,250	3,25,000
Total of twelve months ..	2,057,846	5,36,81,219	622,371	1,66,82,425	42,317	11,36,454	1,750	50,000	377,091	99,82,752	43,263	10,82,975	37,194	10,51,900	69,057	18,52,876	169,225	44,50,128	47,792	12,59,400

D.—TRADE—*concluded.*

(9).—Return showing the Quantity and Value of Cotton exported from India during the Year 1876-77—concluded.

	Italy.		Russia.				Spain.		Belgium.		Eastern Coast of Africa.		Egypt.		Arabia.				China.		Monthly Total	
	Leghorn.		Revel.		Odessa.		Barcelona.						Port Said.		Territories of the Imam of Muscat.		Other States.		Hongkong.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts	Rs
April	...	...	...	...	11,532	3,30,660	2,100	50,000	1,750	50,000	...	...	27,524	8,25,720	72	2,000	...	...	609	12,615	602,395	1,60,77,530
May	...	...	...	...	728	20,300	8,925	2,24,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	340	3	75	2,220	50,800	803,509	2,12,02,757
June	...	...	...	...	4,025	1,00,275	371	8,480	3,325	95,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,636	1,52,681	646,780	1,58,56,233
July	...	...	...	...	1,505	36,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,042	91,665	158,049	37,48,193
August	...	...	...	...	245	6,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,949	1,47,035	74,940	17,39,762
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,391	1,60,317	123,921	29,99,029
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	6,330	55,381	13,17,468
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	120	...	...	99	1,185	...	...	343	8,500	132,494	33,14,511
December	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,118	14,18,997
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	1,438	...	...	56	1,700	...	...	105	2,550	150,803	41,87,575
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	493	...	...	...	...	...	...	703	19,590	354,795	1,03,54,913
March	...	...	9,009	2,57,400	1,050	30,000	525	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,389	65,360	413,734	1,17,34,310
Total of twelve months ...	10	300	9,009	2,57,400	19,085	5,23,480	11,921	2,94,480	5,075	1,45,000	433	2,051	27,524	8,25,720	326	5,225	3	75	29,628	7,17,443	3,570,920	[illegible],51,296

E.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(1).—Abstract of Expenditure from all Descriptions of Funds during the Year 1876-77.

Service Heads.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Grant-in-aid from Local Funds.	Contributions.	Local	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.						
Military	7,05,673	...	...	...	...	7,05,673
Agricultural	10,69,589	...	...	46,443	...	11,16,032
Civil Buildings	87,223	11,01,654	...	90,381	1,65,289	14,44,547
Communications ...	...	6,88,931	...	1,21,578	9,80,982	17,91,491
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,566	2,296	...	4,402	4,92,521	5,02,785
Total ...	18,66,051	17,92,881	...	2,62,804	16,38,792	55,60,528
Repairs.						
Military	4,46,461	...	...	...	...	4,46,461
Agricultural	7,10,359	...	...	14,464	...	7,24,823
Civil Buildings	25,995	2,70,546	...	2,981	64,699	3,64,221
Communications	...	3,06,791	...	6,02,205	6,98,484	16,07,480
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	26,983	16,380	...	1,163	1,48,730	1,93,256
Total ...	12,09,798	5,93,717	...	6,20,813	9,11,913	33,36,241
Establishment	8,82,296	7,29,415	2,24,791	10,368	48,056	18,94,926
Tools and Plant	69,951	38,180	...	...	21,083	1,29,214
Profit and Loss	...	933	...	...	...	933
Grand Total ...	40,28,096	31,55,126	2,24,791	8,93,985	26,19,844	1,09,21,842

E.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(2).—Statement showing the Details of Imperial Expenditure, Ordinary and Agricultural.

		Total of each Station.		
		Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Military.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings for accommodation of European Troops.	Aden	10,706	21,168	31,874
	Ahmedábád	1,53,376	5,754	1,59,130
	Ahmednagar	893	10,337	11,230
	Baroda	2,298	2,273	4,571
	Belgaum...	9,056	18,607	27,663
	Bombay	3,300	27,194	30,494
	Kolába	34,990	31,155	66,145
	Deoláli	4,080	13,634	17,714
	Ganesh Khind	...	761	761
	Gizri	132	...	132
	Haidarábád	1,134	6,784	7,918
	Khandála	...	3,440	3,430
	Kirkee	7,715	13,165	20,880
	Kolhápur	...	74	74
	Kurráchee	2,014	30,211	32,225
	Málegaon	...	504	504
	Poona, Ghorepuri, and Wanowri ...	35,363	31,103	66,460
	Purandhar	7,575	6,155	13,736
	Satara	16,583	4,967	21,550
	Sirur	...	597	597
	Sukkur	...	529	529
	Surat	...	135	135
	Tithal	...	449	449
	Vingorla...	...	117	117
	Total ...	2,89,215	2,29,113	5,18,328
Buildings for accommodation of Native Troops.	Aden	30,144	8,977	39,121
	Ahmedábád	181	649	830
	Ahmednagar	1,148	328	1,476
	Bandora	2,942	795	3,737
	Baroda	3,114	1,349	4,463
	Belgaum	1,733	807	2,540
	Bhuj	377	689	1,066
	Bombay	2,402	17,917	20,319
	Dhárwár	11,297	407	11,704
	Ganesh Khind	...	1,010	1,010
	Goránári	...	198	198
	Haidarábád	14	2,641	2,655
	Carried forward ...	77,539	41,983	1,19,522

E.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(2).—*Statement showing the Details of Imperial Expenditure, Ordinary and Agricultural*—continued.

		Total of each Station.		
		Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Brought forward ...	77,539	41,983	1,19,522
Military—continued.				
Buildings for accommodation of Native Troops.	Jacobabad ...	24,187	5,616	29,803
	Kaládgi ...	...	135	135
	Káshmor ...	...	465	465
	Kirkee ...	5,021	872	5,893
	Kolhápur ...	876	1,487	2,363
	Kurráchee ...	20,976	4,548	25,524
	Málegaon ...	573	552	1,125
	Poona ...	6,940	2,747	9,687
	Rájkot ...	4,841	5,067	9,908
	Satara ...	409	2,944	3,353
	Sholápur ...	2,485	53	2,538
	Sirur ...	.....	150	150
	Sui ...	.....	510	510
	Sanri ...	.....	248	248
	Surat ...	3,482	852	4,334
	Thána ...	8,881	774	9,655
	Toj ...	.....	190	190
	Total ...	1,32,023	62,977	1,95,000
Fortifications ...		49,762	7,450	57,212
Cantonment works ...		47,972	74,029	1,22,001
Ordnance ...		1,27,368	28,714	1,56,082
Commissariat ...		46,077	26,304	72,381
Staff ...		15,693	2,125	17,818
Haval ...		26,028	15,749	41,777
		7,34,138	4,46,461	11,80,599
Less—Expenditure in England and decrease in Suspense Balances ...		28,465	.....	28,465
	Total ...	7,05,673	4,46,461	11,52,134

E.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(2).—Statement showing the Details of Imperial Expenditure, Ordinary and Agricultural—continued.

	Total of each Station.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings.			
Post	10,787	7,464	18,251
Telegraph	54,792	6,392	61,184
Mint	4,552	1,370	5,922
Currency	1,034	642	1,676
Salt	16,058	9,642	25,700
Miscellaneous	.....	485	485
Total ...	87,223	25,995	1,13,218
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
Harbours	4,250	24,647	28,897
Light-houses	4,945	2,336	7,281
	9,195	26,983	36,178
Less—Expenditure in England under Suspense Balances	5,629	.....	5,629
Total ...	3,566	26,983	30,549
Total Works	7,96,462	4,99,439	12,95,901
„ Establishment	.....	.....	3,51,680
„ Tools and Plant	.....	.....	22,963
Grand Total ...	.....	.....	16,70,544
Irrigation, Extraordinary.			
Mitrow Canal (Eastern Nára Works)	—223	.....	—223
Hathmati Canal	20,773	37	20,810

E.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(2).—Statement showing the Details of Imperial Expenditure, Ordinary and Agricutural—continued.

	Total of each Station.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation, Extraordinary—*continued.*			
Panjhra	15,732	.....	15,732
Palkhair Canal	984	.....	984
Mutha do.	4,67,854	611	4,68,465
Ekruk Tank	20,199	.....	20,199
	5,25,319	648	5,25,967
Less—Decrease under Suspense Balances and Receipts on Capital Account	6,249	.....	6,249
	5,19,070	648	5,19,718
Establishment	.....	.....	1,04,499
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	27,628
Total ...	.....	.....	6,51,845
Ordinary.			
Kashmor and Begári Bund	66,121	.....	66,121
Desert Canal	11,524	511	12,035
Begári do....	1,41,352	.....	1,41,352
Kasimpur Bund	52,493	.....	52,493
Sakhar Canal	28,606	.....	28,606
Eastern Nara Works	23,703	.....	23,703
Ghár Canal...	64,219	.....	64,219
Western Nara	32,714	.....	32,714
Fulaili Canal	4,496	.....	4,496
Eastern Deltâ Survey	361	.....	361
Jerruck Canal	179	.....	179
Khári Irrigation	6,710	.....	6,710
Tapti Canal	12	—8	4
Hartala Tank	1,468	.....	1,468

E.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(3).—Statement showing the Details of Provincial and Famine Expenditure.

	Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings.			
Revenue	1,43,108	67,042	2,10,150
Customs	1,643	10,399	12,042
Salt	...	124	124
Ecclesiastical	7,513	25,531	33,044
Educational	1,99,838	13,037	2,12,875
Government-houses and Residences	46,346	27,936	74,282
Secretariat	9,840	1,927	11,767
Public Works	41	9,777	9,818
Charitable Institutions	37,450	25,237	62,687
Miscellaneous	30,848	14,652	45,500
Police	1,01,014	28,801	1,29,815
Courts	3,68,825	21,704	3,90,529
Jails	1,35,008	24,379	1,59,387
	10,81,474	2,70,546	13,52,020
Add—Increase under Suspense Balances... ...	20,180	...	20,180
Total ...	11,01,654	2,70,546	13,72,200
Communications.			
Roads, &c.	2,58,701	2,78,987	5,37,688
Bridges	4,30,230	27,804	4,58,034
Total ...	6,88,931	3,06,791	9,95,722
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
Improvements to Towns	302	4,228	4,530
Water-supply	5	2,794	2,799
Harbours and Light-houses	1,989	9,358	11,347
Total ...	2,296	16,380	18,676
Total Works	17,92,881	5,93,717	23,86,598
" Establishment	...	...	7,26,415
" Tools and Plant	...	...	38,180
" Profit and Loss	...	...	933
Grand Total ...	...	...	31,55,126

F.—POSTAL.

Abstract Statement of Covers received for Delivery and returned undelivered by the District Post Rural Messengers during the Year 1876-77.

Name of Collectorate.	Covers sent out for delivery.	Covers undelivered.	Proportion for 1876-77.		Proportion for 1875-76.	
			Delivered.	Undelivered.	Delivered.	Undelivered.
Ahmedábád	53,773	3,952	92·66	7·34	93·51	6·49
Ahmednagar	62,182	4,141	93·35	6·65	94·4	5·96
Belgaum...	44,049	2,193	95·2	4·98	94·98	5·2
Broach	24,658	1,455	94·1	5·9	95·27	4·73
Kánára	36,220	1,707	95·29	4·71	94·88	5·12
Dhárwár...	43,809	3,206	92·69	7·31	91·87	8·13
Kaira and Rewa Kánta	42,332	2,521	94·5	5·95	95·34	4·66
Khándesh	82,026	4,601	94·46	5·54	95·82	4·18
Kaládgi	31,562	1,395	95·59	4·41	95·94	4·6
Násik	53,795	3,391	93·69	6·31	94·6	5·94
Poona	128,081	7,941	93·81	6·19	93·3	6·97
Ratnágiri	135,336	3,217	97·63	2·37	97·49	2·51
Sátára	45,234	2,206	95·13	4·87	95·35	4·65
Sholápur...	44,743	2,999	93·3	6·7	94·43	5·57
Surat	40,199	2,590	93·61	6·39	94·44	5·56
Thána	38,969	2,890	92·59	7·41	90·9	9·1
Kolába	19,213	675	96·49	3·51	95·8	4·2
Kolhápur	7,659	620	91·91	8·9		
	933,840	51,700	94·47	5·53	94·73	5·27
Registered letters and newspapers ... ... (Paid)	14,779	2,082	85·92	14·88	86·44	13·56
Letters ... ... (Paid)	323,060	6,220	98·8	1·92	98·4	1·6
Newspapers ... ... (Paid)	35,023	389	98·89	1·11	99·22	0·78
Parcels ... ... (Paid)	1,021	20	98·14	1·86	99·24	0·76
Packets ... ... (Paid)	2,471	24	99·3	0·97	99·9	0·91
Registered letters and newspapers ... ... (Unpaid)	441	174	60·55	39·45	72·25	27·75
Letters ... ... (Unpaid)	555,988	42,647	92·33	7·67	92·72	7·28
Newspapers ... ... (Unpaid)	643	132	79·48	20·52	82·92	17·8
Parcels and packets ... (Unpaid)	414	12	97·15	2·85	95·98	4·2
	933,840	51,700	94·47	5·53	94·73	5·27

PART V.—REVENUE

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Statement showing the Gross Land Revenue to be realized

	Gross Land Revenue.		Deduct Remission on Introduction of Revision of Survey	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.				
Ahmedábád	19,87,593	19,71,248	....	....
Kaira	26,59,136	26,62,037	474	....
Panch Máháls	3,13,832	3,13,349	63	....
Surat	26,67,914	26,71,736	....	....
Broach	28,84,405	28,62,138	66,220	....
Thána	15,54,593	15,59,918	160	160
Kolába	7,98,858	7,94,299	....	....
Khándeah	33,44 871	33,50,187	....	....
Násik	15,51,422	16,16,359	45,337	49,614
Total ..	1,77,62,624	1,78,01,271	1,12,254	49,774
Southern Division.				
Ahmednagar	16,43,631	16,58,611	15,466	28,216
Poona	14,87,930	14,86,547	797	....
Sholápur	12.37.314	12,33,845	2,665	7,484
Sátára	23,15,678	23,11,496	560	135
Ratnágiri	9,80,298	9,89,138	7,060	....
Total ..	76,64,851	76,79,637	26,548	35,835
Kánárese Division.				
Kaládgi	16,31,673	16,80,045	....	..
Belgaum	17,73,798	17,79,230	....	....
Dhárwár	24,96,616	25,36,631	....	....
Kánára	9,60,861	9,68,479	....	15,907
Total ..	68,62,948	70,14,385	....	15,907
Sind.				
Kurrachee	7,90,419	8,57,217	....	....
Haidarábád	12,24,228	13,36,910	....	....
Shikárpur	17,74,138	19,14,512	....	....
Thar and Párkar	2,18,368	2,70,492	....	....
Upper sind Frontier	2,15,916	2,79,439	....	....
Total ..	42,23,069	46,58,570	....	....
Grand Total ..	3,65,13,492	3,71,53,863	1,38,802	1,01,516

AND FINANCE.

FINANCE. (1).—LAND REVENUE.

and the Actual Realizations in the Years 1875-76 and 1876-77.

net Government Revenue.							
Other Causes.		Total Remission.		Remainder.		Shares of Revenue (Amals) collected by the Sharers direct.	
1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22,954	4,002	22,954	4,002	19,64,639	19,67,246	7,688	7,688
752	639	1,226	639	26,57,910	26,61,398	....	....
424	341	487	341	3,13,345	3,13,008	....	....
3,131	1,373	3,131	1,373	26,64,783	26,70,363	....	....
2,569	3,425	68,789	3,425	28,15,616	28,58,713	....	....
951	1,723	1,111	1,883	15,53,482	15,58,035	....	....
584	20,372	584	20,372	7,98,274	7,73,927	....	....
7,892	21,289	7,892	21,289	33,36,979	33,28,898	....	....
1,578	88,415	46,915	1,38,029	15,04,507	14,78,330	....	....
40,835	1,41,579	1,53,089	1,91,353	1,76,09,535	1,76,09,918	7,688	7,688
744	1,03,525	16,210	1,31,741	16,27,421	15,26,870	....	....
34,008	1,736	34,805	1,736	14,53,125	14,84,811	....	....
70	44	2,735	7,528	12,34,579	12,26,317	....	....
357	2,745	917	2,880	23,14,761	23,98,616	8,655	4,328
626	1,128	7,686	1,128	9,72,612	9,88,010	33,414	33,417
35,805	1,09,178	62,353	1,45,013	76,02,498	75,34,624	42,069	37,745
21	9	21	9	16,31,652	16,80,036	....	....
218	4,720	218	4,720	17,73,580	17,74,510	....	....
128	8,515	128	8,515	24,96,488	25,78,116	....	....
1,22,020	1,18,168	1,22,020	1,34,075	8,38,841	8,34,404	....	....
1,22,387	1,31,412	1,22,387	1,47,319	67,40,561	68,67,066	....	....
....	....	1,13,168	1,06,911	6,77,251	7,50,306	....	....
....	....	14,254	15,734	12,09,974	13,21,176	....	....
....	....	33,859	2,19,014	17,40,279	16,95,498	....	....
....	....	15,362	62,772	2,03,007	2,07,720	....	....
....	....	17,458	12,823	1,98,458	2,66,616	....	....
....	....	1,94,101	4,17,254	40,28,969	42,41,316	....	....
1,99,027	3,82,169	5,31,939	9,00,939	3,59,61,563	3,62,52,924	49,757	45,433

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE

Statement showing the Gross Land

	Deductions on				
	Political Inams.		Personal Inams.		Dewasthan and Inams.
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.
	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.					
Ahmedábád	31,480	31,480	4,20,802	4,28,702	30,507
Kaira	151	151	6,61,301	6,63,890	33,779
Panch Máháls	....	....	36,613	35,564	4,942
Surat	2,791	2,791	2,91,157	2,90,517	20,605
Broach	....	....	4,13,804	4,36,803	22,210
Thána	12,219	12,219	90,179	90,258	11,968
Kolába	90	90	35,164	35,165	11,238
Khándesh	27,386	27,394	82,472	79,833	11,896
Násik	66,061	66,122	85,568	92,796	11,958
Total ..	1,40,178	1,40,247	21,26,060	21,53,028	1,59,103
Southern Division.					
Ahmednagar	62,132	61,199	1,50,377	1,50,574	30,789
Poona	39,196	49,351	1,40,213	1,37,283	52,041
Sholápur	15,030	15,005	62,759	61,781	8,424
Sátára	53,150	57,477	3,96,256	3,94,869	74,587
Ratnágiri	1,203	1,203	28,526	28,869	6,689
Total ..	1,70,711	1,84,235	7,78,131	7,73,376	1,72,530
Kánárese Division.					
Kaládgi	30,117	30,117	86,855	89,703	26,251
Belgaum	20,559	27,426	1,79,944	1,72,602	35,803
Dhárwár	18,343	18,343	1,48,385	1,56,665	57,582
Kánára	....	....	904	904	4,879
Total ..	69,019	75,886	4,16,088	4,19,874	1,24,515
Sind.					
Kurrachee	....	....	....	....	....
Haidarábád	....	....	....	....	....
Thárkárpur	....	....	....	....	....
Thar and Párkar	....	....	....	....	....
Upper Sind Frontier	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Total ..	3,79,908	4,00,368	33,20,279	33,46,278	4,56,148

(1).—LAND REVENUE—*continued.*

Revenue to be realised, &c.—continued.

account of Alienations.

Dharmadeo.	Watan Inams which have been brought under the Watan Settlement.		Inams of Táluka service Watandars whose services have been retained.		Allowances of Village Servants useful to Government.		Allowances of Village Servants useful to Village Community.	
1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
30,389	4,453	4,432	....	....	31,991	32,328	7,502	7,646
33,733	16,205	16,204	....	....	55,664	55,684	9,441	9,435
4,897	9,883	9,896	3,073	3,235	10,922	10,018	1,193	1,209
20,607	18,532	18,535	....	....	66,231	65,726	24,516	24,540
23,911	20,393	22,675	....	....	84,130	88,395	38,017	39,758
11,848	5,455	5,455	5,354	5,345	16,043	15,255	1,631	1,601
11,255	2,493	2,491	947	946	207	207	....	....
12,280	23,736	24,144	2,133	2,133	1,53,581	1,52,756	14,873	14,935
12,525	18,937	19,400	335	158	74,780	76,229	8,035	8,383
1,61,445	1,20,087	1,23,232	11,842	11,817	4,93,549	4,96,598	1,05,208	1,07,507
30,792	17,825	17,854	....	....	38,285	38,246	4,467	4,466
54,053	19,505	19,624	....	....	64,777	60,875	3,631	3,583
8,437	32,792	32,819	750	750	35,655	36,042	2,775	3,049
74,478	96,722	97,043	68	67	1,07,891	1,08,472	15,349	15,336
6,707	380	380	7,582	7,619	807	807	183	184
1,74,467	1,67,224	1,67,720	8,400	8,436	2,47,415	2,44,442	26,405	26,598
27,430	96,939	99,576	....	....	1,18,907	1,25,736	12,032	12,672
36,643	1,32,279	1,32,672	....	....	1,34,372	1,33,483	12,654	12,671
57,526	54,075	60,788	1,481	....	1,52,343	1,79,753	16,575	19,147
4,879	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
1,26,478	2,83,293	2,93,036	1,481	....	4,05,622	4,38,972	41,261	44,490
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4,63,390	5,70,504	5,83,988	21,723	20,253	11,46,586	11,80,012	1,72,874	1,78,595

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Statement showing the Gross Land

	Remainder, being Government Revenue—			
	Fees for Revenue Processes and Notice Fees.		Miscellaneous.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	40	41	42	43
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.				
Ahmedábád	641	693	48,746	36,384
Kaira	3,391	2,221	18,303	18,706
Panch Máhals	570	394	17,014	15,094
Surat	1,635	1,202	30,932	20,562
Broach	3,411	3,285	14,540	8,864
Thána	1,409	1,967	22,711	24,908
Kolába	1,070	871	21,646	15,546
Khándesh	1,923	5,683	32,725	33,844
Násik	818	2,528	14,735	15,635
Total	14,868	18,834	2,21,352	1,89,543
Southern Division.				
Ahmednagar	1,592	418	11,817	6,480
Poona	3,734	1,733	15,885	23,489
Sholápur	1,032	1,232	3,607	2,402
Sátára	5,622	2,775	16,564	14,747
Ratnágiri	1,167	647	22,312	6,945
Total	13,147	6,805	70,185	54,063
Kándrese Division.				
Kaládgi	617	2,572	18,355	16,418
Belgaum	151	1,729	28,613	26,453
Dhárwár	797	8,236	38,142	27,767
Kánára	587	451	9,156	8,411
Total	2,152	12,988	94,266	79,049
Sind.				
Karachee	....	....	....	....
Hyderábád	....	....	....	....
Shikárpur	....	....	....	....
Thar and Párkar	....	....	....	....
Upper Sind Frontier	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....
Grand Total	30,167	38,627	3,35,803	3,22,655

* Figures in column 56 are greater by

(1.)—LAND REVENUE—*continued.*

Revenue to be realized, &c.—continued.

concluded.		Revenue for Collection.					
Total.		On account of current year.		Outstanding Balance on account of former years on the 31st July 1875.	Outstanding Balances on account of former years on the 31st July 1876.	Total.	
1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.			1875-76.	1876-77.
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14,44,428	14,28,771	14,21,315	14,24,580	6,403	1,294	14,27,618	14,25,874
19,23,126	19,20,711	19,21,900	19,29,072	124	1,013	19,22,024*	19,30,085
2,68,501	2,68,934	2,61,814	2,68,593	848	880	2,68,862	2,69,473
22,44,081	22,49,020	22,40,951	22,47,046	11,030	13,364	22,51,981	22,61,010
23,05,851	22,50,595	22,37,062	22,47,171	1,680	6,131	22,38,742	22,53,302
14,11,743	14,17,936	14,10,632	14,16,053	2,637	1,630	14,13,269	14,17,683
7,48,719	7,44,145	7,48,135	7,23,773	1,341	850	7,49,476	7,24,623
30,28,793	30,37,211	30,20,902	30,15,922	24,505	21,142	30,45,407	30,37,064
12,85,747	13,43,716	12,38,831	12,05,687	2,466	1,327	12,41,297	12,07,014
1,46,60,989	1,46,70,039	1,45,01,442	1,44,78,497	51,034	47,631	1,45,52,476	1,45,26,128
13,39,756	13,55,478	13,23,546	12,23,737	142	2,441	13,23,688	12,26,178
11,68,566	11,61,777	11,33,762	1,16,004	7,801	7,830	11,41,563	11,67,871
10,79,129	10,75,981	10,76,393	10,68,453	2,544	4,498	10,78,937	10,72,951
15,62,999	15,59,426	15,62,082	15,56,546	5,816	4,669	15,67,898	15,61,215
9,01,513	9,09,952	8,93,828	9,08,824	11,889	11,479	9,05,717	9,20,303
60,51,963	60,62,614	59,80,611	50,17,601	28,192	30,917	60,17,803	59,48,518
12,60,572	12,94,810	12,60,551	12,94,800	509	14	12,61,060	12,94,814
12,58,187	12,64,733	12,57,969	16,60,013	585	801	12,58,554	12,60,814
20,50,439	20,97,420	20,50,310	20,88,904	....	335	20,50,310	20,89,239
9,55,077	9,62,696	8,33,057	8,28,620	52,376	65,581	8,85,433	8,94,201
55,24,275	56,19,659	54,01,887	54,72,337	53,470	66,731	54,55,357	55,39,068
....	....	5,96,320	6,69,713	29,200	7,001	6,25,520	6,76,714
....	....	10,06,933	11,10,352	12,429	23,037	10,19,362	11,43,389
....	....	16,05,004	15,63,629	30,644	40,739	16,35,648	16,04,368
....	....	1,96,003	2,00,793	....	212	1,96,003	2,01,005
....	....	1,87,185	2,54,288	53,229	23,951	2,40,414	2,78,239
....	....	35,91,445	38,07,775	1,25,502	94,940	37,16,947	39,02,715
2,62,37,227	2,63,52,312	2,94,84,385	2,96,76,210	2,58,198	2,40,219	2,97,42,583	2,99,16,429

Rs. 214 than the figures in column 50.

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Statement showing the Gross Land

	Increase.	Decrease.	Realizations up to 31st July. On account of current year.	On account of former year.
	52	53	54	55
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedábád	....	1,744	14,20,865	866
Kaira	8,061	....	19,22,196	42
Panch Máháls	611	....	2,67,202	607
Surat	9,029	....	22,33,235	4,842
Broach	14,560	....	22,32,411	170
Thánd	4,414	....	14,10,186	735
Kolába	....	24,853	7,48,081	542
Khándesh	....	8,343	30,14,391	3,554
Násik	....	34,283	12,37,764	1,563
Total ..	36,675	26,348	1,44,86,331	12,921
Southern Division.				
Ahmednagar	....	97,510	13,21,104	79
Poona..	26,308	....	11,46,730	5,320
Sholápur	....	5,986	10,71,908	1,336
Sátára	....	6,683	15,57,940	4,747
Ratnágiri	14,586	.....	8,87,910	5,653
Total ..	40,894	1,10,179	59,65,592	17,135
Kánárese Division.				
Kaládgi	33,754	....	12,60,537	490
Belgaum	2,260	....	12,57 702	51
Dhárwár	28,929	....	20 49,975	....
Kánará	8,768	....	8,17,884	1,700
Total ..	73,711	....	53,86,098	2,241
Sind.				
Kurrachee	51,193	....	5,90,529	22,552
Haidarábád	1,23,027	....	9,83,966	11,046
Shikárpur	....	31,280	15,72,185	17,667
Thár and Párkar	5,002	....	1,95,791	....
Upper Sind Frontier..	37,825	....	1,76,228	23,081
Total ..	1,85,768	....	35,18,690	74,346
Grand Total ..	1,72,846	....	2,93,55,711	1,06,643

* Including remissions.

(1).—LAND REVENUE—*continued.*

Revenue to be realized, &c.—continued.

1876.	Realizations up to 31st July 1877.						
Total.	On account of current year.	On account of former year.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Outstanding Balances on account of 1875-76 and former years.	Outstanding Balances on account of 1876-77 and former years.
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14,21,731	14,23,872	81	14,23,953	2,222	....	5,887	1,921
19,22,238*	19,29,711	111	*19,29,822	7,584	....	1,013	902
2,67,809	2,68,413	320	2,68,733	924	....	1,052	740
22,38,077	22,37,625	925	22,38,550	473	....	13,904	22,460
22,32,581	22,39,371	4,682	22,44,053	11,472	....	6,161	9,249
14,10,921	14,14,419	715	14,15,134	....	4,948	2,348	2,549
7,48,623	7,23,514	....	7,23,514	....	25,209	853	1,109
30,17,945	30,13,758	3,550	30,17,308	....	637	27,462	19,756
12,39,327	11,52,895	694	11,53,589	....	85,738	1,970	53,425
1,44,99,252	1,44,03,578	11,078	1,44,14,656	22,675	84,596	53,224	1,11,472
13,21,183	8,72,477	8	8,72,485	....	4,48,698	2,504	3,53,694
11,32,050	7,03,213	1,316	7,04,529	....	4,27,521	9,513	4,63,341
10,73,244	2,19,964	165	2,19,129	....	8,54,115	5,693	8,58,842
15,62,687	13,04,697	3,618	13,08,315	....	2,54,370	5,211	2,52,900
8,93,563	8,91,766	3,912	8,95,678	2,115	....	† 12,154	24,625
59,82,727	39,91,117	9,019	40,00,136	2,115	19,82,591	35,076	19,48,382
12,61,027	5,46,418	14	5,46,432	....	7,14,595	33	7,48,382
12,57,753	11,41,778	....	11,41,778	....	1,15,975	801	1,19,036
20,49,975	20,16,481	335	20,16,816	....	33,159	335	72,423
8,19,584	8,14,117	1,994	8,16,111	....	3,473	65,849	78,090
53,88,339	45,18,794	2,343	45,21,137	....	8,67,202	67,018	10,17,931
6,13,072	6,53,227	4,749	6,57,976	44,904	....	12,448	18,739
9,95,012	11,10,228	18,674	11,28,902	1,33,889	....	24,350	13,487
15,69,852	15,39,944	14,550	15,54,494	....	35,358	45,796	49,274
1,95,791	2,00,716	213	2,00,929	5,138	....	212	76
1,99,309	2,33,727	11,057	2,44,784	45,475	....	41,105	33,455
35,93,036	37,37,842	49,243	37,87,085	1,94,049	....	1,23,911	1,15,030
2,94,63,354	2,66,51,331	71,683	2,67,23,014	....	27,40,340	2,79,229	31,98,415

† Including Rs. 32 to be credited to Abkari.

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE. (2).—CANALS.

Statement of Revenue from Irrigation Works.

Collectorate.	Names of Works.	Area Irrigated.	Revenue. Direct Revenue realized during 1876-77 and accounted for in the Public Works Department.	Revenue. Revenue due to, or dependent on, the works accounted for under Land Revenue, 1875-76.	Total.
	CLASS I. *Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.*		Rs. a. p.	Rs. p. a.	Rs. a. p.
	SIND.				
Upper Sind Frontier ...	Desert Canal	17,267	85 0 0	30,798 0 0	30,883 0 0
Western Sind Frontier and Shikárpur.	Begári Canal	65,883	828 0 0	79,868 0 0	80,696 0 0
	Sind Canal	39,661	583 0 0	97,266 0 0	97,849 0 0
	Sukkur Canal	62,426	512 0 0	1,03,273 0 0	1,03,785 0 0
	Eastern Nára.				
	Shikárpur Collectorate ...	.....	.....	2,974 0 0	2,974 0 0
Thar and Párkar.	Mithrau Canal	44,435	407 0 0	68,570 0 0	68,977 0 0
	Dimwáh	8	.....	89 0 0	89 0 0
Haidarábád..	Hiranwáh	153	.....	297 0 0	297 0 0
	Char Nára	39,994	1,041 0 0	48,039 0 0	49,080 0 0
	Jamro Sang	6,734	.....	5,398 0 0	5,398 0 0
	Miscellaneous and other special receipts	.....	.....	12,754 0 0	12,754 0 0
	Thar Canál	.....	—682 0 0	.....	—682 0 0
	Total, Eastern Nára ...	91,324	766 0 0	1,38,121 0 0	1,38,887 0 0
Shikárpur ...	Ghár Canal	214,538	1,497 0 0	4,71,523 0 0	4,73,020 0 0
Do. and Kurrachee.	Western Nára	168,430	2,487 0 0	3,63,516 0 0	3,66,003 0 0
Haidarábád..	Alibhar Kutcherry Canal.	9,231	470 0 0	13,188 0 0	13,658 0 0
	Great Márak Canal ...	38,507	2,136 0 0	73,432 0 0	75,568 0 0
	Súrfrazwáh	11,919	1,269 0 0	18,829 0 0	20,098 0 0
	Fuleli Canal	141,548	17,877 0 0	2,98,066 0 0	3,15,943 0 0
Kurrachee ...	Pinyari Canal	52,752	933 0 0	1,11,036 0 0	1,11,969 0 0
	GUJARA'T AND DECCAN.				
Ahmedábád .	Hathmáti Canal	.....	2,167 0 0	.....	2,167 0 0
Do. and Kaira.	Khári Irrigation	7,803	52 0 0	21,803 0 0	21,855 0 0
Khándeish ...	Hartala Tank	.....	216 0 0	.....	216 0 0
	Pánjhra Works	1,506	538 0 0	5,634 0 0	6,172 0 0
	Jamda Canal	.....	2,204 0 0	.....	2,204 0 0
	Mhaswa Tank	.....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0
Poona	Pálkhed Canal	.....	1,914 0 0	.....	1,914 0 0
	Wadáli Canal	.....	445 0 0	.....	445 0 0
	Ojhár Canal	.....	1,151 0 0	.....	1,151 0 0

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE. (2).—CANALS—*continued.*

Statement of Revenue from Irrigation Works—continued.

Collectorate.	Names of Works.	Area irrigated.	Revenue. Direct Revenue realized during 1876-77 and accounted for in the Public Works Department.	Revenue. Revenue due to, or dependent on, the works accounted for, under Land Revenue 1875-76.	Total
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	CLASS I.—*continued.*				
	Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—continued.				
	GUJARA'T AND DECCAN—*continued.*				
Ahmednagar.	Lákh Canal	.....	618 0 0	.....	618 0 0
	Bhátodi Tank	.....	1,266 0 0	.....	1,266 0 0
Poona ...	Muthá Canal	.....	35,630 0 0	.....	35,630 0 0
	Kásurdi Tank	.....	116 0 0	.....	116 0 0
Sholápur ...	Ekruk Tank	.....	2,348 0 0	.....	2,348 0 0
	Koregaon Tank	101	.....	179 0 0	179 0 0
Sátára ...	Rewári Canal	.....	2,379 0 0	.....	2,379 0 0
	Yerlá Canal	.....	1,286 0 0	.....	1,286 0 0
	Gondowli Canal	.....	292 0 0	.....	292 0 0
	Maini Tank	.....	2,146 0 0	.....	2,146 0 0
	Chickli Canal	.....	1,023 0 0	.....	1,023 0 0
	Khrishna Canal	.....	15,489 0 0	.....	15,489 0 0
Dhárwár ...	Kálála Dam	31	.....	.....	
	Madag Tank	.....	777 0 0	.....	777 0 0
	Total, Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept ...	922,927	1,01,550 0 0	18,26,532 0 0	19,28,082 0 0
	CLASS II.				
	Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.				
	SIND.				
Shikárpur ...	Taluka Rohri	9,341	.....	19,606 0 0	19,606 0 0
	,, Saidapur	10,106	.....	18,679 0 0	18,679 0 0
	,, Ghotki	7,488	.....	18,174 0 0	18,174 0 0
	,, Mirpur	14,691	.....	25,976 0 0	25,976 0 0
	,, Ubáuro	9,831	.....	19,475 0 0	19,475 0 0
	,, Labdárya... ...	609	.....	1,393 0 0	1,393 0 0
	,, Mehar	440	.....	841 0 0	841 0 0
	,, Tigar	7,747	.....	20,647 0 0	20,647 0 0
	,, Kakar	6,700	.....	12,316 0 0	12,316 0 0
	Miscellaneous receipts ...	.....	.....	820 0 0	820 0 0
	Other receipts accounted for by canals	.....	363 0 0	.....	363 0 0
	Total, Shikárpur ...	66,953	363 0 0	1,37,927 0 0	1,38,290 0 0

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE. (2).—CANALS—*continued.*

Statement of Revenue from Irrigation Works—continued.

Collectorate.	Names of Works.	Area irrigated	Revenue: Direct Revenue realized during 1876 77 and accounted for in the Public Works Department	Revenue: Revenue due to, or dependent on, the works accounted for under Land Revenue, 1875 76	Total.
			Rs. a p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	CLASS II.—*continued.*				
	Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept—continued				
	SIND.—*continued.*				
Haidarábád..	Taluka Haidarábád	2,629		6,201 0 0	6,201 0 0
	,, Dero Mohobat	1,245		1,338 0 0	1,338 0 0
	,, Mirpur	23,121		33,835 0 0	33,835 0 0
	,, Tándo Alyar	41,645		52,395 0 0	52,395 0 0
	,, Sháhádapur	6,292		10,561 0 0	10,561 0 0
	,, Hálá	31 331		55,541 0 0	55,541 0 0
	,, Sákrand ..	31,855		41,654 0 0	41,654 0 0
	,, Moro	24,191		30,476 0 0	30,476 0 0
	,, Nausháhro	49,085	...	82,102 0 0	82,102 0 0
	,, Kándiáro	38,830		64,840 0 0	64,840 0 0
	,, Guni	12,533		27,096 0 0	27,096 0 0
	Miscellaneous receipts			21,753 0 0	21,753 0 0
	Other receipts accounted for by canals ...	.....	14,537 0 0	...	14,537 0 0
	Total, Haidarábád	262,757	14,537 0 0	4,27,792 0 0	4,42,329 0 0
Kurrachee ..	Taluka Dádu ..	9,357		6,581 0 0	6,581 0 0
	,, Sehwan	4,947		10,808 0 0	10,808 0 0
	,, Manjhand	8,416		6,335 0 0	6,335 0 0
	,, Kotri	7,371		6,665 0 0	6,665 0 0
	,, Tátta ..	10,374		21,322 0 0	21,322 0 0
	,, Sákro	11,448	...	22,964 0 0	22,964 0 0
	,, Ghorábári	29,126		35,756 0 0	35,756 0 0
	,, Mirpur Batoro	7,565		14,362 0 0	14,362 0 0
	,, Belo	7 952	..	18,293 0 0	18,293 0 0
	,, Jati	2,861		6,615 0 0	6,615 0 0
	,, Sháhbandar	15,847	...	30,200 0 0	30,200 0 0
	Other receipts accounted for by canals	...	3,350 0 0		3,350 0 0
	Total, Kurrachee .	115,264	3,350 0 0	1,79,901 0 0	1,8[illegible],251 [illegible]
	GUJARAT AND DECCAN.				
Ahmedábád..	Chandolá Tank	216		747 0 0	747 0 0
	Juhár Bund	329	23 0 0	1,519 0 0	1,542 0 0

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE. (2).—CANALS—*continued.*

Statement of Revenue from Irrigation Works—continued.

Collectorate.	Names of Works.	Area irrigated.	Revenue. Direct Revenue realized during 1876-77 and accounted for in the Public Works Department.	Revenue. Revenue due to, or dependent on, the works accounted for under Land Revenue, 1875-76.	Total.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	CLASS II.—*continued.* *Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept* —continued. GUJARA'T AND DECCAN—*continued.*				
Ahmedábád	Judá Bund	116	20 0 0	140 0 0	160 0 0
	Uperdál Bund	150	184 0 0	350 0 0	534 0 0
	Sindruj Bund	141	261 0 0	229 0 0	490 0 0
	Tank at Kumad Mohti ...	.....	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0
	Do. at Bharedo ...	.....	24 0 0	.....	24 0 0
	Bund at Ashálgám ...	.....	12 0 0	.....	12 0 0
	Tank at Sursardi... ...	.....	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0
	Total, Ahmedábád ...	952	549 0 0	2,985 0 0	3,534 0 0
Khándesh ...	Pánjhrá River Works ...	8,628	.....	54,504 0 0	54,504 0 0
	Works on Kon River ...				
	,, Bárái River ...				
	,, Bori River ...				
	,, Seo River ...				
	,, Pátálganga River.				
	,, Gowai River ...				
	,, Tiber River ...				
	,, Gondur and Bhokar Tanks ...				
	,, on different nalás.				
	Total, Khándesh ...	8,626	.....	54,504 0 0	54,504 0 0
Násik ...	Ojhar Támbat Canal ..	.....	337 0 0	.....	337 0 0
	Taluka Nándgaon ...	65	.....	389 0 0	389 0 0
	,, Málegaon ...	20,141	.....	19,132 0 0	19,132 0 0
	,, Yeola	297	.....	79 0 0	79 0 0
	,, Niphád	5,620	.....	15,185 0 0	15,185 0 0
	,, Chándor	2,803	.....	12,321 0 0	12,321 0 0
	,, Násik	1,864	.....	8,189 0 0	8,189 0 0
	,, Báglán	4,359	.....	39,977 0 0	39,977 0 0
	,, Kalwan	2,117	.....	17,477 0 0	17,477 0 0
	,, Sinnar	3,337	.....	19,465 0 0	19,465 0 0
	,, Dindori	2,652	.....	10,941 0 0	10,941 0 0
	Total, Násik ...	43,255	337 0 0	1,43,155 0 0	1,43,492 0 0

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE. (2).—CANALS—*continued.*

Statement of Revenue from Irrigation Works—continued.

Collectorate.	Names of Works.	Area irrigated.	Revenue. Direct Revenue realized during 1876-77 and accounted for in the Public Works Department.	Revenue. Revenue due to, or dependent on, the works accounted for under Land Revenue, 1875-76.	Total.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	CLASS II.—*continued.* *Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.* —continued. GUJARAT AND DECCAN—*continued.*				
Ahmednagar ...	Nagar Taluka	62	.....	138 0 0	138 0 0
Poona ...	Taluka Junnar	430	.....	3,898 0 0	3,898 0 0
	Kasur Tank	.....	57 0 0	.....	57 0 0
	Pátas do.	.....	17 0 0	.....	17 0 0
	Wádaz do.	.....	230 0 0	.....	230 0 0
	Total, Poona ...	430	304 0 0	3,898 0 0	4,202 0 0
Sátára ...	Bargaon Dam	89	.....	341 0 0	341 0 0
Ratnágiri ..	Taluka Málwan	655	.....	2,774 0 0	2,774 0 0
Kaládgi ...	Taluka Sindgi	874	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0
	,, Bijápur				
	,, Bádámi				
	Inchgeri Tank	.....	70 0 0	.....	70 0 0
	Kerur do.	.....	—5 0 0	.....	—5 0 0
	Kumatgi do.	.....	72 0 0	.....	72 0 0
	Total, Kaládgi ...	874	137 0 0	15 0 0	152 0 0
Dhárwár ...	Taluka Dhárwár	103,051	.....	1,65,365 0 0	1,65,365 0 0
	,, Hubli				
	,, Nawalgund ...				
	,, Gadag				
	,, Bankápur ...				
	,, Ránibenur ...				
	,, Hángal				
	,, Karájgi				
	,, Kalghatgi... ...				
	,, Kod				
	,, Ron				

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE. (2).—CANALS—*concluded.*

Statement of Revenue from Irrigation Works—concluded.

Collectorate.	Names of Works.	Area irrigated	Revenue. Direct Revenue realized during 1876-77 and accounted for in the Public Works Department.	Revenue. Revenue due to, or dependent on, the works accounted for under Land Revenue, 1875-76.	Total.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	CLASS II.—*concluded.*				
	Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept—concluded.				
	GUJARA'T AND DECCAN—*concluded.*				
Dhárwár ...	Asundi Tank	.....	438 0 0	.....	438 0 0
	Kopad do.	.....	342 0 0	.....	342 0 0
	Nasvi do.	.....	128 0 0	.....	128 0 0
	Shirbadgi do.	.....	17 0 0	.....	17 0 0
	Chenkenkeri do.	.....	1,809 0 0	.....	1,809 0 0
	Gulel do.	.....	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0
	Total, Dhárwár ...	103,051	2,739 0 0	1,65,365 0 0	1,68,104 0 0
	Total Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	602,970	22,316 0 0	11,18,795 0 0	11,41,111 0 0
	Grand Total ...	1,525,897	1,23,866 0 0	29,45,327 0 0	30,69,163 0 0

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE

(1.)—Total Revenue derived from Duties upon the Consumption of Spirit,

Districts.	Population.				Revenue from duty on		
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the square mile.	Spirit.	Wine, beer, and other fermented liquors.	Drugs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	1,43,149	5,27,031	6,70,180	30·462	* 13,90,134	3,01,371	21,460
				Total..	13,90,134	3,01,371	21,460
Northern Division.							
Ahmedábád, including Deesa	88,266	7,93,501	8,81,767	229·09	65,602	....†	6,580
Kaira, including Panch-Máhals	85,695	9 44,618	10,30,313	313	35,389	90	19,314
Broach	71,794	2,92,540	3,64,334	267·3	6,926	64,544	6,260
Surat..	53,262	5,82,675	6,35,937	390	3,64,867		....
Thána..	40,413	8,41,422	8,81,835	217·62	4,45,832	1,237	4,589
Kolába	18,069	3,50,209	3,68,278	2,485	*159	†85,933	1,440

AND FINANCE. (3)—EXCISE.

Fermented Liquors, and Drugs during 1876-77.

Total Excise Revenue.	Incidence per head of population.	No. of Licenses for retail of any of the foregoing.	Population. per license.	REMARKS.
9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
17,12,965	2 8 11	560	1,220	* Including import duty Rs. 6,51,870.
17,12,965	2 8 11	560	1,220	
72,182	0 1 4	97	9,090	† The privilege of selling wines and fermented liquors is included in the licenses given for the sale of spirits, one general license being issued. Column 6.—The figures include the revenue derived from both sources, viz., country spirits and foreign spirits. Column 8.—The realizations on account of city opium have not been entered. See remark on Statement VII., Column 9. Column 4.—Includes the population of the cantonment of Deesa, the Abkári revenue of which is credited in the accounts of this Collectorate.
54,793	0 0 10½	143	7,205	
77,730	0 3 5	64	5,693	
3,687	....	....	....	The excise revenue in this district being received in the following form :—

	Farmed out for Rs.
European and country spirits and liquors.	
Receipts from distillery fees at Bulsar and Surat and license fees of 79 retail shops within limits of these distilleries	1,57,807
Receipts from auction sales of licenses for 14 shops of spirits without the distillery limits ..	2,07,060
Receipts from auction sales of 131 shops of toddy without the distillery limits	
Receipts from auction sales of 210 shops of spirits and toddy without the distillery limits	
Drugs, &c.	
Receipts from auction sales of licenses for 24 retail shops of intoxicating drugs	1,732
Opium.	
Receipts from auction sales of licenses for 20 retail shops of intoxicating drugs	2,140
Total ..	3,68,739

4,51,658	0 8 2	341	937	‡ Proceeds from farms or contracts of the right of manufacturing and selling country liquor, including fees on liquor in stock at close of the contract year, and fee for manufacturing Mowra liquor § Proceeds from fees levied from Bhandáris for licenses for tapping toddy trees and selling liquor produced from toddy juice to liquor-farmers. Revenue from country liquor which includes fermented liquor is shown in column 6; column 7 includes that realized from license fees for European liquor only.
87,532	0 3 9	599	614	‖ This includes wine and beer also. ¶ This excludes wine and beer.

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(1.)—*Total Revenue derived from Duties upon the consumption of Spirit,*

Districts.	Population.				Revenue from Duty on		
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others	Total.	Number of persons to the square mile.	Spirit.	Wine, beer, and other fermented liquors.	Drugs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division—contd.							
Khándesh	84,294	9,97,412	10,81,706	106·44	3,15,468	....	22,001
Násik	31,663	6,55,689	6,87,352	96·06	1,12,222	805	15,323
				Total ..	....	....	75,509
Southern Division.							
Ahmednagar	42,435	7,31,503	7,73,938	116·	* 29,989	....	8,356
Poona..	39,583	8,67,652	9,07,235	177·92	1,62,928	....	36,154
Satárá	31,120	10,31,759	10,62,879	212·	30,894	615	5,954
Ratnágiri	78,650	9,92,472	10,71,122	282·	58,100	550	3,899
Sholápur	50,655	6,67,379	7,18,034	159·	† 57,662	‡ 434	9,248
				Total ..	3,39,573	1,799	65,811

FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE—*continued.*

Fermented Liquors, and Drugs during 1876-77—continued.

Total Excise Revenue.	Incidence per head of population.	No of Licenses for retail of any of the foregoing.	Population per License.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
3,37,469	0 4 11	256	4,225	The fees for sale of English liquor licenses, viz., Rs. 50 per annum, are included in this Statement in the figures given in column 6, as in the case of English shops no separate fees are taken for beer and fermented liquor alone, but one wholesale and retail license is given for the sale of English and foreign spirits, wines, beers, &c., hence the revenue realized from English shops is shown generally in column 6, and not specially in 7. The number of English liquor licenses are included in column 11.
1,28,350	....	117	.....	
12,13,401	0 4 2	2,695	2,201	
38,345	0 0 9½	68	11,381	*Include revenue on account of English as well as country spirit and fermented liquor. Licenses for the sale of wine and beer, exclusively, have not been issued. The shop-keepers who are allowed to sell brandy and spirituous liquor, also sell wine and beer.
1,99,082 A.	0 3 6	231B.	3,927	Item A. is made up as under :— Rs. Licenses fee for the sale of Europe and Foreign liquor .. .. 2,698 On account of country liquor .. .. .. 1,50,734 Still head duty .. .. 7,828 License for the sale of toddy .. .. .. 1,513 Total as per Column 8 .. .. 36,154 Fines .. .. 355 1,99,082 Item B. is made up as under :— Rs. No. of licenses for the sale of Europe liquor 59 Do. do. country liquor 80 Do. do. toddy .. .. 9 Do. do. opium .. .. 43 Do. do. bhang and ganja 40 231
37,663 62,549 67,344	0 0 6 0 0 9 0 1 6	126 228 67	8,435 4,698 10,717	† The amount is on account of country and Europe liquor. ‡ Are on account of toddy.
4,04,983	0 1 5	720	6,296	

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE

(1).—Total Revenue derived from Duties upon the Consumption

Districts.	Population.				Revenue from duty		
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the square mile.	Spirit.	Wine, beer, and other fermented liquors.	Drugs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Konkan Division.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kalédgi	87,401	7,28,636	8,16,037	143·17	*1,09,445	....	† 3,136
Dhárwár	1,18,719	9,09,436	10,28,155	226	§ 2,30,250	‖ 220	¶ 8,218
Kanára	22,840	3,95,486	4,18,326	98	1,08,929	....	3,501
Belgaum	71,386	8,67,364	9,38,750	70·4	** 1,30,789	†† 600	‡‡ 4,886
				Total ..	5,79,413	820	19,741
Sind.							
Kurrachee	3,66,212	81,846	4,48,058	31·8	Country §§— 99,074 Europe— 4,503 1,03,577	Toddy only— 133	44,139
Haidarábád	5,87,852	1,72,956	7,60,808	84	Country liquor— 89,811	European liquor— 637 Miscellaneous confiscation, fines, &c. 94 Total 731	Opium— 42,151 Bhangi, churres, and other drugs— 18,725 Total .. 60,876
Shikárpur	6,54,230	1,53,513	8,07,743	91·7	¶¶ 54,327	a 633	33,918
Thar and Parkar	1,01,530	88,448	1,89,978	15·	2,680	100	16,292
Upper Sind Frontier ..	84,570	9,069	93,639	43·01	12,120	....	5,995
				Total ..	2,62,665	1,597	1,61,240
				Grand Total ..	.. ..	.. ..	2,41,541

AND FINANCE (3)—EXCISE.

of Spirits, Fermented Liquors, and Drugs during 1876-77—concluded.

ON Total Excise Revenue.	Incidence per head of population.	No. of licenses for retail of any of the foregoing.	Population per license.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
‡ 1,12,693	·13	168	4,857	* This sum is on account of revenue from spirits as well as wine, beer, and other fermented liquors. The item cannot be divided, as no separate licenses for each of the above descriptions are issued in this district. The item also includes revenue from juice of shindi trees. † Revenue from ganja and bhang .. .. Rs. 1,187 Do. opium .. .. 1,949 3,136 ‡ Rs. 112 on account of miscellaneous receipts have been included in these figures.
2,38,688	0 3 8	34	30,229	§ Represents country distilled liquor and toddy. ‖ Represents European spirits, wine, and beer. ¶ Represents ganja, bhang, majum, boja and opium.
1,12,430	0 4 3½	211	1,982	** This denotes revenue from country spirits and toddy only. †† This denotes European spirits (*Vide* note below).
1,36,275	0 2 3 9/16	89	10,548	‡‡ This includes revenue from opium. Note.—Revenue derived from duty on spirits imported from abroad is not separately recorded, as the licenses to sell foreign liquors include the right to sell Europe spirits. The right to sell country spirits and toddy is annually sold by public auction to the highest bidder, and yearly licenses for the sale of foreign liquors and spirits are granted on payment of a fee of Rs. 50 each.
6,00,068	0 2 11	502	6,396	
1,47,849	·329	‖‖ 302	1,248·07	§§ Separate licenses are not given for wines and beer. ‖‖ For country spirits and drugs, licenses are given for each taluka and not for each shop. In this column number of shops authorized under the licenses is shown. For Europe liquors and toddy separate licenses are granted for each shop.
1,51,418	0 3 2	370	2,056	Licenses are granted for sale of all kinds of European liquors and not separately for spirits and wines.
88,878	0 1 9	528	3,025	¶¶ These figures represent the revenue derived from the right to sell country liquor, &c. *a* These figures represent the revenue derived on account of license duty levied upon licenses issued for the retail sale of Europe liquors, wines, &c.
10,222 18,115	0 1 7 0 3 1	98 170	1,938 550	Column 6 includes the amount realized by sale of country as well as Europe liquor, inclusive of that of column 7. Column 8 includes bhang, churres, opium, and preparations therefrom.
4,25,482	0 1 7	1,525	1,501	
43,57,317	0 4 9	6,002	2,652	

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(2).—*Revenue derived from Duty on the*

District.	Population.				Number of Wholesale Licenses.	Revenue	
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the square mile.		Spirit distilled in India in the European method or imported from abroad.	Country Spirit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	143,149	527,031	670,180	30,462	143	*6,51,870	7,38,264
				Total...	143	6,51,870	7,38,264
Northern Division.							
Ahmedábád, including Deesa	88,266	793,501	881,767	229·09	.....	1,300	64,302
Kaira, including Panch Máhás	85,695	944,168	1,030,313	313	.....	90	35,389
Broach	71,794	292,540	364,334	2,673	.....	300	71,170
Surat	53,262	582,675	635,937	390	.....	.....	.....
Thána	40,413	841,422	881,835	217·62	†.....	‡.....	§.....
Kolába	18,069	350,209	368,278	248·5	3	159	.....
Khándesh	84,294	997,412	1,081,706	100·44	.....	500	3,14,968
Násik	31,663	655,689	687,352	96·06	.....	.....	.....
				Total...	3	2,349	4,85,819
Southern Division.							
Ahmednagar	42,435	735,503	773,938	116	.....	750	29,239
Poona	39,583	867,652	907,235	177·92	.....	‖2,693	¶1,50,734
						Still-head duty...	7,628
						Total...	1,58,362
Satára	31,120	1,031,759	1,062,879	212	.....	815	30,894
Ratnágiri	78,650	992,472	1,071,122	252	.....	550	58,100
Sholápur	50,655	667,379	718,034	159	.....	300	57,361
				Total...	.....	5,118	8,33,957

FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE—*continued.*

Consumption of Spirits during 1876-77.

FROM Total.	Incidence per head.	Number of Licenses for Retail.	Population per License.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
13,90,134	2 1 2	252	2,659	*Import Duty.
13,90,134	2 1 2	252	2,659	
65,602	0 1 2	55	16,032	There are no distilleries on the European method in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, nor is there any direct importation into it from abroad. The figures in column 7 relative to the fees on licenses for the sale of Europe and foreign liquors.
35,479	0 0 6¾	81	12,720	
71,470	0 3 1¾	31	11,752	Cannot be filled in—*vide* Statement 1.
.....	.....	.....	.....	*Vide* Return No. 1.
.....	.....	.....	.....	† It is not understood of what the wholesale licenses are intended to be shown here, if of European and foreign liquor they are entered in Return No. 1.—*vide* columns 7 and 11. Country spirits sold by licensed contractors, wholesale as well as retail; separate licenses of each are not issued; this is also entered in Return No. 1. ‡ Spirit is distilled in this method at the distilleries at Uran, Bhandup, and Chembur. Information regarding these, which are not under the control of this department, will be supplied by the Collector of Bombay, as per para. 2 of Government Resolution No. 1009 of 15th February 1876. § Information regarding country spirit is given in column 6 of Return No. 1.
159	.....	.....	122,779	
3,15,468	0 4 8	113	9,573	Country shops are shown in column 8 and English lones in column 7. As all the licenses, English and Native, in this collectorate, are both wholesale and retail, they are all shown as retail in column 11, hence column 6 is left blank.
.....	.....	.....	.....	
4,88,178	0 1 4	280	21,184	
29,989	0 0 7½	20	38,697	‖ Licenses for the sale of imported spirit include the right to sell imported fermented liquors. ¶ All country liquor consumed in the district is manufactured at the distillery at head quarters according to the European method. **In finding out this incidence, the amount of duty on liquor removed to Bombay has been excluded.
1,61,030	**0 2 10	80	11,340	
31,709	0 0 6	72	14,763	
58,650	0 0 10	210	5,095	
57,662	0 1 3	34	21,118	
3,39,070	0 1 2	416	10,897	

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(2).—Revenue derived from Duty on the

District.	Population.				Number of Wholesale Licenses.	Revenue	
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	* Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.		Spirit distilled in India in the European method or imported from abroad.	Country Spirit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs.	Rs.
Kanarese Division.							
Kaládgi	87,401	726,636	816,037	143·17	*.....	†150	‡1,09,295
Dhárwár	118,719	909,436	1,028,155	226	3	220	2,30,250
Kanara	22,840	395,486	418,326	98	.....	§350	1,08,579
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204	.....	¶.....	1,30,789
				Total ...	3	720	5,78,913
Sind.							
Kurrachee	366,212	81,846	448,058	31·8	.....	4,503	99,074
Háidarábád	587,852	172,956	760,808	84	13	637	89,811
Shikárpur...	654,230	153,513	807,743	91·7	.....	**.....	54,327
Thar and Párkar ...	101,530	88,448	189,978	15	.....	100	2,830
Upper Sind Frontiar ...	84,570	9,069	93,639	43·01	3	120	12,000
				Total ...	16	5,360	2,58,042
				Grand Total ...	165	6,65,412	23,95,005

FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE—*continued.*

Consumption of Spirits during 1876-77—concluded.

FROM. Total.	Incidence per head.	Number of Licenses for Retail.	Population per License.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.			
1,09,445	·13	130	6,277	* Licenses are not issued for wholesale in this district. † This sum is on account of fee for the issue of licenses for the sale of spirits, as well as wine, beer and liquors. ‡ This sum is on account of revenue from spirits, as well as wine, beer and other fermented liquors. The item cannot be divided, as no separate licenses for each of the above descriptions are issued in this district. The item also includes revenue from juice of shindi-trees.
2,30,470 1,08,929	0 3 7 0 4 2	13 ‖191	64,259 2,190	§ Spirits, wine, beer, &c., are all sold under cover of one license only. ‖ The licenses are.
1,30,789	0 2 2¾	63	14,901	¶ This cannot be ascertained, as the licenses to sell foreign liquors include the right to sell spirits. Revenue derived from duty on spirits imported from abroad is not separately recorded, as the licenses to sell foreign liquors include the right to sell Europe spirits. The right to sell country spirits and toddy is annually sold by public auction to the highest bidder, and yearly licenses for the sale of foreign liquors and spirits are granted on payment of a fee of Rs. 50 each.
5,79,613	0 2 10	397	8,064	
1,03,577 90,448	·231 0 1 11	110 Country Liquor 131 European Liquor. 6 137	4,073·26 5,553	
54,327	1 0 0	267	67,311	** Licenses in this district are issued for the retail sale of Europe spirits, wine and beer jointly, and the amount received on account of license duty is Rs. 632-11-0.
2,930 12,120	0 0 2 0 2 1	19 56	9,998 1,672	
2,63,402	0 1 9	459	5,118	
30,60,417	0 3 1	1,804	8,849	

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(3).—Revenue derived from Duty upon the Consumption of Spirits manufactured

Districts.	Population.				Number of Licenses.		Rate of License Duty.	
	Mahomedans	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the square mile.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	143,149	527,031	670,180	31,461	143	252	25	From 60 to 798 ..
								Total ..
Northern Division.								
Ahmedábád, including Deesa ..	88,266	793,501	881,767	229·09	..	..	..	....
Kaira, including Panch Máháls.	85,695	944,618	1,030,313	313	..	3	..	*30
Broach	71,704	292,540	364,334	267·3	..	6	..	50
Surat	53,262	582,675	635,937	390	..	..	..	..
Thána	40,413	841,422	881,835	217·62	..	..	..	.. ..
Kolába	18,069	350,209	368,278	248·5	3	..	159	.. ..
Khándesh	84,294	997,412	1,081,706	106·44	..	10	..	200
Násik	31,663	655,689	687,352	96·06	..	..	..	.. ..
								Total ..
Southern Division.								
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773,938	116	..	15	..	50
Poona	39,583	867,652	907,235	177·92	*Vide* Forms I. and II			.. ..
Satára	31,120	1,031,759	1,062,879	212	..	18		100 50 25 10 5 190
Sholápur	78,650	992,472	1,071,122	82	..	11	..	50
Belgaum	50,655	667,379	718,034	159	..	6	..	50
								Total ..

FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE—*continued.*

in India in the European method, or imported from Abroad, during 1876-77.

Still-head and Import Duty.				Incidence of the Still-head Duty per Gallon	Incidence of Total Duty collected per Gallon.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per Head.	Population per Retail License.	Remarks.
Rate of Duty per Imperial Gallons, London Proof.	Number of Gallons on which Duty was levied.	Average Strength.	Total Duty collected.						
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs. a. p.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
4 0 0	163,599¾	16	6,54,399	..	4 0 0	6,51,870	0 15 6	2,659	
4 0 0	163,599¾	16	6,54,399	..	4 0 0	6,51,870	0 15 6	2,659	
....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	There is no manufacture according to the European method in the Ahmedábád Collectorate, and there is no direct importation into it from abroad. All spirits consumed in the Ahmedábád Collectorate are brought from Bombay, where the import duty is levied.
....	....	....	..	..	..	90	..	343,437	The total revenue of the three licenses is Rs. 90, the average rate per license will therefore be Rs. 30.
....	....	....	..	..	..	300	0 0 0¼	60,722	
....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	Cannot be filled in—*vide* Statement I.
....	None.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	The rate of license for whole sale of Europe and foreign liquor is Rs. 53-2-0, and that of retail license is Rs. 106-4-0. For other columns—*vide* Statement No. I.
....	....	....	..	..	..	159	..	..	
....	....	....	..	..	..	500	..	108,170	This includes English shops only, viz., the 50 rupees ones.
....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
....	....	....	..	..	..	1,049	0 0 0½	269,614	
....	....	....	..	..	..	750	0 0 0¼	51,596	
....	Under the system in force Still-head Duty is only levied in the case of a few shops. These columns cannot therefore be filled in.			..	..	..	..	..	
....	....	....	..	..	..	815	0 0 1	59,048	
....	....	....	..	..	..	550	0 0 0 1/10	97,374	
....	....	....	..	..	..	300	·0004	119,672	
....	....	....	..	..	..	2,415	0 0 0½	113,330	

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(3).—Revenue derived from Duty upon the Consumption of Spirits manufactured

Districts.	Population.				Number of Licenses.		Rate of License Duty.	
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Rs.	Rs.
Kanarese Division.								
Kaládgi	87,401	728,636	816,037	143·17	..	3	..	50
Dhárwár	118,719	909,436	1,028,155	226	3	2	40	50
Kanara	24,840	395,486	418,326	98	..	7	..	50
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204	..	No spirits are manufactured in this		
								Total ..
Sind.								
Kurrachee..	366,212	81,846	448,058	31·8	..	29	..	† ....
Haidarábád	587,852	172,956	760,808	84	..	6	..	106
Shikárpur	654,230	153,513	807,743	91·7	..	12	..	§ ....
Thar and Párkar .. .	101,530	88,448	189,978	15	..	2	..	100
Upper Sind Frontier	84,576	6,069	93,669	43·01	3	..	40	....
								Total ..
								Grand Total ..

FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE—*continued.*

in India in the European method, or imported from Abroad, during 1876-77—concluded.

Still-head and Import Duty.				Incidence of the Still-head Duty per Gallon.	Incidence of Total Duty collected per Gallon.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per Head.	Population per Retail License.	Remarks.
Rate of Duty per Imperial Gallon, London Proof.	Number of Gallons on which Duty was levied.	Average Strength.	Total Duty collected.						
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
....	....	....	..	..	..	*150	..	272,012	* This sum is on account of fee for the issue of licenses for the sale of spirits, as well as wine, beer and liquors. This sum is on account of revenue from spirits as well as wine, beer and other fermented liquors. The item cannot be divided as no separate licenses for each of the above descriptions are issued in this district. The item also includes revenue from juice of Shindi trees.
....	....	....	..	..	..	220	·04	205,031	
....	....	....	..	..	..	350	0 0 0¾	59,760	
district in the European method. Revenue derived from spirits imported from abroad is not separately recorded.—*Vide* note to Statements Nos. I. and II.									
....	....	....	..	..	..	720	0 0 0¾	266,772	
....	....	....		..	..	4,503	·01	22,402·2	† Kurrachee Rs. 318-12-0. Sehwán and Padu 100, Kotri 159-6-0, special licenses Kurrachee Travellers' Bungalow Rs. 106-4-0, Kotri Travellers' Bungalow Rs. 53-2-0.
....	....	....	..	..	..	637	‡ ·168	126,801	‡ European liquors are for the most part consumed in the city of Haidarábád, the population of which is 39,106, and therefore the correct figures for entry in the last two columns will be pice 8 and 4,388 souls.
....	....	....	..	..	..	632	·153	67,311	§ The rate of license duty is not uniform in this district. It is for Sukkur Rs. 69-1-0, per license and for outstations Rs. 26-9-0 each.
....	....	....	..	..	..	100	..	94,989	
....	236 dozen bottles Brandy. 29 dozen bottles Wine. 368 dozen bottles Beer	....	..	..	..	120	..	..	
Total..	633								
....	....	....	..	..	..	5,993	0 0 2	57,480	
....	....	....	6,54,399	..	..	6,62,047	0 0 8	40,121	

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(4).—*Revenue derived from Duty on Con*

District.	Population.				Number of Government Central Distilleries.	No. of Licenses.		Rate of License-Duty.		Amount of Reve License-Duty	
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others	Total.	Number of Persons to the square mile.		Whole sale Shops.	Retail Shops.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Still-Head Duty.	Farming or Out-Stills not of fixed capacity.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay..	143,149	527,031	670,180	30,462	..	One whole sale shop for the sale of Bhandoop Rum.	252	25	From Rs. 60 to Rs. 798	7,38,264	..
				Total..	..	1	252	25	..	7,38,264	..
Northern Division.											
Ahmedábád, including Deesa.	88,266	793,501	881,767	229·09	1	..	29	..	.. *a*	42,425	21,877 0 0
Kaira including Panch Máhál	85,695	944,618	1,030,313	313·	..	..	78	..	*e* 453	..	35,389 0 0
Broach	71,794	292,540	364,334	267·3	1	..	25	..	.. *f*	..	6,926 0 0
Surat	53,262	582,675	635,937	390·	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thána	40,413	841,422	881,835	217·62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolába	18,069	350,209	368,278	248·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandesh	84,294	997,412	1,081,706	106·44	..	..	103	..	..	..	..
Násik	31,663	655,689	687,352	96·06	1	..	35	..	..	26,222	..
				Total..	3	..	270	..	..	68,647	64,192

FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE—*continued.*

sumption of Country Spirit during 1876-77.

NUE, INCLUDING LEVIED BY		Consumption in Imperial Gallons.	Average Strength.	Consumption in Imperial Gallons, London Proof.	Rate of Duty per Imperial Gallon, London Proof.	Total Revenue.	Revenue per Head.	Population per Retail License.	REMARKS.
Contract or Out-Stills of fixed capacity.	Total.								
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	7,38,264	4,74,491	16·1 15·7	....	1 5 4 2 5 4	7,38,264	1 1 7	2,659	*a* No license duty is levied. In the city, the liquor vendors who hold licenses free of payment, pay the still head duty. In the district the privilege of manufacturing and selling spirits is farmed out by public auction.
..	7,38,264	4,74,491	....	....	3 10 8	7,38,264	1 1 7	2,659	
..	64,302	.. *b*	.. *c*	....	.... *d*	64,302	0 1 2	30,405	*b* It is impossible to give this information for the whole of the district, as no account is kept of liquors consumed under farm. *c* 25 degrees below London proof as far as the issues from the Sudder Distillery are concerned. The stills in the talukas, which are farmed out, are not under supervision. *d* Re. 1-1-0 on the spirits issued from the Sudder Distillery. There is no duty on out-stills under farm; the farmers paying in the lump for the privilege of manufacturing and selling.
	35,389	52,418	There are no means to fill in this column.	....	....	35,389	0 0 6½	13,209	*e* The retail rate of licenses is put on the total amount of license duty. viz.. Rs. 35,362 Exclusive of fees for liquor exported to foreign territory viz. .. „ 27 Rs. 35,389
21,472 0 0	28,898	34,218	Nos. 25 to 35	....	1 4 0	71,170	0 3 1½	14,573	*f* Rs. 50 up to 2 gallons. „ 100 up to 4 „ „ 200 up to 8 „ „ 300 up to 10 „ „ 400 per 2 „ or under.
..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	Cannot be filled in—*vide* Statement I.
..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	The right of manufacturing and vending liquor is sold by contract, hence the information under these heads cannot be given.
3,14,968 0 0	3,14,968	40,955	....	....	....	2,99,363	0 4 8	11,826	This is entirely for country liquor shops. No record is kept here of consumption in Imperial gallons, nor of the proof strength of liquor manufactured. No still duty is levied, but the farm of the shops is put to auction annually.
86,000 0 0	1,12,222	..	....	....	....	1,12,222	..	..	
4,22,440 0 0	5,55,279	1,27,591	....	....	....	5,80,446	0 1 7	8,222	

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(4.)—*Revenue derived from Duty on Con*

District.	Population.				Number of Government Central Distilleries.	Number of Licenses.		Rate of License Duty.		Amount of Reve License Duty	
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and Others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the square mile.		Wholesale Shops.	Retail Shops.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Still Head Duty.	Farming on Out-Stills not of fixed capacity.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Rs.	Rs.
Southern Division.											
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773,938	116	..	..	5	..	..	..	29,239
Poona	39,583	867,652	907,235	177·92	1 Central.	..	80	*a* Duty removed	on liquor to Bombay.	3,347 4,281 7,628	Revenue country or Still
Satára	31,120	1,031,759	1,062,879	212	52	..	52	..	..	..*c*	30,880
Ratnágiri	78,650	992,472	1,071,122	282	..	..	199	..	..	..	58,100
Sholápur .. .	50,655	667,379	718,034	159	..	..	28	..	..	..	57,362
Kanarese Division.				Total ..	53	..	364	.	..	7,628	1,75,581
Kaládgi	87,401	728,636	816,037	143·17	..	..	127	..	*e* ..	..	*f* 1,09,295
Dhárwár	118,739	909,486	1,028,155	226	11	..	..	.	..	..	2,30,250
Kanára	22,840	395,486	418,326	98	..	..	184	..	..	..	1,08,576
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204	.	..	63	..	..	..	..
Sind.				Total ..	11	..	374	..	..	..	4,48,124
Kurrachee	366,212	81,846	448,058	31·8	..	..	90	..	..	..	99,074
Haidarábád	587,852	172,956	760,808	84	..	13	131	..	..	..	..
Shikárpur	654,230	153,513	807,743	91·7	*j* 12	..	255	..	..	..	..
Thar and Párkar ..	101,530	88,448	189,978	15	..	..	19	..	..	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier..	84,570	9,069	93,639	43·01	71	..	53	..	..	..	..
				Total ..	13	13	548	..	..	..	99,074
				Grand Total ..	80	14	1,808	..	..	8,14,539	7,86,971

FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE—*continued.*

sumption of Country Spirit during 1876-77.

NUE, INCLUDING LEVIED BY. Contract or Out-Stills of fixed capacity.	Total.	Consumption in Imperial Gallons.	Average Strength.	Consumption in Imperial Gallons, London Proof.	Rate of Duty per Imperial Gallon, London Proof.	Total Revenue.	Revenue per Head.	Population per Retail Licenses.	REMARKS.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
..	29,239	..	.....	..	..	29,239	0 0 7¼	1,54,787	
from Spirit, Head Duty.	1,50,734	..	1st sort 25 and 2nd sort 50, below London Proof.	1st sort 37,438 and 2nd sort 47,020. Exported to Bombay 2,438.	..b	1,58,362	0 2 9	11,340	a The monopoly of distilling and retailing country liquor is held by one man, who pays a lump sum of Rs. 22,500 in addition to still head duty on liquor consumed at 4 retail shops in the Haveli Taluka.
	7,628								b Applicable to the Poona District. 25° below proof. Rs. 1-0-0; 50° ditto Rs. 1-10-0; About 21° ditto Rs. 1-12-0
	158,362								
..	30,880	d 25,651 gallons and 12 seers.	..	..	..	30,880	0 0 5	20,440	Removed to Bombay. .. .. Rs. 1-13-6 c Right of manufacturing and selling country spirit is sold annually by auction.
..	58,100	1,38,518	..	..	..	58,100	0 0 9	5,382	d One Imperial gallon is equal to 400 Rs. in weight.
..	57,362	25,716½	12°	..	..	57,362	0 1 3	25,644	
..	3,33,043	1,89,885	..	..	..	3,33,943	0 1 2	12,453	
..	1,09,295	g 3,61,148	..	..	..	1,09,295	0 13 0	6,425	e Rate of license duty cannot be shown, as the Abkári farms are sold by contract. f This amount includes revenue from juice of Shindi trees—*vide* note A. in Statement No. I. g Consumption of gallons country spirit .. Rs. 13,932; Juice of Shindi trees .. .. „ 3,47,216; Total.. 3,61,148
..	2,30,250	..	..	h ..	..	2,30,250	0 3 7	93,468	
..	1,08,579	..	..	.. i	..	1,08,579	0 4 1	2,273	h This information is not obtainable.
1,30,789	1,30,789	11,26,061	Degrees 20½	..	..	1,30,789	0 2 2s	14,901	i Not ascertainable. This statement includes toddy which is sold by the same license.
1,30,789	5,78,913	14,87,209	..	..	..	5,78,913	0 3 2	8,559	
..	99,074	..	..	..	..	99,074	·221	4,978	
..	..	About maunds 3,988 or 85,456 gallons.	34·4	..	..	89,811	0 1 11	5,808	
..	..	..	..	..	..	k 54,327	0 1 0	3,559	j These represent local distilleries. There are no Government Central Distilleries in this district. k This amount was realized on account of the annual sale of contract to vend and distill liquor.
..	..	Gallons 1,464	..	..	..	2,830	0 0 2	9,998	
m 12,000	12,000	4,248	80	..	..	12,000	0 2 1	1,766	l Let out to contractors. m In this District no duty is charged separately. The contract for the manufacture and sale of liquor was sold for Rs 12,000 to the same individual.
12,000	1,11,074	41,168	..	..	..	2,78,942	0 1 11	4,195	
5,65,229	23,17,473	23,20,344	..	..	..	25,09,608	0 2 6	8,830	

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(5).—*Materials from which Country*

District.	Population.				From Grain and Molasses.					From Mahva (*Bassia latifolia*).				
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bombay..	143,149	527,031	670,180	30,462	..	..	..	..	None.	..	..	..	..	..
				Total..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Division.														
Ahmedábád, including Deesa.	88,266	793,501	881,767	229·09	..	..	..	..	....	29	21,877	42,425	64,302	8,81,767
Kaira, including Panch Máhals.	85,695	944,618	1,030,313	313·	..	..	..	..	....	78	35,362	127	35,389	3,72,158
Broach	71,794	292,540	364,334	267·3	..	..	..	..	....	24	21,472	42,772	64,244	‡..
Surat	53,262	582,675	635,937	390·	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Thána	40,413	841,422	881,835	217 62	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Kolába	18,069	350,209	368,278	248·5	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Khándesh	84,294	997,412	1,081,706	106·44	..	..	..	..	....	100	3,14,924	..	3,14,924	..
Násik	31,663	655,689	687,352	96·06	..	..	..	..	....	34	1,12,201	..	1,12,201	..
				Total ..	..	..	..	..	....	265	5,05,836	85,224	5,91,060	..

FINANCE (3).—EXCISE—*continued.*

Spirit was distilled during 1876-77.

Tari.					Other Materials.					Remarks.
Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
283	Fee for Distilling License at 1 rupee per License. 269	1,41,805	1,42,074	670,180	..	..	None.	..	..	
283	269	1,41,805	1,42,074	670,180	..	..	..	..	.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	* There are no data to arrive at a correct or even an approximate figure of population drinking mowra liquor; suffice it to say, that a small portion of the Musalmans are addicted to it. Among the Hindus the lower classes use it openly, but of the higher classes a small percentage only indulge in it.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	† This amount (Rs. 27) is on account of fees for liquor exported to foreign territory. The revenue derived is from mowra liquor.
1	6,926	..	6,926	‡..	..	..	..	..	..	‡ One-third of the total population approximately supplied.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cannot be filled in,—*Vide* Statement No. I.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No separate licenses are issued for manufacture of liquor from these materials. Where toddy juice is not procurable at all permission is given to licensed farmers of country liquor to manufacture liquor from Mahva (*Bassia latifolia*) free of fees; and where the juice is obtainable, but the supply fails at time, the farmers are permitted to prepare liquor from Mahva, a fee being levied per license per day. The realizations from such fees during the year were Rs. 7,180 in Salsette Taluka only.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	3	44	..	44	..	This statement relates to native liquor-shops, only Columns 15 and 25 are left blank, as reliable figures cannot be obtained.
1	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	6,947	..	6,947	..	3	44	..	44	..	

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(5).—*Materials from which Country*

District.	Population.				From Grain and Molasses.					From Mahva (*Bassia latifolia*).				
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Southern Division.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773,938	116·	..	507	..	507	..	4	28,732	..	28,732	..
Poona	39,583	867,652	907,235	177·92	..	..	..	..	..	80	1,50,734	*7,628	1,58,362	9,07,235
Ratnágiri	78,650	992,472	1,071,122	212·	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satára	31,120	1,031,759	1,062,879	282·	52	30,880	..	30,880	1,83,706	..	..	..	..	..
Sholápur	50,655	667,379	718,034	159·	28	57,362	..	57,362	Cannot be ascertained.	..	..	..	..	Cannot be ascertained.
				Total..	80	88,749	..	88,749	..	84	1,79,466	7,628	1,87,094	..
Kanarese Division.														
Kaládgi..	87,401	728,636	816,037	143·17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhárwár	118,739	909,436	1,028,155	226·	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanára	22,840	395,486	418,326	98·	108	64,925	..	64,925	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204·	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Total..	108	64,925	..	64,925	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind.														
Kurrachee	366,212	81,846	448,058	31·8	90	99,074	..	99,074	**..	..	..	..	..	..
Haidarábád	587,852	172,956	760,808	84·	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikárpur	654,230	153,513	807,743	91·7	255 Licensed Shops	‡‡ 54,327	..	54,327	3,07,743	..	..	..	..	..
Thar and Párker ..	101,530	88,448	189,978	15·	19	2,830	..	2,830	§§ 4	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier..	84,570	9,069	93,639	43·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Total ..	364	1,56,231	..	1,56,231	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Grand Total ..	552	3,09,905	..	3,09,905	..	349	6,85,202	92,852	7,78,154	..

FINANCE (3).—EXCISE—*continued.*

Spirit was distilled during 1876-77—concluded.

Tari.					Other Materials.					Remarks.
Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9	1,513	..	1,513	907,235	.	..	..	..	..	* This item includes Rs. 4,281 on account of duty levied on liquor 21° below proof, exported to Bombay under orders of Government.
1,043	9,519	..	9,519	964,606	..	..	..	..	..	
7	14	..	14	50	..	..	..	..	..	
4	434	..	434	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,063	11,480	..	11,480	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	127	†1,09,295	..	1,09,295	‡10,100	† This amount includes revenue from juice of shindi trees—*vide* Note A in Statement No. 1.
11	2,30,250	..	2,30,250	§ 595,988	..	..	..	..	..	‡ This is the approximate number of persons who drink liquor, &c.
76	43,654	..	43,654	..	..	..	..	..	..	§ Excludes Brahmins, Kshatrias, Vaishas and Lingayats.
..	..	..	..	..	63	1,30,789	..	1,30,789	¶ ..	‖ Licenses for the sale of tari are not separately granted in this district. Those persons who are licensed to sell country spirits are also licensed to sell tari.
87	2,73,904	..	2,73,904	..	190	2,40,084	..	2,40,084	..	¶ This is not ascertainable, as no record of the number of persons supplied is kept.
5	133	..	133	†† ..	..	..	..	..	..	** Not known. For the total population in the District *see* Column 4.
..	..	..	..	..	13	89,811	..	89,811	124,574	†† Not known. The total of Kotri and Kurrachee where such licenses are given is 90,328.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡‡ Revenue from licenses and fixed duty cannot be separately shown. The amount shown in the total column is the amount realized from the sale of the contract to distill and vend country liquor for one year.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§§ Represents the number of persons to whom licenses were granted.
..	..	..	..	..	53	..	12,000	12,000	33,400	Liquor in this district is distilled from gur or jagri, babul bark, cardamoms, kawalpat, and other articles.
5	133	..	133	..	86	89,811	12,000	1,01,811	..	
1,440	2,92,733	1,41,805	4,34,538	..	279	3,29,939	12,000	3,41,939	..	

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(6).—Revenue from Wine and Beer

Districts.	Population.				Number of wholesale Licenses.	Number of Licenses for Retail of				
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and Others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.		Wine.	Beer.	Tari (Fermented).	Pachwai or Handia (Rice Beer).	Other kinds of Fermented Liquors (to be specified in a note)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay	143,149	527,031	670,180	30,462	*143	†252	‡6	§276	..	..
				Total..	143	252	6	276	..	..
Northern Division.										
Ahmedábád, including Deesa ..	88,266	793,501	881,767	229·09	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira, including Panch Máháls..	85,695	944,618	1,030,313	313	..	3	..	..	..	**78
Broach	71,794	292,540	364,334	267·3	..	6	..	1	..	‡‡24
Surat	53,262	582,675	635,937	390	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thána	40,413	841,422	881,835	217·62	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolába	18,069	350,209	368,278	248·5	..	..	..	551	..	24
Khándesh	84,294	997,412	1,081,706	106·44	..	..	..	..	..	..
Násik	31,663	655,689	687,352	96·06	..	15	..	..	..	2
				Total..	..	24	..	552	..	128

FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE—*continued.*

and Fermented Liquors during 1876-77.

Revenue derived from						Incidence per Head.	Population per retail License.	Remarks.
Wine.	Beer.	Tari (Fermented).	Pachwai or Handia (Rice Beer).	Other kinds of Fermented Liquors (to be specified in a note).	Total Revenue.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
‖ 1,30,612 per annum	¶ 360 per annum	1,70,399	..	..	3,01,371	0 7 2	1,255	* A wholesale license enables the licensee to sell wine, beer and spirits by the bottle or in bulk. † This column includes licenses for hotels, refreshment-rooms, taverns, and spirit shops. Wine, beer, brandy and other spirituous liquors are sold by retail in these places. ‡ For the sale of beer and porter only. § These licenses enable the holder to sell by retail toddy and toddy spirits only. ‖ Total fees realized by the issue of 252 licenses for the sale of spirits, wine and beer for the year 1876. ¶ Total fees realized by the issue of 6 licenses for the sale of Norton's beer and porter for the year 1876.
1,30,612	360	1,70,399	..	..	3,01,371	0 7 2	1,255	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The privilege of selling wine, beer and fermented liquors is included in the privilege for selling Europe and foreign spirits. Toddy is produced in a very limited quantity in the Ahmedabad District, but it is never drink in a fermented state.
90	..	..	..	†† 35,389	35,479	0 0 6¾	12,719	**Mowra. †† Revenue from mowra liquor.
300	..	6,926	..	64,244	71,470	0 3 1¾	11,752	‡‡ For sale of mowra liquor.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cannot be filled in—*vide* Statement No. I.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Vide* Return No. I.
..	..	46,255	..	39,678	85,933	0 3 9	640	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	As the revenue from English liquor shops is shown under spirits in Form No. 2, Column 7, and not separately for beer and wines, &c. This form has not been filled in.
..	750	..	..	§§ 55	805	..	..	§§ Fees levied upon the issue of temporary licenses for the sale of country liquor at certain fairs in the talukas.
390	750	53,181	..	1,39,366	1,93,687	0 0 6	8,425	

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(6).—Revenue from Wine and Beer

Districts.	Population.				Number of wholesale Licenses.	Number of Licenses for Retail of				
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and Others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.		Wine.	Beer.	Tari (Fermented).	Pachwai or Handia (Rice Beer).	Other kinds of Fermented Liquors (to be specified in a note).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Southern Division.										
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	7,73,938	116	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poona	39,583	867,652	907,235	177·92	..	59		9	..	..
Satára	31,120	1,031,759	1,062,879	282	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ratnágiri	78,650	992,472	1,071,122	212	..	11	..	199	..	..
Sholápur	50,655	667,379	718,034	159	..	..	..	4	..	..
				Total..	..	70	..	212	..	..
Kanarese Division.										
Kaládgi	87,401	728,636	816,037	143·17	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhárwár	118,739	909,436	1,028,155	226	*3	*2	..	..	..	..
Kanára	22,840	395,486	418,326	98	..	7	..	..	..	..
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204	..	12	The licenses for the sale of wine includes beer and other foreign liquors and spirits.			
				Total..	3	21	..	..	..	..
Sind.										
Kurrachee	366,212	81,846	448,058	31·8	..	..	5	..	..	..
Haidarábád	587,852	172,956	760,808	84	..	6		..	..	..
Shikárpur	654,230	153,513	807,743	91·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thar and Párkar	101,530	88,448	189,978	15	..	2	2	..	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier	84,570	9,069	93,369	43·01	43	3	..	..	..	..
				Total..	43	5	13	..	..	..
				Grand Total..	189	372	19	1,040	..	128

FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE—*continued.*

and Fermented Liquors during 1876-77—concluded.

Revenue derived from						Incidence per Head.	Population per retail License.	Remarks.
Wine.	Beer.	Tari (Fermented).	Pachwai or Handia (Rice Beer).	Other kinds of Fermented Liquors (to be specified in a note.	Total Revenue.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The amount of Rs. 750, shown in the Statement No. III, includes income from wine and beer.
2,698		1,513	..	..	4,211	0 0 0⅘	13,341	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The licenses to sell Europe liquors include permission to sell wine, beer and other fermented liquors. No separate licenses for the sale of such liquors are issued in this district.
550	..	58,100	..	..	58,650	0 0 10	5,095	
..	..	434	..	..	434	..	1,79,508	
550	2,698	60,047	..	..	63,295	0 0 3	16,068	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The revenue from wine, beer and fermented liquors cannot be ascertained separately—*Vide* Note E in Statement No. III.
†220	..	..	..	..	220	·04	2,05,631	* European spirits, wine and beer are sold under one license and not under separate licenses.
350	..	..	..	..	350	0 0 0½	59,760	† This represents revenue from European spirits, wine and beer.
‡600	..	..	..	..	600	·12	78,229	Country spirit is excluded from this statement, as it is separately shown in Statement No. IV. ‡ This includes revenue derived from beer and other foreign liquors and spirits.
1,170	..	..	..	..	1,170	0 0 0¼	1,52,441	
..	..	133	..	..	133	·0002	89,611	
637		..	..	..	637	§0 0 3	1,26,801	§ For Haidarábád City, the population of which is 39,106—*vide* Note in Statement No. III.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‖ Separate licenses for the sale of wines, beer and tari respectively are not issued in this collectorate.
..	..	..	..	..	100	..	94,989	Two licenses each for the sale of Europe spirits, wine and beer were given.
..	..	..	..	..	120	0 0 2	..	These three licenses were granted for sale of Europe liquor and wines. No wine, beer or any fermented liquors are distilled here other than country liquor for which 53 licenses were granted—*vide* Form No. V.
637	..	133	..	..	990	0 0 0¼	1,27,734	
1,33,359	3,808	2,83,760	..	1,39,366	5,60,513	0 0 6	10,240	

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(7).—Revenue derived from Opium and Preparation of

Districts.	Population.				Number of Licenses.	Rate of License Duty.	Quantity of Opium retailed.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							M. S. T. G.
Bombay	143,149	527,031	670,180	30,462	15 Chandul Shops. 11 Opium Licenses.	Rupee 1; by the Commissioner of Police. Licenses are put up for sale by public auction.	19 9 62 171
				Total ..	26	....	19 9 62 171
Northern Division.						Rs. a. p.	
Ahmedábád, including Deesa.	88,266	793,501	881,767	220·09	24	2,193 0 10	43 4 22 135
Kaira, including Panch Máháls.	85,695	944,618	10,30,313	313	44	39 12 4	Bengal. 2 5 51 76½
Broach	71,794	292,540	364,334	267·3	24	c 2,128 0 0	3 7 24 90
Surat	53,262	582,675	635,937	390	24	License sold by auction.	Bengal. 11 28 45 135
Thána	40,413	841,422	881,835	217·62	11	f 2,594 0 0	5 23 42 34
Kolába	18,069	350,209	368,278	248·5	8	526 0 0	1 31 6 135
Khándesh	84,294	997,412	1,081,706	106·44	87	17,139 0 0	12 0 59 0
Násik	31,663	655,689	687,352	96·06	46	No fixed rate of duty. Licenses issued to the highest bidder.	27 17 65 45
				Total ..	268	....	....
Southern Division.							
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773,938	116	25	....	14 28 63 135

FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE—*continued.*

Opium, such as Madad and Chandul, during 1876-77—continued.

Fixed Duty thereon.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per head.	Population per Licence.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
a 350 0 0	12,985 0 0	0 0 4	25,776	*a* The rate per maund of the total realization of Rs. 350 on the quantity of purchased opium is Rs. 78.
350 0 0	12,985 0 0	0 0 4	25,776	
218 6 3	2,411 0 0	0 0 1	36,740	*Column* 7.—There are no rates fixed for licences, but the privilege of selling is sold annually to the highest bidders, and the sum entered represents the amount realized. *Column* 9.—For the city of Ahmedábád, opium is given to the farmer at cost price. The quantity of such opium amounted to Indian maunds 37, seers 24, tolas 29, grains 30, and the value to Rs. 13,239-4-10. The realization above the cost price amounted to Rs. 39-11-6 per Bengal maund. This realization is exclusive of the pass-duty of Rs. 600 per chest of 140½ lbs. *Columns* 8 and 9.—Do not include information for Deesa.
b 16,994 0 0	18,744 0 0	0 0 3½	23,416	The rate is put on the total amount of licence duty, viz. .. .. Rs. 1,750 *Add*—Amount of fixed duty .. .. .. „ 15,096 Do. sale proceeds of opium .. „ 1,898 Rs. 18,744 *b* Fixed duty includes sale proceeds of opium.
2,822 0 0	4,950 0 0	0 0 2⅝	15,180	*c* There is no rate of licence duty, the licences being farmed out to highest bidder. The amount thus obtained is Rs. 2,128.
d	*e* 12,245 0 0	....	..	*d* Only price is charged on sales from Treasury. *e* Value of opium sold Rs. 10,105; licence fees Rs. 2140; total Rs. 12,245.
g 555 0 0	3,149 0 0	0 0 0¾	59,844	*f* Licences are not issued at any fixed rate of duty; the figures entered in this column represent amounts bid at auction sale. *g* The rates of duty at which opium was sold through Government Treasuries at four different periods of the year were Rs. 2 and Rs. 3, which gives an average during the year of Rs. 2-8-0 per seer (over and above the cost price, and on this rate the figures in this column are calculated.
153 0 0	679 0 0	....	46,034	
1,140 0 0	18,279 0 0	0 0 3	12,433	There is no fixed rate of duty on opium shops here; the farm of the shops is simply put to auction annually, and the amount realized in each taluka is shown in column 7 for all the shops in that taluka.
2,124 0 0	10,395 0 0	....	..	
....	70,852 0 0	0 0 2	22,132	
h 1,364 9 6	6,405 0 0	0 0 ¼	30,957	*h* Gain over the cost price— at Rs. 2 7 8 per seer .... Rs. 2 2 4 at „ 2 1 4 do. .... „ 727 4 7 at „ 2 12 0 do. .... „ 635 2 7 Rs. 1,364 9 6

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(7).—Revenue derived from Opium and Preparation of

Districts.	Population. Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Number of Licences.	Rate of Licence Duty.	Quantity of Opium retailed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs. a. p.	
Poona	39,583	8,67,652	907,235	177·92	43	Farmed out	Quantity of opium issued from public stores M. S. T. G. 12 11 64 0
Satára	31,120	1,031,759	1,062,879	282	20	c	0 164 76 108
Ratnágiri	78,650	992,472	1,071,122	212	10	....	92 42 12¾
Sholápur	50,655	667,379	718,034	159	16	Farmed out 5,887 0 0	3 16 46 0
				Total ..	114	....	....
Kánárese Division.							
Kaládgi	87,401	728,636	816,037	143·17	3	d	1 21 25 90
Dhárwár	1,18,739	909,436	1,028,155	226	4	....	4 1 52 67
Kánára	22,840	395,486	418,326	98	6	....	2 0 0 0
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204	6	....	2 05 13¾
				Total ..	19	....	....
Sind.							
Kurrachee..	366,212	81,846	448,058	31·8	90	Farmed	19 33 55 90
Haidarábád	587,852	172,956	760,808	84	99	28,949 10 0	71 25 77 0
Shikárpur..	654,230	153,513	807,743	91·7	67	....	14 27 53 172
Thar and Párkar ..	101,530	88,448	189,978	15	51	4,069 8 0	37 25 8 128
Upper Sind Frontier ..	84,570	9,069	93,639	43·01	43	....	1 18 20 0
				Total ..	350	....	....
				Grand Total ..	777	....	....

FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE—*continued.*

Opium, such as Madad and Chandul, during 1876-77—concluded.

Fixed Duty thereon.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per head.	Population per License.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
a	*b* 30,117 0 0	0 0 6	21,098	*a* The opium is sold to retailers at cost price, including expenses of carriage, as intimated by the Commissioner of Customs. This rate includes duty at Rs. 600 a chest levied on importation into British India. *b* The details are as under :— Sale proceeds of opium sold according to price fixed by the Commissioner of Customs Rs. 10,498 Licence fee for sale of opium .. .. ,, 19,323 Interest on instalments overdue .. ,, 63 Sale proceeds of confiscated opium .. ,, 22 Do. opium boxes .. .. ,, 3 Do. confiscated articles in cases of smuggled opium .. .. ,, 21 Fines in cases of smuggled opium .. ,, 187 Total .. Rs. 30,117
452 0 0	4,013 0 0	0 0 7	53,144	*c* The right of selling opium is annually sold by auction, and the receipts on that account are 4,013 rupees. The rates at which the amount was realized are shown below :— Rs. 138 5 4 per maund of 82 pounds. ,, 110 0 0 do. do. ,, 67 14 8 do. do.
229 0 0	2,858 0 0	....	107,112	
381 0 0	6,268 0 0	0 0 1	44,877	
....	49,661 0 0	0 0 2	39,852	
e 154 0 0	1,949 0 0	....	272,012	*d* This is the amount realized over and above the cost price of opium sold. *e* Licences are sold by contract.
f 3,556 6 3	3,705 0 0	0 0 6	257,038	*f* This represents the amount realized over and above the cost price of opium. The rate per maund of this realization is Rs. 880. *g* This represents revenue derived from the sale of licences by publication.
175 0 0	*h* 2,118 0 0	0 0 10	69,721	*h* Sale proceeds of opium.. Rs. 1,512 Fixed duty .. .. ,, 175 Licence fees .. .. ,, 431 Rate per seer Rs. 21. Rs. 2,118
2,096 0 0	2,096 0 0	0 0 4	156,458	
....	9,868 0 0	0 0 0½	168,487	
Rate per maund. *j* 198 11 6	Realization from the auction sales to sell opium.. 16,437 Profit .. .. 3,943 Miscellaneous.. 18 20,398	·045	4,978	*i* This is the quantity supplied to the licensees from the Government Depôt. *j* 3,943 profit. Chandul is the only preparation of opium for which licences are granted in this collectorate; but the revenue from this appears under bhangh, &c., in the accounts, and is therefore shown in Form No. VIII.
13,124 5 10	42,151 0 0	....	7,685	
k 3,819 13 9	5,421 0 0	0 0 1	12,055	*k* The rate per maund of this realization being Rs. 260.
11,365 2 11	15,435 0 0	0 1 3	3,725	
376 0 0	1,621 0 0	0 0 2	2,177	The right of sale of opium is sold annually by public auction and is given to the highest bidder. The contractor has his agents in various towns, who are granted licences through him. Sold to licensed vendors, 1 maund and 18 seers and 20 tolas at Rs. 20 per seer .. .. Rs. a. p. 1,165 0 0 Cost to Government, 1 maund at Rs. 13-8-0 per seer .. .. .. 540 0 0 Do. 18 seers 20 tolas at Rs. 13-10-0 per seer 248 10 0 788 10 6 376 5 6
....	85,026 0 0	0 0 7	6,426	
....	2,28,392 0 0	0 0 2	20,547	

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(8).—Revenue derived from Hemp (Ganja) and its congeners

District.	Population.				Number of Wholesale Licence.	No. of Licences for Retail of				
	Mahommedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.		Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other Preparations.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay	113,149	5,27,031	6,70,180	30,462	..	66	..	..	..	66
				Total ..	..	66	..	..	..	66
Northern Division.										
Ahmedábád, including Decsa	88,266	7,93,501	8,81,767	229·09	1	17	.	..	..	* 17
Kaira, including Panch Máháls	85,69..	9,44,618	10,30,313	313	..	17	..	Included in Ganja and Majim.	1	18
Broach	71,794	2,92,540	3,61,334	267·3	..	† 7	..	..	2	9
Surat	53,262	5,82,675	6,35,937	390	..	‡ 24			..	24
Thána	40,413	8,41,422	8,81,835	217·62	5	21	..	..	..	21
Kolába	18,069	3,50,209	3,68,278	248·5	1	8	..	..	4	12
Khándesh	84,291	9,97,412	10,81,706	106·44	..	51	..	..	5	56
Násik	31,663	6,55,689	6,87,352	96·06	..	18	..	..	2	20
				Total ..	7	139	24	..	14	177
Southern Division.										
Ahmednagar	42,435	7,31,503	7,73,938	116	..	23	..	..	..	23
Poona	39,583	8,67,652	9,07,235	177·92	..	40				40
Sátára	31,120	10,31,759	10,62,279	282	..	28	..	..	6	34
Ratnágiri	78,650	9,92,472	10,71,122	212	..	..	..	8	..	8
Sholápur	50,655	6,67,379	7,18,034	159	..	12	..	..	1	13
				Total ..	..	63	40	8	7	118
Kánárese Division.										
Daládgi	87,401	7,28,636	8,16,037	143·17	..	§ 35	..	..	..	35
Kháwár	118,719	9,09,436	10,28,155	226	..	¶ 11	..	..	** 3	14
Kánára	22,840	3,95,486	4,18,326	98	..	14	..	..	..	14
Belgaum	71,386	8,67,361	9,38,750	204	..	8	..	..	..	8
				Total ..	..	68	..	..	3	71
Sind.										
Kurrachee	3,66,212	81,846	4,48,058	31·8	..	153			Chandul 1.	154
Haidarábád	5,87,852	1,72,956	7,60,808	84	13	134				††134
Shikárpur	6,54,230	1,53,513	8,07,743	91·7	..	261				261
Thar and Párkar	1,01,530	88,448	1,89,978	15	..	26				26
Upper Sind Frontier	84,570	9,069	93,639	43·01	..	71				71
				Total ..	13	..	645	..	1	646
				Grand Total ..	20	336	709	8	25	1'078

FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE—*continued.*

and preparations therefrom during 1876-77.

Licence Duty on					Fixed Duty on				
Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other Preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other Preparations.	Total.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.
8,475 0 0	....	....	....	8,475 0 0	....	....	....	....	....
8,475 0 0	....	....	....	8,475 0 0	....	....	....	....	....
4,168 8 0	....	....	....	4,168 8 0	....	....	....	....	....
560 0 0	....	Included in Ganja and Majim.	10 0 0	570 0 0	....	....	....	....	....
1,251 0 0	....	....	59 0 0	1,310 0 0	....	....	....	....	....
‡‡ 1,732 0 0			....	1,732 0 0	....	....	....	....	....
1,387 0 0	....	....	....	1,387 0 0	53 0 0	....	....	....	53 0 0
737 0 0	....	....	14 0 0	751 0 0	10 0 0	....	....	....	10 0 0
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4,716 0 0	....	....	212 0 0	4,928 0 0	....	....	....	....	....
12,819 0 0	1,732 0 0	....	295 0 0	14,846 0 0	....	....	....	....	....
1,950 0 0	....	....	....	1,950 0 0	....	....	....	....	....
6,224 0 0				6,224 0 0	....	....	....	....	....
1,864 0 0	....	....	66 0 0	1,930 0 0	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1,041 0 0	....	1,041 0 0	....	....	....	....	....
2,781 0 0	....	....	198 0 0	2,979 0 0	....	....	....	....	....
6,595 0 0	6,224 0 0	1,041 0 0	264 0 0	14,124 0 0	....	....	....	....	....
§ 1,187 0 0	....	....	....	1,187 0 0	....	....	....	....	....
¶¶ 4,087 0 0	....	....	* 426 0 0	4,513 0 0	....	....	....	....	....
1,383 0 0	....	....	....	1,383 0 0	....	....	....	....	....
2,790 0 0	....	....	....	2,790 0 0	....	....	....	....	....
9,447 0 0	....	....	426 0 0	9,873 0 0	....	....	....	....	....
23,714 0 0			27 0 0	23,741 0 0	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18,715 0 0
28,497 0 0				28,497 0 0	....	....	....	....	....
857 0 0				857 0 0	For these four together.				857 4 0
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
23,714 0 0	28,497 0 0	857 0 0	27 0 0	53,095 0 0	....	....	....	....	....
61,050 0 0	36,453 0 0	1,898 0 0	1,012 0 0	100413 0 0	....	....	....	....	....

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(8).—*Revenue derived from Hemp (Ganja) and its congeners*

District.	Quantity sold (Indian Maunds).					Total Reve		
	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other Preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	348	....	....	....	348	8,475	..	..
Total ..	348	....	....	....	348	8,475	..	..
Northern Division.								
Ahmedábád, including Deesa	No information is obtainable as to the quantity sold.					4,168	..	..
Káira, including Panch Máháls	B.M. S. T. 37 11 0	....	14 1 0	0 10 0	51 22 0	560	..	Included in Ganja & Majim
Broach	I.M. 67 22 0	....	31 26 40	2 0 0	101 8 40	1,251	..	..
Surat	Impossible to ascertain.					‡ 1,732		
Thána	....	....	....	....	....	1,440	..	..
Kolába	....	....	....	....	....	747	..	..
Khándesh	275 27 0	....	4 15 0	1 23 0	281 25 0	3,661	..	..
Násik	....	....	....	....	....	4,716	..	..
					Total ..	12,819	1,732	..
Southern Division.								
Ahmednagar	....	....	....	....	....	1,950	..	
Poona	....	....	....	....	K. M. S. 10 2 38			6,224
Sátára	K. M. S. 76 5 0	....	....	7 9 0	76 12 0	1,864	..	..
Ratnágiri	....	....	101 9 7	....	101 9 7	..	..	1,041
Sholápur	M. S. T. 117 20 0	....	....	12 0 0	129 20 0	2,781	..	..
					Total ..	6,595	6,224	1,041
Kánárese Division.								
Kaládgi	62 33 0	....	....	....	M. S. T. 62 33 0	1,187	..	..
Dhárwár	....	....	....	....	....	4,087	..	..
Kánára	....	....	....	....	....	1,383	..	..
Belgaum	M. P. 262 45	....	....	....	M. P. 262 45	2,790	..	..
					Total ..	9,447	..	..
Sind.								
Kurrachee	....	....	....	....	....		23,714	
Haidarábád	M. S. T. M. 2 24 39 6	13 7 52	1,586 28 0	2 13 4 6	1,604 33 16	..	..	..
Shikárpur	M. S. T. 11 6 6	8 39 16	3,494 22 0	0 31 0	....	..	..	..
Thar and Párkar	3 24 52	0 25 68	49 12 72	0 7 10	53 30 42		For these four	
Upper Sind Frontier	....	2 2 46	198 23 7	0 8 0	200 33 53	..	..	..
					Total ..	..	..	..
					Grand Total ..	61,050	36,453	1,898

FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE—*concluded.*

and preparations therefrom during 1876-77—concluded.

NUE FROM Other Preparations.	Total.	Incidence per Head.	Population per Retail License.	Remarks.
30	31	32	33	34
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
....	8,475 0 0	0 0 2	10,154	
....	8,475 0 0	0 0 2	10,154	
....	4,168 0 0	0 0 1	48,987	* The licences issued were for the sale of Ganja, Bhang, and all preparations therefrom. The privilege of selling each article or its preparation is not given out in licence separately.
10 0 0	570 0 0	0 0 $\frac{1}{10}$	57,239	
59 0 0	1,310 0 0	0 0 $\frac{2}{3}$	40,481	† One licence is given for the sale both of Bhang and Ganja under section 10 of Act III., 1852. The fees recovered for granting such a licence is not credited proportionately to Bhang and Ganja. The receipts on account of both of these are, under the circumstances, shown under the column of Ganja, and that of Bhang is left blank.
....	1,732 0 0	....	....	‡ Include Ganja and Bhang only.
....	1,440 0 0	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	34,716	*N B.*—The right of retail of Bhang-Ganja is sold by auction, except that licences for *wholesale* only are issued on payment of fixed duty; hence the column "Fixed duty on" is left blank. The amounts entered in column 12 represent realizations at auction sales.
14 0 0	761 0 0	....	30,689	
61 0 0	3,722 0 0	....	19,497	
212 0 0	4,928 0 0	....	....	
295 0 0	14,846 0 0	....	....	
....	1,950 0 0	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	33,649	
	6,224 0 0	0 0 1	22,680	
66 0 0	1,930 0 0	0 0 3	31,261	
....	1,011 0 0	....	133,890	
198 0 0	2,979 0 0	0 0 $\frac{4}{5}$	55,233	
264 0 0	14,124 0 0	....	....	
....	1,187 0 0	....	23,315	§ Licences are issued for both the Ganja and Bhang together. They are not granted separately. ¶ This item includes revenue from Bhang also which cannot be shown separate from that of Ganja. Quantity of Bhang sold in 1876-77 cannot also be shown separately from that of Ganja. The supply of these drugs is generally obtained by the vendors in this district from Sholápur and adjoining Native States.
426 0 0	4,513 0 0	0 0 8	73,439	** These represent licences for both Ganja and Bhang. †† These represent Boja and Majim licences. ‡‡ This represents revenue derived from the sale of licenses of Ganja and Bhang. §§ This represents revenue derived from Boja and Majim licences.
....	1,383 0 0	0 0 6	29,880	
....	3,790 0 0	·57	117,344	
426 0 0	9,873 0 0	....	....	
27 0 0	23,741 0 0	·052	2,909	
....	18,724 0 0	0 0 5	5,676	Licences are not granted for these drugs separately.
.... *	28,497 0 0	0 1 6	3,094	* Licences for the sale of Ganja, Charas, and Bhang are not issued separately, but in a lump; consequently, the amount of revenue derived from each source is not shown separately. *Vide* remark on Form 7.
together.	857 4 0	....	7,306	
....	4,750 0 0	0 0 10	1,319	
....	....	....	....	
1,012 0 0	1,23,887 0 0	....	....	

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE. (4).—STAMPS.

(1).—Net Receipts from Stamp Revenue in several Collectorates of the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, from the Year 1870-71 to 1876-77.

Year.	Bombay.	Ahmedábád.	Ahmednagar.	Belgaum.	Broach.	Khándesh.	Kánára.	Dhárwár.	Haidarábád.	Kaira.	Kurrachee.	Kaládgi.	Násik.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71 ..	12,83,221	2,53,306	2,60,726	1,40,716	2,27,104	5,01,340	86,951	1,53,150	1,18,023	2,63,162	1,18,369	85,857	2,36,158
1871-72 ..	11,05,359	2,44,565	2,21,621	1,27,577	2,25,978	4,07,217	84,804	1,50,438	1,10,990	2,51,579	93,998	78,274	2,12,983
1872-73 ..	10,79,062	2,47,564	2,49,905	1,54,435	2,27,141	4,84,876	86,235	1,68,140	1,32,138	2,63,015	1,00,562	83,001	2,26,045
1873-74 ..	11,11,424	2,22,952	2,17,782	1,51,334	2,17,618	4,65,543	87,057	1,55,122	1,11,376	2,33,460	1,12,375	85,303	2,13,092
1874-75 ..	11,06,644	2,10,772	1,87,265	1,17,265	1,93,418	3,87,668	58,787	1,39,193	1,13,631	1,96,113	88,600	79,739	1,87,246
1875-76 ..	10,24,740	2,02,378	1,63,544	1,20,669	1,93,085	3,65,622	71,732	1,37,563	1,05,295	2,06,820	96,070	77,029	1,95,535
1876-77 ..	9,62,853	2,15,579	1,71,174	1,22,643	1,91,631	3,69,801	77,478	1,36,624	99,016	2,06,720	1,11,894	78,290	1,85,648

Year.	Poona.	Ratnágiri.	Sátára.	Sholápur.	Shikárpur.	Surat.	Thána.	Aden.	Baroda.	Cutch.	Kátty-wár.	Kolába.	Total.	Increase or Decrease over previous years. Actual.	Increase or Decrease over previous years. Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1870-71 ..	3,67,588	1,36,690	2,95,408	1,80,838	1,13,200	2,17,958	2,74,332	4,197	2,005	79	666	..	53,21,092	8,62,092	19·3
1871-72 ..	3,42,250	1,36,323	2,49,104	1,44,709	1,11,878	2,13,270	2,48,064	4,939	1,681	99	925	..	47,69,617	5,51,476	10·4
1872-73 ..	3,69,693	1,48,187	2,79,145	1,72,253	1,28,188	2,01,057	2,63,997	4,843	1,570	109	454	..	50,75,661	3,06,044	6·4
1873-74 ..	3,43,233	1,27,063	2,39,015	1,49,439	1,21,869	1,92,484	2,41,088	4,920	1,253	86	340	..	48,05,249	2,70,412	5·3
1874-75 ..	2,93,764	1,02,630	1,91,236	1,08,349	1,19,392	1,68,396	2,21,212	5,276	1,043	73	493	..	42,77,556	5,27,692	10·9
1875-76 ..	2,60,326	1,16,794	1,96,819	1,23,215	1,06,449	1,59,458	1,98,312	18,783	1,126	41	342	..	41,36,766	1,40,790	3·2
1876-77 ..	2,72,934	1,32,744	1,97,227	1,10,922	1,25,672	1,66,624	1,70,572	16,611	1,350	45	408	68,090	41,92,456	55,690	1·3

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(4).—STAMPS—*continued.*

(2).—Statement showing the insufficiently stamped Documents impounded and sent to the Superintendent of Stamps, and Collectors in the Presidency of Bombay during the Year 1876-77.

Districts.	Number of Instruments impounded under Sections			Actions taken by Collectors under Sections 22 and 24.									Remarks.
				Penalty for unintentional omission levied.	Prosecutions ordered.								
	22	23	24		In how many Cases.	Number of Cases which resulted in Conviction.	Amount of Fines imposed.	Returned to Officers impounding under Section 23 as being properly stamped.	Whole or portion of Penalty remitted.	Duty levied on Instruments executed out of British India.	Number of Persons convicted of breach of Stamp Act.		
	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
											1875-76.	1876-77.	
							Rs. a. p.						
Bombay	..	10	440	1,164	..	..	....	10	..	208	..	..	
Ahmedábád ..	3	23	6	22	3	3	37 0 0	6	1	..	11	5	
Ahmednagar ..	1	10	..	4	..	..	....	6	1	..	2	..	
Belgaum ..	1	14	3	1	..	..	....	1	15	..	..	..	
Broach	4	10	..	77	8	2	60 0 0	5	..	..	2	6	
Kolába	..	6	..	45	1	1	50 0 0	..	25	..	..	2	
Dhárwár ..	4	..	14	18	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	
Haidarábád ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	
Khándesh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	2	..	
Kanára	4	6	..	54	2	2	51 0 0	1	130	..	1	5	
Kurrachee ..	..	3	..	7	8	..	....	..	2	..	..	..	
Kaládgi .. .	2	9	4	..	4	4	25 0 0	8	..	..	4	4	
Kaira	9	6	..	10	..	..	....	2	3	..	..	3	
Násik	3	9	..	..	..	..	....	8	4	..	1	..	
Poona	..	24	2	1	..	..	....	9	16	..	2	..	
Ratnágiri ..	1	2	3	..	1	1	50 0 0	2	..	3	5	1	
Satára	3	19	55	6	..	..	....	6	59	..	1	..	
Shikárpur ..	1	4	1	6	1	1	1 2 0	..	..	8	1	2	
Sholápur ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	2	..	..	..	
Surat	..	..	..	..	5	5	69 0 0	..	..	..	5	8	
Thána	..	1	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	..	..	..	
Total ..	36	156	529	1,415	33	19	343 2 0	64	259	219	37	36	

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(4).—STAMPS—*continued.*

(3).—Statement of Detail of Balances of each kind of Stamps in the General Stamp Office, Bombay, for the last three years, furnished to Government as per their Resolution No. 4243, dated 18th December 1875, Revenue Department.

	1875-76, Balance on 1st April 1875.	1876-77, Balance on 1st April 1876.	1877-78, Balance on 1st April 1877.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
India Revenue Stamps	2,07,540 0 0	1,21,395 0 0	35,370 0 0
Foreign Bill do.	12,30,725 4 0	11,78,062 4 0	11,26,320 11 0
Share Transfer do.	1,26,724 4 0	1,20,572 4 0	1,18,570 4 0
Special Adhesive Stamps...	34,39,688 15 0	26,73,551 5 0	21,16,329 9 0
Adhesive Court Fees Stamps	8,93,36,278 8 0	7,81,18,623 0 0	7,30,88,705 0 0
Bicolour Non-Judicial do. ... ... English-made	23,78,426 14 0	57,11,406 12 0	51,36,752 4 0
Postage Stamps	18,00,990 0 0	12,69,994 0 0	14,96,370 0 0
Service Postage Stamps...	27,99,910 0 0	25,07,165 0 0	24,13,685 0 0
Telegraph Stamps	17,37,790 0 0	13,08,595 0 0	13,46,362 8 0
Non-Judicial Stamps ... ... Bombay-made	.....	.....	26,87,485 8 0
Total ...	10,30,58,073 13 0	9,30,09,364 9 0	8,95,65,950 12 0

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(4).—STAMPS—*continued.*

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(4).—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements on account ending 31st

1	2			
	Value or Nature of Stamps sold or			
Districts.	General Stamps.			
	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps (India Revenue.)	Bills of Exchange or Hundies.	Other General Stamps.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office...	33,430 0 0	35,598 0 0	1,92,800 5 0	2,98,214 15 0
Ahmedábád	1,570 8 0	11,297 5 0	2,159 8 0	74,329 0 0
Ahmednagar	536 0 0	2,994 0 0	984 12 0	55,523 10 0
Belgaum	.....	2,672 9 0	982 0 0	60,590 4 0
Broach	.....	2,733 0 0	2,447 14 0	66,012 8 0
Dhárwár	.....	2,296 0 0	766 12 0	54,283 7 0
Haidarábád	.....	5,474 11 0	2,939 14 0	30,205 4 0
Khándesh...	.....	6,306 0 0	1,705 15 0	1,24,667 6 0
Kanara	10 0 0	1,608 0 0	1,548 9 0	19,283 8 0
Kaira	207 0 0	5,639 3 0	36 11 0	87,704 0 0
Kurrachee	196 14 0	8,020 13 0	20,227 6 0	29,398 15 0
Kaládgi	.....	1,311 0 0	647 4 0	36,595 8 0
Násik	75 0 0	4,867 0 0	210 15 0	65,541 0 0
Poona	.....	7,353 0 0	651 12 0	86,212 0 0
Ratnágiri	.....	1,663 0 0	1,628 13 0	35,392 4 0
Satára	.....	2,263 0 0	128 0 0	78,132 8 0
Shikárpur...	.....	5,239 7 0	3,030 15 0	33,457 12 0
Sholápur	.....	1,850 0 0	761 8 0	44,002 4 0
Surat	609 0 0	11,305 8 0	353 2 0	40,008 10 0
Thána	.....	3,243 15 0	.....	43,303 14 0
Aden	720 0 0	1,365 0 0	684 0 0	3,372 0 0
Baroda	.....	250 0 0	.....	848 12 0
Cutch Bhuj	38 8 0	6 5 0	.....	.....
Kattywar	236 10 0	19 0 0	.....	141 13 0
Kolába	.....	1,059 0 0	.....	20,907 0 0
Total of 1876-77 ...	37,629 8 0	1,26,434 12 0	2,34,695 15 0	13,88,128 2 0
Total of 1875-76 ...	48,011 8 0	1,34,405 2 0	2,36,047 12 0	13,69,918 3 0
Difference ...	− 10,382 0 0	− 7,970 6 0	− 1,351 13 0	+ 18,209 15 0

FINANCE. (4).—STAMPS—*continued.*

of General and Court Fees Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay for the Year March 1877.

	3			4	5	6
issued for Cash.				Miscellaneous Receipts under the General Stamp Act.		
Court Fees Stamps.						
Adhesive.	Bicolour.	Total.		Stamp Duty realized under Section 24 by Collector.	Penalty realized under Section 24 by Collector.	Stamp Duty realized under Section 20 by Civil Courts.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4,99,723 5 0	.....	10,59,766 9 0		3,199 4 0	1,164 10 0	55 10 0
1,34,348 2 0	.....	2,23,704 7 0		60 10 0	166 12 0	33 12 0
1,15,453 2 0	.....	1,75,491 8 0		10 0 0	15 0 0	48 4 0
62,710 7 0	.....	1,26,955 4 0		1,227 0 0	65 0 0	32 14 0
1,25,043 4 0	.....	1,96,236 10 0		11 0 0	107 8 0	11 10 0
81,158 10 0	.....	1,38,504 13 0		31 7 0	130 0 0	44 8 0
63,583 12 0	.....	1,02,203 9 0		74 12 0	5 4 0	20 2 0
2,49,202 9 0	.....	3,81,881 14 0		2 11 0	119 0 0	2 9 0
56,604 1 0	.....	79,054 2 0		15 8 0	38 8 0	68 0 0
1,19,359 6 0	.....	2,12,946 4 0		225 10 0	85 4 0	7 5 0
58,351 2 0	.....	1,16,195 2 0		432 4 0	655 0 0	3 11 0
42,008 1 0	.....	80,561 13 0		3 14 0	25 0 0	5 12 0
1,19,630 4 0	.....	1,90,324 3 0		2 4 0	2 8 0	34 15 0
1,87,888 2 0	.....	2,82,104 14 0		67 0 0	2 8 0	81 4 0
96,706 1 0	.....	1,35,390 2 0		84 9 0	362 3 0	71 5 0
1,22,936 3 0	.....	2,03,459 11 0		118 6 0	69 4 0	30 7 0
87,392 11 0	.....	1,29,120 13 0		14 0 0	.....	15 0 0
68,053 0 0	.....	1,14,666 12 0		0 8 0	.....	34 1 0
1,19,085 0 0	.....	1,71,361 4 0		73 14 0	196 12 0	18 2 0
1,27,946 1 0	.....	1,74,493 14 0		41 2 0	23 4 0	40 8 0
10,983 0 0	.....	17,124 0 0		58 0 0	.....	3 0 0
300 6 0	.....	1,399 2 0		.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	44 13 0		.....	.....	.....
10 10 0	.....	408 1 0		.....	.....	.....
47,868 12 0	.....	69,834 12 0		9 0 0	20 0 0	13 1 0
25,96,345 15 0	.....	43,83,234 4 0		5,762 11 0	3,253 5 0	675 12 0
28,50,229 4 0	1,281 15 0	46,39,893 12 0		5,032 11 0	2,196 0 0	1,222 4 0
— 2,53,883 5 0	— 1,281 15 0	— 2,56,659 8 0		+ 730 0 0	+ 1,057 5 0	— 546 8 0

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(4).—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements on account ending 31st March

Districts.	7	8	9	10
	Miscellaneous Receipts under the General Stamp Act—*continued.*			
	Penalty realized under Section 20 by Civil Courts.	Amount of Stamp Duty and Adjudication Fee realized under Section 39.	Amount realized by Payments of cost of paper of new Stamp granted in lieu of damaged ones under Section 45.	Amount of Court Fees Stamps realized in Pauper Suits.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office...	659 4 0	2,702 0 0	24 5 6	.....
Ahmedábád	380 10 0	5 0 0	0 0 6	.....
Ahmednagar	786 14 0	.....	.....	534 2 9
Belgaum	499 6 0	.....	.....	.....
Broach	187 8 0	15 0 0	.....	.....
Dhárwár	776 0 0	.....	.....	2,543 14 0
Haidarábád	365 0 0	10 0 0	0 4 0	.....
Khándesh	376 4 0	65 4 0	.....	20 12 0
Kanára	890 0 0	.....	.....	361 8 0
Kaira	131 4 0	.....	3 9 0	.....
Kurrachee	41 14 0	5 0 0	0 13 6	.....
Kaládgi	115 0 0	.....	.....	559 6 2
Násik	284 6 0	25 0 0	.....	828 3 0
Poona	748 12 0	.....	.....	909 11 11
Ratnágiri	970 10 0	.....	.....	136 14 0
Satára	490 10 0	.....	.....	663 12 8
Shikárpur	210 10 0	.....	.....	.....
Sholápur	559 11 0	5 12 0	.....	2 9 0
Surat	306 4 0	40 0 0	.....	.....
Thána	624 6 0	.....	0 0 6	.....
Aden	47 8 0	.....	0 7 6	.....
Baroda	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kutch Bhuj	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kattywar...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kolába	261 4 0	5 0 0	.....	192 0 0
Total of 1876-77...	9,713 1 0	2,878 0 0	29 8 6	6,752 13 6
Total of 1875-76...	10,628 2 0	3,026 1 0	29 12 3	5,651 9 8
Difference...	—915 1 0	—148 1 0	—0 3 9	+1,101 3 10

FINANCE. (4).—STAMPS—*continued.*

of General and Court Fees Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay for the Year 1877—continued.

11	12	13			
		Charges on account of Discount.			
Other Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total realized, *i.e.*, Total of Columns 3 to 11.	On sale of Foreign Bill Stamps.	On sale of Adhesive Stamps.	On sale of Bills of Exchange or Hundies.	On sale of other General Stamps.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
5 0 0	10,67,576 10 6	693 11 0	1,039 15 11	1,015 12 2	1,973 5 6
54 5 8	2,24,405 9 2	49 1 3	336 4 6	90 6 11	2,354 14 3
17 5 4	1,76,903 2 1	16 2 10	91 8 5	29 8 9	2,154 7 9
9 13 0	1,28,789 5 0	.....	70 7 4	25 11 2	2,392 12 10
21 6 3	1,96,590 10 3	.....	85 6 6	53 15 3	2,073 4 4
16 8 0	1,42,047 2 0	.....	70 7 9	19 14 5	1,973 4 6
.....	1,02,678 15 0	.....	160 3 10	80 9 10	856 11 3
.....	3,82,468 6 0	.....	197 1 0	55 5 0	4,993 2 0
8 6 9	80,436 0 9	.....	49 5 3	40 6 6	597 0 0
.....	2,13,399 4 0	6 7 6	175 12 3	1 4 9	3,199 7 5
8 8 2	1,17,342 4 8	2 0 8	244 9 8	222 4 5	634 15 2
.....	81,270 13 2	.....	38 15 9	18 9 9	1,351 6 5
62 2 7	1,91,563 9 7	2 5 6	150 12 11	6 5 3	2,496 11 1
15 6 0	2,83,929 7 11	.....	227 12 0	17 2 0	3,054 6 0
14 6 0	1,37,030 1 0	.....	51 5 6	46 3 11	1,266 10 2
1 14 0	2,04,834 0 8	.....	70 9 0	4 0 0	3,079 12 10
2 0 1	1,29,362 7 1	.....	152 8 0	91 1 2	941 14 7
4 13 0	1,15,274 2 0	.....	57 13 0	22 13 4	1,526 0 8
12 13 0	1,72,009 1 0	19 0 6	353 3 1	10 9 6	1,236 6 0
6 6 0	1,75,229 8 6	.....	98 0 9	.....	1,521 2 2
62 8 0	17,295 7 6	17 11 1	46 14 0	20 4 1	73 12 4
.. ..	1,399 2 0	.....	7 13 0	.....	25 7 4
.....	44 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	408 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 3 6	70,338 4 6	.....	33 1 6	.....	732 11 0
326 13 4	44,12,626 4 4	806 8 5	3,809 14 11	1,872 4 2	40,509 9 7
534 13 11	46,68,215 1 10	1,030 11 5	3,986 13 9	2,047 8 3	39,972 4 7
—208 0 7	2,55,588 13 6	—224 3 0	—176 14 10	—175 4 1	+537 5 0

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(4).—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements on account ending 31st March

Districts.	13		14	15
	Charges on Account of Discount—*continued.*			
	On sale of Court Fees Stamps.	Total.	Refund of Penalties under Section 42 of the General Stamp Act.	Refund of value of damaged Stamps under Section 45 of the General Stamp Act.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office...	856 9 3	5,579 5 11	.....	3,008 3 6
Ahmedábád	2,427 11 2	5,258 6 1	22 8 0	1,725 8 0
Ahmednagar	2,223 13 6	4,515 9 3	.....	330 8 9
Belgaum	1,170 9 10	3,659 9 2	.....	479 7 4
Broach	2,439 6 11	4,652 1 0	.....	249 2 11
Dhárwár	1,506 13 10	3,570 8 6	.....	283 4 1
Haidardád	1,178 8 11	2,276 1 10	.....	56 1 9
Khándesh...	4,735 6 3	9,980 14 3	60 0 0	355 0 2
Kanara	1,028 10 3	1,715 6 0	76 6 0	164 8 0
Kaira	2,336 3 6	5,719 3 5	.....	561 7 4
Kurrachee	952 7 0	2,056 4 11	625 0 0	710 0 0
Kaládgi	790 0 0	2,198 15 11	.....	41 11 4
Násik	2,323 8 2	4,979 10 11	.....	261 6 2
Poona	3,711 0 0	7,010 4 0	.....	1,853 4 11
Ratnágiri	1,930 11 6	3,294 15 1	.....	454 4 0
Satára	2,368 4 7	5,522 10 5	.....	564 2 0
Shikárpur...	1,664 0 1	2,849 7 10	.....	291 0 4
Sholápur	1,344 2 6	2,950 13 6	156 0 0	584 12 7
Surat	2,147 13 0	3,767 0 1	.....	1,169 3 6
Thána	2,421 10 0	4,040 12 11	.....	111 15 10
Aden	471 1 2	629 10 8	.....	54 5 9
Baroda	5 15 9	39 4 1	.....	9 11 2
Kutch Bhuj	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kattywar...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kolába	957 6 0	1,723 2 6	.....	193 3 6
Total of 1876-77 ...	40,991 13 2	87,990 2 3	939 14 0	13,512 4 11
Total of 1875-76 ...	44,768 7 5	91,805 13 5	309 10 0	14,869 14 0
Difference ...	— 3,776 10 3	— 3,815 11 2	+ 630 4 0	— 1,357 9 1

FINANCE. (4).—STAMPS—*continued.*

of General and Court Fees Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay for the Year 1877—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	
				Net Receipts of the current year.	
Refund of Value of Stamps returned by Vendors under Stamp Vend Rule XII.	Refund under the Court Fees Act.	Miscellaneous Charges.	Total Charges.	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	38,734 9 0	57 400 14 11	1,04,723 1 4	32,736 4 11	34,558 0 1
58 0 0	116 2 0	1,645 3 2	8,825 11 3	1,521 6 9	10,961 0 6
18 4 11	68 2 0	796 4 2	5,728 13 1	519 13 2	2,902 7 7
16 7 2	1,483 9 4	507 7 0	6,146 8 0	.....	2,602 1 8
.....	.....	57 15 9	4,959 3 8	.....	2,647 9 6
117 5 6	24 15 10	1,426 15 6	5,423 1 5	.....	2,225 8 3
423 2 5	.....	907 7 6	3,662 13 6	.....	5,314 7 2
44 12 4	582 4 0	1,644 7 6	12,667 6 3	.....	6,108 15 0
.....	388 14 0	612 5 3	2,957 7 3	10 0 0	1,558 10 9
38 5 0	.....	360 1 0	6,679 0 9	200 8 6	5,463 6 9
26 15 0	187 5 0	1,842 1 1	5,447 10 0	194 13 4	7,776 3 4
245 1 5	4 8 0	490 9 4	2,980 14 0	.....	1,272 0 3
17 11 2	31 8 0	625 4 2	5,915 8 5	72 10 6	4,716 3 1
.....	973 12 0	1,158 4 9	10,995 9 8	.....	7,125 4 0
35 8 7	184 8 0	316 3 8	4,285 7 4	.....	1,611 10 6
26 13 5	706 6 2	786 6 0	7,606 6 0	.....	2,192 7 0
391 5 0	117 12 0	40 14 0	3,690 7 2	.....	5,086 15 0
.....	285 2 0	475 0 9	4,451 12 10	.....	1,792 3 0
.....	423 8 0	25 8 2	5,385 3 9	589 15 6	10,952 4 11
61 4 0	76 12 6	366 1 7	4,656 14 10	.....	3,145 14 3
.....	.....	.....	684 0 5	702 4 11	1,318 2 0
.....	.....	.....	48 15 3	.....	242 3 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	38 8 0	6 5 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	236 10 0	19 0 0
6 3 0	13 1 5	312 13 2	2,248 7 7	.....	1,025 14 6
1,527 2 11	44,402 11 3	71,798 4 5	2,20,170 7 9	36,822 15 7	1,22,624 13 1
3,640 7 4	34,342 13 6	3,86,479 13 1	5,31,448 7 4	46,980 12 7	1,30,421 5 2
2,113 4 5	+ 10,059 13 9	3,14,681 8 8	3,11,277 15 7	10,157 13 0	7,796 8 1

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(4).—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements on account ending 31st March

Districts.	20			
	Net Receipts of the current year—*continued.*			
	Bills of Exchange or Hundies.	Other General Stamps.	Court Fees Stamps.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office...	1,91,784 8 10	2,43,642 8 7	4,60,132 2 9	9,62,853 9 2
Ahmedábád	2,069 1 1	69,224 0 9	1,31,804 4 10	2,15,579 13 11
Ahmednagar	955 3 3	53,101 7 9	1,13,695 5 3	1,71,174 5 0
Begaum..	956 4 10	59,018 5 8	60,066 0 10	1,22,642 13 0
Broach	2,393 14 9	63,986 1 3	1,22,603 13 1	1,91,631 6 7
Dhárwár	746 13 7	51,745 10 1	81,906 0 8	1,26,624 0 7
Haidarábád	2,859 4 2	28,437 3 1	62,405 3 1	99,016 1 6
Khándesh...	1,650 10 0	1,18,135 12 0	2,43,905 10 9	3,69,800 15 9
Kanárá	1,508 2 6	18,853 11 6	55,548 0 9	77,478 9 6
Kaira	35 6 3	83,997 11 3	1,17,023 2 6	2,06,720 3 3
Kurrachee...	19,396 1 1	28,439 11 1	56,087 13 10	1,11,894 10 8
Kaládgi	628 10 3	34,745 8 4	41,643 12 4	78,289 15 2
Násik	204 9 9	62,551 3 0	1,18,103 6 10	1,85,648 1 2
Poona	634 10 0	81,060 14 4	1,84,113 1 11	2,72,933 14 3
Ratnágiri	1,582 9 1	34,822 10 7	94,727 11 6	1,32,744 9 8
Satárá	124 0 0	74,385 14 9	1,20,525 4 11	1,97,227 10 8
Shikárpur...	2,912 1 10	32,173 1 2	85,499 13 11	1,25,671 15 11
Sholápur	738 10 8	42,102 11 5	66,188 12 1	1,10,822 5 2
Surat	342 8 6	38,225 5 4	1,16,513 11 0	1,66,623 13 3
Thána	.....	41,979 0 11	1,25,447 10 6	1,70,572 9 8
Aden	663 11 11	3,415 5 5	10,511 14 10	16,611 7 1
Baroda	.....	813 9 6	294 6 3	1,350 2 9
Kutch Bhuj	.....	.....	.....	44 13 0
Kattywar	.....	141 13 0	10 10 0	408 1 0
Kolába	.....	19,973 9 10	47,090 4 7	68,089 12 11
Total of 1876-77 ...	2,32,186 14 4	12,84,972 14 7	25,15,848 3 0	41,92,455 12 7
Total of 1875-76 ...	2,34,000 3 9	12,70,541 11 8	24,54,822 9 4	41,36,766 10 6
Difference ...	− 1,813 5 5	+ 14,431 2 11	+ 61,025 9 8	+ 55,689 2 1

FINANCE. (4).—STAMPS—*continued.*

of General and Court Fees Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay for the Year 1877—continued.

21

Net Receipts of the last year.

Foreign Bill Stamps.			Adhesive Stamps.			Bills of Exchange or Hundies.			Other General Stamps.			Court Fees Stamps.			Total.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
42,847	4	1	44,205	13	2	1,90,475	9	10	2,33,426	10	4	5,13,784	13	7	10,24,740	3	0
1,527	11	6	10,126	4	4	2,182	13	0	68,822	13	8	1,19,718	9	9	2,02,378	4	3
372	10	2	2,714	7	6	789	3	5	53,214	13	3	1,06,423	6	0	1,63,544	8	4
.....			2,334	5	3	1,222	1	11	50,806	13	3	66,305	14	0	1,20,669	2	5
.....			2,702	13	0	1,246	4	6	71,896	0	5	1,17,240	0	10	1,93,085	2	9
.....			2,275	5	4	2,154	6	6	50,527	3	8	82,606	10	6	1,37,563	10	0
.....			5,326	10	11	2,971	1	6	29,133	10	11	67,863	14	0	1,05,295	5	4
.....			6,450	8	8	2,302	4	1	1,22,309	12	9	2,34,560	3	2	3,65,622	12	8
.....			1,497	2	3	1,858	0	3	19,315	0	10	49,061	15	0	71,732	2	4
170	12	0	5,396	1	2	51	10	2	86,955	12	7	1,14,256	6	7	2,06,830	10	6
322	0	2	7,723	12	3	19,457	15	11	24,185	14	2	44,400	6	5	96,070	0	11
.....			1,099	4	3	830	15	10	29,870	0	7	45,229	3	7	77,029	8	3
11	14	0	4,830	6	8	245	8	6	66,774	3	9	1,23,673	5	1	1,95,535	6	0
.....			6,949	14	3	1,443	9	6	78,165	14	3	1,73,767	2	4	2,60,326	8	4
.....			1,349	7	6	1,804	6	11	34,566	3	8	79,074	13	2	1,16,794	15	3
4	8	0	2,161	4	6	92	1	9	71,693	10	2	1,22,368	1	1	1,96,319	9	6
.....			5,378	13	10	2,419	3	6	33,823	4	4	64,827	15	5	1,06,449	5	1
.....			2,031	2	6	1,554	5	5	43,322	3	3	76,307	10	7	1,23,215	5	9
569	10	0	10,322	12	8	485	5	0	37,983	9	0	1,10,096	14	7	1,59,458	3	3
1	8	0	3,661	9	2	.....			59,217	9	8	1,30,932	1	3	1,93,812	12	1
1,011	14	8	1,627	8	0	413	4	3	3,598	8	6	12,132	10	5	18,783	13	10
.....			213	2	0	.....			738	0	8	175	4	0	1,126	6	8
41	0	0	.....			.....			.....			.....			41	0	0
120	0	0	12	12	0	.....			193	14	0	15	4	0	341	14	0
.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....		
46,980	12	7	1,30,421	5	2	2,34,000	3	9	12,70,541	11	8	24,54,822	9	4	41,36,766	10	6
.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....		
.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....		

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (1).—LOCAL FUNDS.

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements from Local (Public Works) Funds in each Collectorate in the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1876-77.

Collectorate.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1876.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance on 31st March 1877.	Remarks.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Ahmedábád	93,307 3 4	1,06,839 12 5	1,28,971 0 3	71,175 15 6	
Kaira	24,300 13 11	1,86,734 15 6	1,65,491 2 4	45,544 11 1	
Panch Máhál's ..	30,252 0 5	62,142 5 2	41,486 9 10	50,907 11 9	
Bróach	1,08,673 6 4	1,45,715 5 1	2,00,653 8 2	53,735 3 3	
Surat	36,675 0 0	2,70,021 0 0	2,72,108 0 0	34,588 0 0	
Khándesh	50,470 8 8	1,82,089 6 10	2,13,017 13 1	19,542 2 5	
Násik	.....	1,10,544 13 2	1,10,544 13 2	....	
Thána	3,28,273 10 9	1,54,632 7 0	3,15,131 0 10	1,67,775 6 11	Including the estimated debit balance of Rs. 24540-8-0.
Kolába..	24,441 8 4	67,367 2 10	48,791 2 1	43,017 9 1	
Total ..	6,96,394 3 9	12,86,087 4 0	14,96,195 1 9	4,86,286 6 0	
Southern Division.					
Ahmednagar ..	4,505 1 8	74,043 6 8	73,548 8 4	.....	
Poona	17,384 3 2	* 1,90,441 2 11	2,07,825 6 1	.....	* Including debit balance of Rs. 19,515.
Sholápur	23,379 3 9	18,996 8 4	† 6,21,992 2 6	.....	† This total is greater by Rs. 5,79,616-6-5 than that formed by adding together the first two columns.
Sátára	98,375 12 11	1,12,945 5 2	1,95,280 5 3	16,040 12 10	
Ratnágiri	17,042 13 2	56,069 0 4	65,510 1 7	7,601 11 11	
Total ..	1,60,687 2 8	4,52,495 7 5	11,69,156 7 9	23,642 8 9	
Kanarese Districts.					
Kánára	34,162 12 2	66,282 2 3	77,869 8 10	22,575 5 7	
Belgaum	44,505 8 10	76,249 10 5	1,20,755 3 3	.....	
Dhárwár	69,268 9 10	‡ 1,28,409 4 11	1,97,677 14 9	.....	‡ Including deposit of Rs 27,687-5-6.
Kaládgi	1,10,018 15 8	46,581 3 11	1,44,507 14 6	12,092 5 1	
Total ..	2,57,955 14 6	3,17,522 5 6	5,40,810 9 4	34,667 10 8	
Sind.					
Kurrachee	26,800 9 11	1,01,299 3 4	1,20,941 14 3	7,157 15 0	
Thar and Párkar ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Haidarábád	14,325 0 0	1,24,767 0 0	91,788 0 0	47,304 0 0	
Shikárpur	99,942 1 8	1,87,743 4 3	2,04,776 1 6	82,909 4 5	
Upper Sind Frontier.	18,382 12 3	10,054 6 0	11,169 7 6	17,267 10 9	
Total ..	1,59,450 7 10	4,23,863 13 7	4,28,675 7 3	1,54,638 14 2	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.
(2).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPE

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in

Names of Districts.	Population within Municipal Limits.	Balance. Deposits.	Balance. Actual Municipal Balance.	Octroi.	House Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.					
Ahmedábád	209,462	3,886 14 11	1,20,963 15 10	1,69,698 2 5	.....
Kaira	67,019	140 1 0	18,619 15 2	29,135 11 8	4,740 12 0
Panch Máháls	22,809	.....	.....	.....	2,432 2 0
Broach	63,368	5,971 4 0	5,702 7 9	38,316 13 4	8,902 13 8
Surat	139,680	5,952 13 3	36,339 10 0	1,22,744 13 3	.....
Khándesh	127,689	17,099 0 8	31,477 12 5	20,542 15 8	28,287 13 4
Násik	73,595	602 12 2	20,596 10 2	23,144 7 6	22,769 3 7
Thána	89,016	1,970 6 10	22,263 5 1	24,537 8 10	13,135 1 7
Kolába	24,965	.....	14,958 0 11	3,542 14 11	2,592 14 8
Total ...	817,601	35,623 4 10	2,70,922 13 4	4,31,663 7 7	82,860 12 10
Southern Division.					
Ahmednagar	47,448	6,618 0 9	15,829 8 6	16,910 3 0	7,142 0 8
Poona	145,554	327 9 0	30,494 15 4	1,13,652 4 6	14,736 9 0
Sholápur	109,675	585 3 4	64,292 6 5	86,434 12 2	70 2 0
Sátára	99,552	25 2 9	23,066 11 6	41,559 0 11	3,655 0 11
Ratnágiri	35,348	.....	.....	19,009 1 10	1,143 5 4
Total ...	437,577	7,555 15 10	1,33,683 9 9	2,77,565 6 5	26,747 1 11
Kánárese Districts.					
Kánára	38,258	190 0 0	9,411 8 8	19,225 6 4	6,985 13 11
Belgaum	72,020	389 0 0	12,612 4 10	29,111 7 1	915 12 0
Dhárwár	119,943	255 12 10	14,179 8 11½	34,139 0 0	14,250 6 0
Kaládgi	78,793	.....	24,967 1 9	25,046 9 11	1,532 6 0
Total ...	309,014	834 12 10	61,170 8 2½	1,07,522 7 4	23,684 5 11
Sind.					
Kurrachee	109,689	9,230 3 6	3,62,313 8 7	2,90,951 4 7	17,189 11 4
Thar and Párkar	19,560	.....	15,647 3 7	16,662 3 6	.....
Haidarábád	95,252	15,149 9 2	1,46,079 14 11	1,30,334 6 7	.....
Shikárpur	97,588	627 8 3	1,24,229 1 4	1,88,386 11 5	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	5,232	4,000 0 0	2,495 5 2	14,220 0 0	.....
Total ...	327,321	29,007 4 11	6,50,765 1 7	6,40,554 10 1	17,189 11 4
Grand Total ...	1,891,513	73,021 6 5	11,16,542 0 10½	14,57,305 15 5	1,50,482 0 0
Grand Total for 1875-76 ...	1,757,874	1,33,563 7 5	9,79,431 8 2	14,17,656 7 1	1,69,697 12 7

* Includes rents, licences, contributions, fines,

RIAL. (2).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

the Presidency of Bombay for the Year ending 31st March 1877.

CEIPTS.

Assessed Taxes.	Tolls and Wheel Taxes.	Miscellaneous.*	Debt. Loans.	Debt. Deposits.	Debt. Advances Repayable.	Grand Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
32,165 7 6	29,438 15 4	69,475 15 0	.....	809 8 0	.....	4,26,438 15 0
.....	576 11 0	6,644 6 5	.....	966 8 0	263 0 8	61,087 1 11
.....	.....	629 5 6	.....	.....	.....	3,061 7 6
9,253 6 0	20,304 9 3	12,277 0 5	.....	6,311 4 9	.....	1,07,040 11 2
37,887 8 0	56,390 6 10	24,268 11 5	.....	6,886 11 0	7,153 6 4	2,97,624 0 1
1,458 7 1	.....	42,110 11 2	488 11 0	416 0 0	87 10 0	1,41,969 1 4
8,402 15 6	717 0 0	3,123 14 8	.....	690 2 3	763 1 6	80,810 3 4
4,303 13 2	20,767 5 5	4,763 4 11	.....	2,199 9 11	1,456 1 6	95,396 9 3
4,196 2 0	9,670 1 1	35,442 11 10	1,000 0 0	253 2 0	326 13 3	71,982 12 8
97,667 11 3	1,37,865 0 11	1,98,736 1 4	1,488 11 0	18,532 13 11	10,050 1 3	12,85,410 14 3
9,550 6 5	.....	6,735 15 2	12,000 0 0	.....	24 0 0	74,810 2 6
4,652 4 2	2,382 6 0	36,211 4 8	2,474 6 6	1,245 10 1	84 9 2	2,06,261 14 5
35,539 14 2	.....	14,854 7 1	200 0 0	1,101 12 3	8,906 8 4	2,11,985 1 9
.....	1,421 8 0	20,421 3 0	.....	6,267 5 2	6,775 8 5	1,03,191 8 8
381 0 0	2,079 2 8	249 15 6	.....	.....	.....	22,862 9 4
50,123 8 9	5,883 0 8	78,472 13 5	14,674 6 6	8,614 11 6	15,790 9 11	6,19,111 4 8
1,321 9 1	711 14 0	6,941 4 1	.....	623 9 3	2 11 0	45,413 12 4
.....	2,725 0 0	14,683 7 9	.....	3,747 4 8	108 8 6	64,292 12 10
1,145 0 0	234 10 4	30,810 6 2	17,000 0 0	1,008 13 7	873 10 4	1,13,897 4 2½
.....	.....	5,784 15 4	400 0 0	643 14 10	24 4 0	58,399 3 10
2,466 9 1	3,671 8 4	58,220 1 4	17,400 0 0	6,023 10 1	1,009 1 10	2,82,003 1 2½
.....	4,602 0 0	63,092 1 2	165 0 0	5,258 8 3	.....	7,52,802 5 5
.....	.....	8,907 5 3	.....	.....	.....	41,216 12 4
.....	.....	33,209 9 0	1,00,000 0 0	346 11 8	8,954 11 8	4,34,074 15 0
269 2 9	7,125 6 4	32,596 3 2	.....	799 1 6	2,437 1 3	3,56,470 4 0
.....	1,083 11 9	9,303 13 8	.....	.....	.....	31,102 14 7
269 2 9	12,811 2 1	1,47,109 0 3	1,00,165 0 0	6,404 5 5	11,391 12 11	16,15,667 3 4
1,50,526 15 10	1,60,230 12 0	4,82,538 0 4	1,33,728 1 6	39,575 9 2	38,241 9 11	38,02,192 7 5½
1,50,669 12 3	1,57,197 3 2	3,81,691 14 5½	2,00,286 4 0	38,513 5 7	37,202 6 9	36,65,910 1 5½

sales of land, and other similar receipts.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPE

Names of Districts.	Incidence of Taxation.				Expen	
	Average of Incidence per Head of Octroi.	Average Incidence per Head of House-tax.	Average Incidence per head of Assessed Taxes.*	Average Incidence per Head of all Taxation.†	General Establishment.	Public Police.
	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.						
Ahmedábád	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,775 9 0	2,593 1 3
Kaira	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,059 4 9	84 8 7
Panch Máháls	.....	0 3 5	.....	0 3 5	331 15 1	.....
Broach	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,230 12 8	207 0 0
Surat	0 9 6	.....	0 3 1	1 4 11	20,222 0 7	.....
Khándesh	0 2 8	0 3 7	0 1 10	0 6 4	8,082 5 5	377 14 6
Násik	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,235 15 0	.....
Thána	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,785 14 0	.....
Kolába	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,006 5 5	.....
Total ...	0 8 5	0 1 7	0 1 10	0 14 8	79,730 1 11	3,262 8 4
Southern Division.						
Ahmednagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,198 14 11	212 4 0
Poona	0 11 2	.....	.....	.....	24,875 14 5	7,172 6 2
Sholápur	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,946 1 0	756 2 10
Sátára	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,578 4 1	.....
Ratnágiri	0 8 7	.....	.....	.....	3,289 14 8	.....
Total ...	0 10 1	0 0 11	0 1 9	0 13 2	61,889 1 1	8,140 13 0
Kánáresc Districts.						
Kánára	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,655 8 8	.....
Belgaum	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,468 13 7	6 14 2
Dhárwár	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,401 7 5	1,154 15 9
Kaládgi	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,368 5 1	.....
Total ...	0 5 6	0 1 2	0 0 1½	0 7 1	20,894 2 9	1,161 13 11
Sind.						
Kurrachee	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,050 2 0	74,334 6 5
Thar and Párkar	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,414 15 0	2,207 0 6
Haidarábád	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,828 12 3	21,433 2 3
Shikárpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,445 10 4	22,317 0 3
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,502 8 7	8,768 9 8
Total ...	1 15 3	0 0 10	0 0 ½	2 0 9	88,242 0 2	1,29,060 3 1
Grand Total ...	0 12 3	0 1 3	0 1 2	1 0 2	2,50,755 5 11	1,41,625 6 4
Grand Total for 1875-76 ...	0 12 10	0 1 6	0 1 4	1 1 2	2,38,822 13 9	1,08,534 6 1

* These do not include

† The miscellaneous receipts, balances, and debts

RIAL. (2.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

DITURE.

Safety.			Public Health.			
			Buildings and other Works.			
Fires.	Lighting.	Other Items.	Original.	Repairs.	Maintenance of Medical Institutions.	Vaccination.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
5,771 5 7	27,667 15 4	.....	161 11 0	2,857 8 2	9,078 11 2	1,350 0 0
298 2 0	6,691 8 8	.....	726 4 10	308 2 4	8,085 1 6	336 0 0
39 0 0	126 10 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,963 7 3	10,326 12 5	.....	.....	7 0 0	977 13 5	240 0 0
8,231 4 9	22,054 12 9	.....	3,472 1 0	4,205 15 7	8,556 6 8	426 5 5
99 8 7	2,629 7 2	.....	1,599 7 3	2,740 7 10	4,001 15 2	261 10 2
110 12 6	4,998 9 3	13 11 9	2,550 5 5	773 1 5	645 0 0	355 15 4
531 2 8	5,337 12 4	.....	4.730 6 8	2,689 6 3	3,498 12 0	530 13 3
260 14 2	714 11 11	424 14 2	2,101 6 1	298 9 4	2,721 7 2	.....
17,305 9 6	80,548 4 6	438 9 11	15,341 10 3	13,880 2 11	37,565 3 1	3,500 12 2
137 6 0	1,527 14 11	53 15 9	11,072 5 3	3,170 10 8	750 0 0	294 4 0
1,272 5 10	7,233 2 5	.....	28,545 7 10	3,156 6 4	6,223 1 10	1,209 10 5
1,563 10 8	4,343 15 7	520 15 4	6,645 4 2	7,766 15 0	7,110 13 6	1,066 1 3
1,226 11 5	2,230 1 1	.....	1,017 13 11	1,948 7 4	5,718 12 0	258 7 11
7 5 9	1,427 5 8	63 12 2	.....	.....	69 0 0	.....
4,207 7 8	16,762 7 8	638 11 3	47,280 15 2	16,042 7 4	19,871 11 4	2,828 7 7
111 10 6	1,849 14 2	335 14 6	5,225 3 0	1,213 3 2	3,985 11 10	6 1 0
135 10 3	1,342 6 10	.....	4,200 8 6	1,654 1 5	4,833 5 0	217 11 11
.....	4,189 3 4	125 12 3	17,090 13 9½	8,789 7 11	7,014 3 7	599 13 1
.....	2,143 9 1	.....	4,436 11 8	3,070 15 0	5,892 4 0	960 1 2
247 4 9	9,525 1 5	461 10 9	30,953 4 11½	14,727 11 6	21,725 8 5	1,783 11 2
1,051 13 10	11,351 4 11	115 15 4	889 14 0	712 8 8	9,909 2 0	564 4 0
.....	144 12 0	1,203 5 8	645 0 0	355 8 2	6,317 5 3	.....
74 0 8	5,775 5 9	2,396 14 10	2,37,693 9 7	1,804 9 0	5,899 15 9	305 8 8
1,152 5 7	11,732 15 6	.....	15,139 8 4	3,020 7 8	7,677 12 6	790 12 7
.....	648 9 4	349 2 3	496 13 10	183 1 4	493 10 8	.....
2,278 4 1	29,652 15 6	4,065 6 1	2,54,864 13 9	6,076 2 10	30,297 14 2	1,660 9 3
24,038 10 0	1,36,488 13 1	5,604 6 0	3,48,440 12 1½	50,726 8 7	1,09,460 3 0	9,773 8 2
28,064 14 6	1,18,720 6 8	2,285 8 5	2,74,523 4 3	38,562 4 6	1,13,956 8 8	9,483 5 8

tolls and wheel-taxes.
have been excluded from the calculation.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPE

Names of Districts.	Expenditure			
	Public Health—*concluded.*			
	Watering.	Road-cleaning.	Scavenging.	Other Measures.
	27	28	29	30
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.				
Ahmedábád	29,927 9 6	19,061 15 9	41,775 7 2	18,564 15 0
Kaira	4,249 9 2	4,397 5 1	2,587 5 6	318 12 3
Panch Máháls	.....	.....	299 0 0	21 0 0
Broach	8,223 6 8	8,911 11 11	426 14 0	.....
Surat	16,731 0 3	16,755 11 10	39,843 2 8	6,715 11 1
Khándesh	865 9 3	4,318 8 10	11,672 10 1	1,137 13 8
Násik	511 8 10	6,329 7 1	18,037 8 2	635 5 9
Thána	479 9 3	13,010 12 4	3,156 7 2	878 5 11
Kolába	195 8 7	1,068 8 7	2,603 10 0	1,124 12 1
Total ...	61,183 13 6	73,854 1 5	1,20,402 0 9	29,396 11 9
Southern Division.				
Ahmednagar	696 0 7	448 2 5	2,163 3 9	13,830 5 11
Poona	14,402 6 11	23,855 12 7	.....	4,086 8 0
Sholápur	666 5 6	12,841 6 10	8,730 5 7	27,029 0 11
Satárá	2,542 12 1	1,936 12 4	11,433 15 9	1,813 10 3
Ratnágiri	101 14 11	804 13 4	296 1 0	22 0 0
Total ...	18,409 8 0	39,886 15 6	22,623 10 1	46,781 9 1
Kánárese Districts.				
Kánára	410 1 4	3,207 13 3	2,761 0 0	.....
Belgaum	337 15 9	7,765 2 10	2,923 6 4	331 6 1
Dhárwár	.....	8,967 1 1	2,032 2 3	2,521 10 10
Kaládgi	941 3 11	921 11 9	5,893 1 11	610 8 6
Total ...	1,689 5 0	20,861 12 11	13,609 10 6	3,463 9 5
Sind.				
Kurrachee	6,848 3 5	905 15 6	36,611 15 10	6,702 8 3
Thar and Párkar	2,495 10 1	245 2 0	3,849 4 11	.....
Haidarábád	5,350 5 6	50 0 0	17,092 1 5	1,101 3 8
Shikárpur	8,713 9 8	15,492 9 8	15,878 14 7	3,014 1 1
Upper Sind Frontier	354 7 5	2,635 9 2	.....	.....
Total ...	23,762 4 1	19,329 4 4	73,432 4 9	10,817 13 0
Grand Total ...	1,05,044 14 7	1,53,932 2 2	2,30,067 10 1	90,459 11 3
Grand Total for 1875-76 ...	83,038 3 0	1,54,133 1 1	2,36,791 10 7	1,22,705 3 6

RIAL. (2).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

—continued.

Public Instruction.				Public Convenience.		
Buildings.				Public Works.		
				Original.		
Original.	Repairs.	Maintenance of Educational Institutions.	Maintenance of Libraries and Museums.	Communications.	Buildings.	Repairs.
31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	7,148 9 9	120 0 0	81,705 1 7	1,373 14 8	37,933 14 4
240 0 0	.....	753 1 2	722 7 7	2,106 11 1	772 4 11	3,395 6 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	600 0 0	300 0 0	23,168 10 1	32 1 6	10,791 13 1
.....	.....	4,810 0 0	191 0 0	26,824 11 1	123 1 3	23,389 3 3
.....	.....	1,090 10 6	351 6 0	8,353 15 6	2,604 10 7	10,192 14 11
.....	.....	848 0 0	113 0 0	1,840 15 0	376 0 10	4,039 4 9
.....	.....	2,264 4 6	516 10 8	1,044 3 7	1,218 15 8	17,625 9 0
.....	.....	446 2 2	60 0 0	42,758 12 4	.....	2,288 15 7
240 0 0	.....	17,960 12 1	2,374 8 3	1,87,803 0 3	6,501 1 5	1,09,657 1 2
.....	.....	735 0 0	168 0 0	2,901 10 4	4,771 14 2	4,109 15 7
.....	.....	1,352 4 0	222 11 11	14,628 13 0	3,719 15 2	20,191 7 5
.....	.....	2,642 9 0	967 0 0	2,301 7 0	42,166 6 3	13,676 10 3
240 0 0	.....	623 8 0	153 0 0	3,472 11 9	2,909 5 3	11,056 5 0
.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	165 3 5	.....	1,761 12 6
240 0 0	.....	5,353 5 0	1,535 11 11	23,469 13 6	53,558 8 10	50,796 2 9
.....	.....	2,700 0 0	60 0 0	938 14 3	1,019 5 11	2,804 5 10
.....	23 15 0	587 8 0	220 0 0	1,289 3 3	4,322 4 7	4,310 4 11
.....	35 0 5	1,400 0 0	180 0 0	2,843 13 9	5,679 1 3	7,045 4 11
.....	.....	153 7 6	145 0 0	1,039 1 10	726 12 0	2,817 9 3
.....	58 15 5	4,840 15 6	605 0 0	6,111 1 1	11,747 7 9	16,977 8 11
.....	976 0 0	8,395 11 3	1,836 0 0	45,114 15 7	12,183 8 4	15,930 5 1
50 0 0	169 0 11	1,758 0 0	.....	.....	836 9 6	424 8 8
145 10 5	.....	5,247 4 0	192 0 0	2,725 1 5	3,111 6 1	10,404 14 4
.....	634 8 0	12,304 13 11	.....	7,461 1 0	2,849 1 1	8,929 2 0
.....	.....	260 8 8	.....	1,405 13 5	2,844 8 0	370 11 10
195 10 5	1,779 8 11	27,966 5 10	2,028 0 0	56,706 15 5	21,825 1 0	36,059 9 11
675 10 5	1,838 8 4	56,121 6 5	6,543 4 2	2,74,090 14 3	93,632 3 0	2,13,490 6 9
3,278 9 3	1,383 14 2	56,040 12 2	6,459 3 10	1,60,497 5 2	1,60,052 5 4	2,15,125 1 10

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPE

Names of Districts.	Expenditure. Public Convenience—*concluded.* Survey of Lands.	Other Charges.	Total.	Debts. Loans.	Deposits.
	38	39	40	41	42
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.					
Ahmedábád	8,549 14 0	7,580 1 10	3,27,997 5 1	.....	925 1 6
Kaira	.....	2,784 6 3	42,916 5 11	.....	925 0 0
Panch Máháls	.....	113 7 4	931 1 1	.....	.....
Broach	802 13 1	7,168 5 2	81,378 9 3	.....	6,062 14 2
Surat	1,819 10 1	9,475 12 7	2,13,847 14 10	39,135 10 5	5,336 1 11
Khándesh	80 0 0	45,203 13 0	1,05,664 12 5	475 0 0	.....
Násik	.....	4,073 5 3	53,487 14 4	876 14 0	543 11 10
Thána	.....	3,327 15 11	66,627 1 2	2,472 8 0	1,945 2 5
Kolába	.....	3,372 7 2	62,447 0 9	.....	150 10 0
Total ...	11,252 5 2	83,099 10 6	9,55,298 0 10	42,960 0 5	16,788 9 10
Southern Division.					
Ahmednagar	267 3 0	4,114 6 1	57,623 9 4	.....	.....
Poona	.....	20,176 0 4	1,82,315 6 7	485 3 10	2,352 0 9
Sholápur	372 0 6	21,870 10 1	1,79,983 13 3	200 0 0	1,027 8 3
Satárá	.....	7,575 3 10	66,735 14 0	.....	9,260 1 9
Ratnágiri	.....	2,249 4 1	10,283 7 6	.....	.....
Total ...	639 3 6	55,985 8 5	4,96,942 2 8	685 3 10	12,639 10 9
Kánárese Districts.					
Kánára	.....	1,422 5 4	32,707 0 9	2,315 9 10	190 0 0
Belgaum	.....	4,728 13 8	42,699 8 1	.....	755 12 0
Dhárwár	2,224 12 7	4,631 9 1	85,926 5 3½	.....	1,179 8 0
Kaládgi	.....	2,003 11 4	35,124 2 0	.....	.....
Total ...	2,224 12 7	12,786 7 5	1,96,457 0 1½	2,315 9 10	2,124 4 0
Sind.					
Kurrachee	19,077 2 0	19,183 9 5	3,10,745 5 10	.....	1,601 6 0
Thar and Párkar	.....	4,941 3 4	27,057 6 0	.....	.....
Haidarábád	27,838 7 6	6,789 9 2	3,68,259 14 3	.....	10,656 4 7
Shikárpur	26,372 15 10	35,798 8 9	2,30,725 12 11	15,450 0 0	254 11 5
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	2,050 9 11	25,364 12 1	.....	.....
Total ...	73,288 9 4	68,763 8 7	9,62,153 3 1	15,450 0 0	12,512 6 0
Grand Total ...	87,404 14 7	2,20,635 2 11	26,10,850 6 8½	61,410 14 1	44,065 14 7
Grand Total for 1875-76 ...	72,127 4 11	1,33,506 9 1	23,38,056 0 8	73,647 15 4	48,295 12 1

RIAL. (2).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*concluded.*

—*concluded.*

Advances Repayable, &c.	Balance. Deposits.	Balance. Actual Municipal Balances.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
43	44	45	46	47
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....	3,771 5 5	93,745 3 0	4,26,438 15 0	
354 0 8	93 7 0	16,798 4 4	61,087 1 11	
.....	.....	2,130 6 5	3,061 7 6	
.....	20 3 0	18,679 0 9	1,07,040 11 2	
6,386 8 11	7,503 6 4	25,414 5 8	2,97,624 0 1	
3,686 0 6	11,732 15 1	20,410 5 4	1,41,969 1 4	
3,754 14 0	407 7 11	21,739 5 3	80,810 3 4	
2,091 12 9	2,224 14 4	20,035 2 7	95,396 9 3	
317 13 3	1,000 0 0	8,067 4 8	71,982 12 8	
16,591 2 1	26,753 11 1	2,27,019 6 0	12,85,410 14 3	
24 0 0	216 3 6	16,946 5 8	74,810 2 6	
1,560 4 4	.....	19,548 14 11	2,06,261 14 5	
9,188 0 0	1,979 0 5	19,606 11 10	2,11,985 1 9	
8,537 13 11	800 0 0	17,857 11 0	1,03,191 8 8	
.....	.....	12,579 1 10	22,862 9 4	
19,310 2 3	2,995 3 11	86,538 13 3	6,19,111 4 8	
595 14 3	623 9 3	8,981 10 3	45,413 12 4	
2,606 7 8	2,541 1 6	15,689 15 7	64,292 12 10	
9,135 6 0	278 15 9	17,377 1 2	1,13,897 4 2½	
.....	.....	23,275 1 10	58,399 3 10	
12,337 11 11	3,443 10 6	65,323 12 10	2,82,003 1 2½	
320 0 0	12,393 7 6	4,27,742 2 1	7,52,802 5 5	
.....	.....	14,159 6 4	41,216 12 4	
14,756 0 0	3,740 13 4	36,661 13 11	4,34,074 15 0	
23,926 10 9	1,036 9 2	85,076 7 9	3,56,470 4 0	
.....	4,000 0 0	1,738 2 6	31,102 14 7	
39,002 11 8	21,170 14 0	5,65,378 0 7	16,15,667 3 4	
87,241 11 11	54,363 7 6	9,44,260 0 8	38,02,192 7 5½	
30,280 0 1	1,08,411 5 3	10,66,679 0 4½	36,65,910 1 9½	

PART VI.—VITAL STATISTICS. A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(1).—Statement of Deaths registered in the different Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1876.

1	2	3	4			5	6	7			8			9		
Division.	No.	District.	Population according to Census of 1872, *plus* an assumed average increment of one per cent. per annum.			Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Deaths registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous 5 years.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Deccan.	1	Khándesh	552,155	518,254	1,070,409	10,162	105·33	11,338	9,173	20,511	20·53	17·70	19·16	20·12	18·05	18·59
	2	Násik	392,153	372,052	764,205	8,116	94·16	9,022	8,151	17,147	23·01	21·84	22·43	21·90	20·18	21·06
	3	Ahmednagar	411,388	393,975	805,363	6,647	121·16	11,008	9,632	20,640	26·76	24·46	25·62	21·40	19·49	20·47
	4	Poona..	485,709	458,363	944,072	5,099	185·14	10,610	9,231	19,841	21·85	20·14	21·01	22·03	20·65	21·35
	5	Sátára	561,256	542,828	1,104,084	4,804	230·30	12,872	11,903	24,775	22·93	21·93	22·44	21·30	20·35	20·83
	6	Sholápur	384,266	362,923	747,189	4,509	165·71	9,643	8,696	18,339	25·09	23·96	24·54	17·51	15·83	16·69
	7	Belgaum	498,349	478,519	976,868	4,592	212·73	16,566	14,455	31,021	33·24	30·21	31·75	21·83	20·27	21·07
	8	Dhárwár	526,570	501,585	1,028,155	4,565	225·23	16,793	14,933	31,726	31·89	29·77	30·86	24·10	24·39	24·25
	9	Kaládgi	434,595	414,576	849,171	5,696	149·08	11,058	9,570	20,628	25·44	23·08	24·29	17·57	16·38	16·68
Konkan.	10	Kánára	214,799	199,784	414,583	4,235	97·89	6,738	5,970	12,708	31·37	29·94	30·65	27·31	25·76	26·41
	11	Ratnágiri	511,057	549,459	1,060,516	4,512	235·04	8,197	7,388	15,585	16·04	13·45	14·70	14·26	11·90	13·04
	12	Kolába	185,275	179,357	364,632	1,504	242·44	2,421	2,078	4,499	13·07	11·59	12·34	14·40	12·17	13·30
	13	Bombay City	415,946	254,624	670,570	22	30,480·45	10,680	9,873	20,553	25·69	38·78	30·66	22·56	12·07	26·17
	14	Thána	457,009	424,825	881,834	4,052	217·63	8,976	7,481	16,457	19·64	17·61	18·66	21·76	19·91	20·87
Gujarát.	15	Surat	316,601	315,137	631,738	1,630	387·75	8,332	7,538	15,870	26·32	23·92	25·12	26·79	24·48	25·64
	16	Broach	189,921	174,625	364,546	1,363	267·46	4,200	3,369	7,569	22·12	19·29	20·76	22·96	21·18	22·11
	17	Kaira	436,162	378,354	814,516	1,561	521·79	10,091	8,060	18,151	23·13	21·33	22·28	24·49	23·11	23·80
	18	Panch Máháls	131,432	119,085	250,517	1,644	152·38	2,794	2,389	5,183	21·26	20·07	20·69	15·11	13·75	14·47
	19	Ahmedábád	456,574	406,750	863,324	3,844	224·59	12,159	10,199	22,358	26·63	25·07	25·89	25·90	24·66	25·31
Sind.	20	Kurrachee	249,896	190,795	440,691	14,092	31·27	3,629	2,688	6,317	14·52	14·09	14·33	13·06	12·71	12·91
	21	Haidarábád	413,952	337,309	751,261	9,052	82·99	4,231	3,127	7,358	10·22	9·27	9·79	1·30	1·10	1·21
	22	Thar and Párkar	107,464	80,637	188,101	12,729	14·77	1,048	777	1,861	10·09	9·63	9·90	5·00	4·58	4·82
	23	Shikárpur	441,765	365,979	807,744	8,813	91·65	4,647	3,577	8,224	10·52	9·77	10·18	8·82	7·87	8·40
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ..	52,513	41,126	93,639	1,913	48·95	575	364	939	10·95	8·85	10·02	8·80	7·80	8·36
		Total for the Presidency.	8,826,807	8,060,921	16,887,728	125,156	134·94	197,664	170,596	368,260	22·39	21·16	21·81	19·68	18·64	19·18

A—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*continued.*

(2).—*Statement of Deaths registered in the different Districts of the Bombay Presidency during each month of 1876.*

1	2	3	4			5												6		
Division.	No.	District.	Population according to Census of 1872, *plus* an assumed average increment of one per cent. per annum.			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Deaths registered during the year.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.													Males.	Females.	Total.
DECCAN.	1	Khándesh.. ..	552.155	513,254	1,070,409	1,409	1,261	1,555	1,427	1,485	1,302	1,389	1,973	1,989	1,705	2.263	2,753	11,338	9,173	20,511
	2	Násik	392,153	372,052	764,205	1,373	1,066	1,112	1,198	1,280	1,085	1,579	1,854	1,499	1,277	1,769	2,055	9,022	8,125	17,147
	3	Amednagar ..	411,388	393,975	805,363	1,067	1,052	990	1,144	1,287	1,281	2,190	3,223	2,972	1,900	1,800	1,734	11,008	9,632	20,640
	4	Poona	485,709	458,363	944,072	1,371	1,099	1,313	1,431	1,387	1,518	1,853	2,561	2,151	1,647	1,719	1,791	10,610	9,231	19,841
	5	Sátára	561,256	542,828	1,104,084	1,463	1,436	1,508	1,417	1,484	1,925	3,432	3,418	2,674	2,158	1,894	1,966	12,872	11,903	24,775
	6	Sholápur	384,266	362,923	747,189	1,075	904	866	996	1,138	1,147	3,230	2,808	1,905	1,526	1,448	1,296	9,643	8,696	18,339
	7	Belgaum	498.349	478,519	976,868	2.133	2,059	2,441	2,749	3,485	3,206	2,779	2,484	2,044	2,021	2,133	3,487	16,566	14,455	31,021
	8	Dhárwár	526,570	501,585	1,028.155	2,874	2,937	3,984	3,123	2,622	2,312	2,066	1,959	2,055	2.036	2,381	3,377	16,793	14,933	31,726
	9	Kaládgi	434,595	414,576	849,171	1,154	1,111	1,559	1,960	2,737	2,139	2,117	1,726	1,552	1,545	1,511	1,517	11,058	9,570	20,628
KONKAN.	10	Kánára	214,799	199,784	414,583	1.236	1,120	1,114	1,020	872	878	940	1,175	1,035	948	1,061	1,309	6,738	5,970	12,708
	11	Ratnágiri	511,057	549,459	1,060,516	1,334	1,405	1,516	1,303	1,186	1,176	1,381	1,446	1,225	1,084	1,179	1,350	8,197	7,388	15,585
	12	Kolába	185,275	79,357	364,632	367	257	381	351	441	425	461	459	385	320	288	364	2,421	2,078	4,499
	13	Bombay City ..	415,946	254,624	670,570	1,588	2,026	2,678	2,065	1,747	1,394	1,531	1,595	1,367	1,345	1,378	1,839	10,680	9,873	20,553
	14	Thána	457,009	424,825	881,834	1,612	1,455	1,282	1,185	1,238	1,279	1,163	1,564	1,438	1,199	1,391	1,651	8,976	7,481	16,457
GUZERAT.	15	Surat	316,601	315,137	631,738	1,652	1,423	1,464	1,231	1,524	1,233	1,314	1,261	1,149	1,012	1,318	1,289	8,332	7,538	15,870
	16	Broach	189,921	174,625	364,546	678	606	542	589	669	644	892	726	540	514	667	502	4,200	3,369	7,569
	17	Kaira	436,162	378,354	814,516	1,145	1,153	1,244	1,707	2,196	1,792	1,581	1,455	1,497	1,535	1,545	1,301	10,091	8,060	18,151
	18	Panch Máháls ..	131,432	119,085	250,517	435	332	430	316	517	418	524	340	396	461	562	452	2,794	2,389	5.183
	19	Ahmedábád ..	456,574	406,750	863,324	1,696	1,763	2,327	2,678	2,233	1,675	1,239	2,126	1,836	1,601	1,597	1,537	12,159	10,199	22,358
SIND.	20	Kurrachee ..	249,896	190,795	440,691	612	569	452	383	318	326	325	389	414	602	911	1,016	3,629	2,688	6,317
	21	Haidarábád ..	413,952	337,309	751,261	819	709	497	408	420	380	359	357	495	738	1,026	1,150	4,231	3,127	7,358
	22	Thar and Párkar..	107,464	80,637	188,101	104	297	141	107	136	155	104	103	136	179	156	243	1,084	777	1,861
	23	Shikárpur.. ..	441,765	365,979	807,744	798	737	737	528	460	423	340	377	480	944	1,319	1,081	4,647	3,577	8,224
	24	Upper Sind Frontier	52,513	41,126	93,639	133	60	92	62	56	56	61	36	50	104	119	110	575	364	939
		Grand Total for the Presidency.	8,826,807	8,060,921	16,887,728	28,128	26,837	30,225	29,378	30,968	28,169	32,850	35,415	31,284	28,401	31,435	35,170	197,664	170,596	368,260
																		Male.	Female.	Total.
Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 in each month						1·66	1·59	1·79	1·74	1·83	1·67	1·95	2·10	1·82	1·68	1·84	2·08	22·39	21·16	21·81

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*continued.*

(3).—Statement of Deaths registered from different Causes in the Registration Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the Year 1876.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8					
															Injuries.					
			Cholera.			Small-pox.			Fever.			Bowel Complaints.			Suicide.			Wounding.		
Division.	No.	District.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
DECCAN.	1	Khándesh	18	11	29	788	678	1,466	8,223	6,779	15,002	1,764	1,306	3,070	14	29	43	11	18	29
	2	Násik	156	177	333	446	426	872	6,264	5,744	12,008	932	698	1,630	5	14	19	6	6	12
	3	Ahmednagar	588	527	1,115	170	180	350	7,156	6,365	13,521	1,382	1,111	2,493	5	14	19	2	4	6
	4	Poona	394	325	719	449	437	886	7,187	6,155	13,342	962	802	1,764	9	19	28	27	25	52
	5	Sátára	1,045	893	1,938	109	98	207	8,614	8,091	16,705	1,568	1,422	2,990	17	32	49	8	4	12
	6	Sholápur	1,223	1,012	2,235	56	56	112	5,263	4,776	10,039	954	839	1,793	9	16	25	4	6	10
	7	Belgaum	2,652	2,298	4,950	385	411	796	6,690	5,991	12,681	1,743	1,311	3,054	40	47	87	15	6	21
	8	Dhárwár	3,939	3,153	7,092	201	207	408	6,979	6,536	13,515	2,592	2,126	4,718	26	44	70	17	4	21
	9	Kaládgi	2,778	2,294	5,072	38	49	87	5,153	4,604	9,757	814	588	1,402	34	47	81	17	7	24
KONKAN.	10	Kánára	528	401	929	14	14	28	3,296	3,156	6,452	678	518	1,196	20	23	43	2	2	4
	11	Ratnágiri	79	127	206	620	588	1,208	3,917	3,596	7,513	911	590	1,501	23	21	44	5	4	9
	12	Kolába	35	35	70	207	191	398	1,481	1,371	2,812	153	80	233	4	4	8	..	..	..
	13	Bombay City	213	161	374	1,527	1,618	3,145	3,114	2,742	5,856	1,131	832	1,963	37	22	59	4	4	8
	14	Thána	382	311	693	348	360	708	6,837	5,772	12,609	211	129	340	12	27	39	19	18	37
GUJARA'T.	15	Surat	565	567	1,132	209	220	429	5,719	5,193	10,912	663	590	1,253	8	10	18	5	2	7
	16	Broach	408	338	746	12	9	21	3,269	2,587	5,856	223	188	411	5	3	8	20	14	34
	17	Kaira	760	556	1,315	63	46	109	7,289	6,075	13,364	1,177	804	1,981	12	23	35	25	23	48
	18	Panch Máháls	159	104	263	25	28	53	2,480	2,136	4,616	49	66	115	5	2	7	12	2	14
	19	Ahmedábád	1,585	1,233	2,818	126	91	217	7,206	6,337	13,533	803	611	1,414	12	33	45	12	5	17
SIND.	20	Kurrachee	..	..	..	45	29	74	2,820	2,091	4,911	41	33	74	7	7	14	10	7	17
	21	Haidarábád	..	..	..	91	85	176	3,442	2,613	6,055	30	24	54	8	7	15	5	4	9
	22	Thar and Párkar	52	36	88	..	1	1	906	673	1,579	31	27	58	1	1	2	2	4	6
	23	Shikárpur	..	..	..	32	34	66	4,146	3,233	7,379	104	56	160	5	5	10	16	8	24
	24	Upper Sind Frontier	..	..	..	..	..	..	487	329	816	11	5	16	2	3	5	12	1	13
		Grand Total for the Presidency..	17,559	14,558	32,117	5,961	5,856	11,817	117,238	102,895	220,833	18,927	14,756	33,683	320	453	773	256	178	434

1	2	3	8—continued.						9			10			11							
			Injuries—continued.												Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
			Accident.			Snake-bite or killed by Wild Beasts.			All other Causes.			Total Deaths from all Causes.								From all Causes.		
Division.	No.	Name of District.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Deccan.	1	Khándesh	123	69	192	25	15	40	372	268	640	11,338	9,173	20,511	0·03	1·43	14·01	2·87	0·29	20·53	17·70	19·16
	2	Násik	84	44	128	14	10	24	1,115	1,006	2,121	9,022	8,125	17,147	0·44	1·14	15·71	2·13	0·24	23·01	21·84	22·43
	3	Ahmednagar	60	42	102	13	6	19	1,632	1,383	3,015	11,008	9,632	20,640	1·38	0·43	16·78	3·10	0·18	26·76	24·46	25·62
	4	Poona	110	95	205	28	14	42	1,444	1,359	2,803	10,610	9,231	19,841	0·76	0·94	14·13	1·87	0·35	21·85	20·14	21·01
	5	Sátára	120	131	251	28	33	61	1,363	1,199	2,562	12,872	11,903	24,775	1·76	0·19	15·13	2·71	0·34	22·93	21·93	22·44
	6	Sholápur	59	44	103	5	5	10	2,070	1,942	4,012	9,843	8,696	18,339	2·99	0·15	13·43	2·40	0·20	25·09	23·96	24·54
	7	Belgaum	84	54	138	18	17	35	4,939	4,320	9,259	16,566	14,455	31,021	5·07	0·82	12·98	3·13	0·29	33·24	30·21	31·75
	8	Dhárwár	107	74	181	15	12	27	2,917	2,777	5,694	16,793	14,933	31,726	6·90	0·40	13·14	4·59	0·29	31·89	29·77	30·86
	9	Kaládgi	56	52	108	22	7	29	2,146	1,922	4,068	11,058	9,570	20,628	5·97	0·10	11·49	1·65	0·29	25·44	23·08	24·29
Konkan.	10	Kánára	92	43	135	30	9	39	2,078	1,804	3,882	6,738	5,970	12,708	2·24	0·07	15·56	2·88	0·53	31·37	29·94	30·65
	11	Ratnágiri	95	59	154	70	57	127	2,477	2,346	4,823	8,197	7,388	15,585	0·19	1·14	7·08	1·42	0·31	16·04	13·45	14.70
	12	Kolába	48	43	91	17	10	27	476	384	860	2,421	2,078	4,499	0·19	1·09	7·71	0·64	0·35	13·07	11·59	12·34
	13	Bombay City	129	50	179	6	2	8	4,519	4,442	8,961	10,680	9,873	20,553	0·56	4·69	8·73	2·93	0·38	25·69	38·78	30·66
	14	Thána	146	73	219	57	39	96	964	752	1,716	8,976	7,481	16,457	0·79	0·80	14·30	0·39	0·44	19·64	17·61	18·68
Gujarát.	15	Surat..	95	68	173	37	17	54	1,031	871	1,902	8,332	7,538	15,870	1·79	0·65	17·27	1·98	0·38	26·32	23·92	25·12
	16	Broach	29	20	49	21	11	32	213	199	412	4,200	3,369	7,569	2·04	0·06	16·07	1·18	0·34	22·12	19·29	20·76
	17	Kaira	84	51	135	32	24	56	649	459	1,108	10,091	8,060	18,151	1·61	0·13	16·41	2·43	0·34	23·13	21·33	22·28
	18	Panch Máháls	17	19	36	25	15	40	22	17	39	2,794	2,389	5,183	1·05	0·21	18·43	0·46	0·39	21·26	20·07	20·69
	19	Ahmedábád	91	50	141	28	25	53	2,296	1,824	4,120	12,159	10,199	22,358	3·26	0·25	15·68	1·64	0·29	26·63	25·07	25·89
Sind.	20	Kurrachee	130	60	190	78	28	106	498	433	931	3,629	2,688	6,317	..	0·17	11·14	0·17	0·74	14·52	14·09	14·33
	21	Haidarábád	191	85	276	157	46	203	307	263	570	4,231	3,127	7,358	..	0·23	8·06	0·07	0·67	10·22	9·27	9·79
	22	Thar and Párkar	26	9	35	41	11	52	25	15	40	1,084	777	1,861	0·46	..	8·39	0·29	0·54	10·09	9·63	9·90
	23	Shikárpur	137	74	211	46	22	68	161	145	306	4,647	3,577	8,224	..	0·08	9·13	0·20	0·39	10·52	9·77	10·18
	24	Upper Sind Frontier	32	9	41	8	2	10	23	15	38	575	364	939	..	..	8·71	0·17	0·74	10·95	8·85	10·02
		Grand Total for the Presidency..	2,145	1,318	3,463	821	437	1,258	33,737	30,145	63,882	197,664	170,596	368,260	1·90	0·70	13·08	1·99	0·35	22·39	21·16	21·81

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*concluded.*

(4).—Statement of Deaths registered according to Age in the Registration Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1876.

1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8		9		
Division.	No.	Name of District.	Infants (Children) unable to walk.		Boys.	Girls.	Adults.		Old People.		Total.		
			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
DECCAN.	1	Khándesh	3,222	2,459	2,958	2,441	3,054	2,434	2,104	1,839	11,338	9,173	20,511
	2	Násik	2,156	1,851	2,595	2,426	2,513	2,253	1,758	1,595	9,022	8,125	17,147
	3	Ahmednagar	2,636	2,067	3,198	2,879	2,281	2,237	2,893	2,449	11,008	9,632	20,640
	4	Poona	1,230	1,020	3,957	2,583	3,837	3,522	2,486	2,106	10,610	9,231	19,841
	5	Sátára	2,018	1,755	3,589	3,211	2,909	2,826	4,356	4,111	12,872	11,903	24,775
	6	Sholápur	1,404	1,224	2,978	2,700	2,794	2,605	2,467	2,167	9,643	8,696	18,339
	7	Belgaum	2,175	1,848	4,915	4,542	5,250	4,250	4,226	3,815	16,566	14,455	31,021
	8	Dhyrwar	2,670	2,259	4,457	3,921	5,818	5,264	3,848	3,489	16,793	14,933	31,726
	9	Kaládgi	1,467	1,238	2,819	2,461	4,365	3,588	2,407	2,283	11,058	9,570	20,628
KONKAN.	10	Kánára	1,249	1,094	1,065	1,059	3,071	2,514	1,353	1,303	6,738	5,970	12,708
	11	Ratnágiri	809	679	1,548	1,494	3,080	2,663	2,760	2,552	8,197	7,388	15,585
	12	Kolába	481	383	548	499	1,180	936	212	260	2,421	2,078	4,499
	13	Bombay City	3,133	3,046	2,233	2,408	3,913	3,112	1,351	1,307	10,680	9,873	20,553
	14	Thána	1,636	1,376	2,131	1,979	3,381	2,473	1,828	1,653	8,976	7,481	16,457
GUJARA'T.	15	Surat	1,492	1,377	2,164	1,989	3,054	2,561	1,622	1,611	8,332	7,538	15,870
	16	Broach	753	634	998	822	1,545	1,157	904	756	4,200	3,369	7,569
	17	Kaira	2,869	2,436	1,617	1,203	3,535	2,497	2,070	1,924	10,091	8,060	18,151
	18	Panch Máháls	573	511	938	825	780	618	503	435	2,794	2,389	5,183
	19	Ahmedábád	2,484	2,150	3,490	2,816	4,029	3,228	2,156	2,005	12,159	10,199	22,358
SIND.	20	Kurrachee..	750	655	568	460	1,502	1,038	809	535	3,629	2,688	6,317
	21	Haidarábád..	787	738	545	542	1,819	1,162	1,080	685	4,231	3,127	7,358
	22	Thar and Párkar	160	140	149	114	324	215	451	308	1,084	777	1,861
	23	Shikárpur	711	633	693	590	2,120	1,520	1,123	834	4,647	3,577	8,224
	24	Upper Sind Frontier	83	75	87	50	291	178	114	61	575	364	939
		Grand Total for the Presidency..	36,948	31,648	49,390	44,014	66,445	54,851	44,881	40,083	197,664	170,596	368,260

(5).—*Statement of Deaths registered according to Classes in the Registration Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1876.*

1	2	3					4					5				
No.	Name of District.	Population according to Census of 1872, plus an assumed average increment of one per cent. per annum.					Number of Deaths registered.					Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.				
		Christians.	Mussulmans.	Hindus.	Other Classes.	Total.	Christians.	Mussulmans.	Hindus.	Other Classes.	Total.	Christians.	Mussulmans.	Hindus.	Other Classes.	Total.
1	Khándesh	537	82,580	986,784	508	1,070,409	2	1,549	18,389	71	20,511	3·72	18·76	19·14	139·76	19·16
2	Násik	1,107	33,454	721,488	8,156	764,205	17	1,099	15,764	267	17,147	11·35	32·88	21·85	32·73	22·43
3	Ahmednagar	981	44,159	758,983	1,240	805,363	27	1,062	19,458	93	20,640	27·52	24·05	25·64	75·00	25·62
4	Poona	4,018	41,191	897,173	1,690	944,072	85	758	18,921	77	19,841	21·15	18·40	21·09	45·56	21·01
5	Satára	625	36,378	1,066,983	98	1,104,084	15	848	23,819	93	24,775	24·00	23·30	22·32	948·98	22·44
6	Sholápur	331	52,711	694,069	78	747,189	1	895	17,082	361	18,339	3·02	16·98	24·61	..	24·54
7	Belgaum	5,273	74,284	897,227	84	976,868	145	2,275	28,586	15	31,021	27·49	30·62	31·86	178·57	31·75
8	Dhárwár	1,582	118,720	907,814	39	1,028,155	47	3,794	27,592	293	31,726	29·70	31·96	30·39	..	30·85
9	Kaládgi	53	90,947	758,170	1	849,171	..	1,942	18,472	214	20,628	..	21·35	24·37	..	24·29
10	Kanára	12,684	22,636	379,084	179	414,583	322	732	11,589	65	12,708	25·31	32·34	30·57	363·13	30·65
11	Ratnágiri	3,377	77,874	979,085	180	1,060,516	73	1,207	14,210	95	15,585	21·62	15·50	14·11	527·77	14·69
12	Colába	216	17,892	344,351	2,173	364,632	1	229	4,249	20	4,499	4·63	12·79	12·34	9·20	12·34
13	Bombay City	36,134	143,282	441,010	50,194	670,570	749	4,811	13,733	1,260	20,553	20·92	33·59	31·14	25·10	30·66
14	Thána	38,532	40,413	796,956	5,903	881,834	694	720	14,985	58	16,457	18·00	17·82	18·80	9·83	18·66
15	Surat	346	54,276	563,736	13,380	631,738	9	1,323	14,176	362	15,870	26·01	24·38	25·15	27·05	25·12
16	Broach	88	71,835	288,283	4,340	364,546	..	1,501	6,011	57	7,569	..	20·89	20·85	13·13	20·76
17	Kaira	316	73,613	740,518	69	814,516	14	1,496	16,635	6	18,151	44·30	20·32	22·48	86·96	22·28
18	Panch Máháls	30	15,527	234,943	17	250,517	..	220	4,963	..	5,183	..	14·17	21·12	..	20·69
19	Ahmedábád	675	84,676	777,364	609	863,324	9	2,351	19,685	313	22,358	13·33	27·76	25·32	513·96	25·89
20	Kurrachee	2,749	361,664	75,461	817	440,691	32	4,749	1,491	45	6,317	11·63	13·13	19·76	55·08	14·33
21	Haidarábád	407	580,942	106,777	63,135	751,261	15	4,984	2,306	53	7,358	36·85	8·58	21·60	0·84	9·79
22	Thar and Párkar	36	100,528	65,038	22,499	188,101	..	842	647	372	1,861	..	8·38	9·95	16·53	9·90
23	Shikárpur	247	654,188	152,431	878	807,744	10	5,836	2,344	34	8,224	40·50	8·92	15·38	38·72	10·18
24	Upper Sind Frontier	22	84,475	9,069	73	93,639	..	727	210	2	939	..	86·06	23·15	27·40	10·02
	Grand Total for the Presidency ..	110,366	2,958,195	13,642,827	176,340	16,887,728	2,267	45,950	315,817	4,226	368,260	20·60	15·53	23·15	23·96	21·81

MEDICAL SERVICES. B.—CIVIL HOSPITALS.

(1).—Statement showing the Number of Patients treated at each Civil Hospital in each Division of the Bombay Presidency as In and Out-door, and the Daily Average Number of Sick, &c., during the Year 1876-77, compared with 1875-76.

Hospitals.			Number of Patients treated.	Average Daily Number of Sick.	Died.	Surgical Operations. Major.	Surgical Operations. Minor.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.							
1. Bombay European General Hospital ..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	1,239	75·3	51	14	187
		1875-76 ..	1,377	82·5	78	18	204
	Out-door..	1876-77 ..	1,186	8·7	..	..	155
		1875-76 ..	1,205	6·1	..	..	..
2. J. J. Hospital ..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	5,307	378·6	848	779	3,636
		1875-76 ..	5,573	438·2	823	470	3,189
	Out-door.	1876-77 ..	25,494	191·5	..	..	..
		1875-76 ..	28,207	211·1	..	..	..
3. Cawasji J. Ophthalmic Hospital	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	510	30·8	..	149	211
		1875-76 ..	417	25·0	1	138	224
	Out-door	1876-77 ..	5,787	103·7	..	157	531
		1875-76 ..	5,311	155·5	..	131	493
4. Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital ..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	2,872	108·0	449	23	1,246
		1875-76 ..	2,763	107·0	264	43	894
	Out-door .	1876-77 ..	8,830	87·0	252	..	379
		1875-76 ..	8,061	69·2	..	..	..
5. Byculla Central Schools ..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	829	17·0	1	..	30
		1875-76 ..	635	14·2	1	..	32
6. Bombay Dockyard Hospital..	Out-door .	1876-77 ..	2,003	24·0	2	..	100
		1875-76 ..	2,198	24·0	2	..	112
7. Thana Hospital .	In-door ..	1876-77 ...	168	5·8	14	..	1
		1875-76 ...	252	7·8	14	..	..
	Out-door .	1876-77 ...	397	3·6	..	..	17
		1875-76 ...	577	6·0	..	..	25
PRESIDENCY DIVISION—*continued.*							
8. Surat Hospital.	In-door ...	1876-77 ...	573	35·0	47	21	23
		1875-76 ...	658	30·5	52	18	24
	Out-door .	1876-77 ...	7,898	89·1	7	2	375
		1875-76 ...	10,097	127·7	81	..	424
9. Broach do. ...	In-door ...	1876-77 ...	451	18·9	23	5	16
		1875-76 ...	358	15·9	28	3	5
	Out-door .	1876-77 ...	6,585	83·8	..	1	301
		1875-76 ...	6,947	85·8	..	..	271
10. Alibág do. ...	In-door ...	1876-77 ...	146	4·8	5	2	..
		1875-76 ...	131	3·7	2	1	5
	Out-door .	1876-77 ...	5,072	40·0	..	..	120
		1875-76 ...	4,267	37·6	..	..	77
11. Dápoli do. ..	In-door ...	1876-77 ...	22	0·8	..	1	..
		1875-76 ...	28	1·3	5	1	2
	Out-door.	1876-77 ...	1,816	23·4	..	..	145
		1875-76 ...	1,751	24·2	3	1	201
12. Ratnágiri Hospital ..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	140	4·8	3	1	13
		1875-76 ..	157	6·5	9	2	8
	Out-door..	1876-77 ..	3,769	16·2	1	1	88
		1875-76 ..	3,992	17·7	4	..	99
13. Vingorla do..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	54	4·2	3	..	3
		1875-76 ..	57	4·2	5	4	1
	Out-door..	1876-77 ..	1,160	28·6	3	..	47
		1875-76 ..	2,481	76·3	5	13	49
14. Sáwant Wári Hospital ..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	258	10·6	13	8	38
		1875-76 ..	179	10·9	8	1	62
	Out-door .	1876-77 ..	3,268	53·5	1	..	89
		1875-76 ..	2,552	39·2	2	..	51

15. Karwar Hospital	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	551	21·3	30	..	8
		1875-76 ..	570	18·6	21	1	4
	Out-door .	1876-77 ..	2,395	17·9	1	..	30
		1875-76 ..	3,746	32·8	2	1	75
16. Aden European General Hospital	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	95	2·5	4	6	..
		1875-76 ..	80	2·7	5	..	5
	Out-door .	1876-77 ..	704	7·5	2	5	47
		1875-76 ..	290	1·4	1	..	35
17. Aden Hospital..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	630	47·3	97	21	28
		1875-76 ..	760	47·9	143	22	28
	Out-door .	1876-77 ..	1,165	7·6	2	1	67
		1875-76 ..	1,129	16·2	6	3	94
18. Muskat do. ..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	35	2·8	5	1	4
		1875-76 ..	43	3·1	4	..	1
	Out-door .	1876-77 ..	2,020	26·5	3	..	89
		1875-76 ..	2,145	26·0	4	..	58
19. Bushire do. ..	Out-door .	1876-77 ..	3,461	56·0	3	..	..
		1875-76 ..	2,757	52·4	1	..	150
Total ..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	13,860	768·5	1,426	1,081	5,444
		1875-76 ..	14,338	830·0	1,466	722	4,698
	Out-door .	1876-77 ..	83,010	868·6	25	167	2,580
		1875-76 ..	87,713	1009·2	111	152	2,214
POONA DIVISION.							
20 Sassoon Hospital, Poona ..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	2,079	88·3	166	42	28
		1875-76 ..	1,891	102·4	124	48	9
	Out-door .	1876-77 ..	12,969	80·7	..	..	405
		1875-76 ..	13,453	84·1	..	..	260
21. Poona Roman Catholic Orphanage ..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	188	4·3	1	..	3
		1875-76 ..	212	5·0	..	..	2
22. Ahmednagar Hospital ..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	270	10·9	18	1	5
		1875-76 ..	201	9·5	11	..	1
	Out-door .	1876-77 ..	11,555	68·6	8	..	1,001
		1875-76 ..	11,823	67·2	42	..	624
23. Násik Hospital	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	198	8·1	23	2	6
		1875-76 ..	236	7·6	18	2	6
	Out-door .	1876-77 ..	3,056	54·4	..	2	170
		1875-76 ..	2,974	39·4	..	..	111
24. Dhulia Hospital	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	811	34·0	48	60	47
		1875-76 ..	594	27·8	48	48	7
	Out-door .	1876-77 ..	3,004	23·5	..	3	209
		1875-76 ..	3,771	23·1	121	..	96
25. Khándesh Bheel Corps .	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	184	3·7	6	..	81
		1875-76 ..	256	9·4	2	..	6
26. Satára Hospital	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	426	29·6	32	24	47
		1875-76 ..	408	28·1	20	10	30
	Out-door .	1876-77 ..	5,796	42·2	23	..	342
		1875-76 ..	6,333	40·0	43	..	562
27. Mahableshwar Hospital ..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	12	0·3	..	..	..
		1875-76 ..	16	0·3	1	..	..
	Out-door .	1876-77 ..	1,920	18·7	..	..	11
		1875-76 ..	2,085	19·4	1	..	12
28. Kolhápur Hospital	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	734	38·7	58	3	33
		1875-76 ..	628	36·6	32	10	83
	Out-door .	1876-77 ..	11,597	98·8	205	..	1,356
		1875-76 ..	9,580	95·8	58	..	458
29. Belgaum do...	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	534	23·2	52	5	26
		1875-76 ..	454	19·0	29	3	14
	Out-door .	1876-77 ..	4,176	30·2	5	..	56
		1875-76 ..	3,993	29·3	1	..	64
30. Dhárwár do...	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	206	9·8	14	1	7
		1875-76 ..	217	8·7	11	..	..
	Out-door .	1876-77 ..	7,825	34·5	87	..	128
		1875-76 ..	8,490	38·1	59	..	..
31. Kaládgi do. ..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	130	5·7	3	4	5
		1875-76 ..	172	3·8	9	5	10
	Out-door .	1876-77 ..	810	6·7	1	1	17
		1875-76 ..	857	6·2	3	..	24
32. Sholápur do...	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	407	18·4	52	2	3
		1875-76 ..	374	15·1	34	3	..
	Out-door .	1876-77 ..	2,866	35·0	25	..	118
		1875-76 ..	3,537	42·8	40	..	136
Total..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	5,979	280·0	473	144	291
		1875-76 ..	5,718	271·3	339	119	227
	Out-door .	1876-77 ..	65,373	493·3	354	6	3,813
		1875-76 ..	66,898	475·4	368	..	2,347

MEDICAL SERVICES. B.—CIVIL HOSPITALS—*continued.*

(1).—*Statement showing the Number of Patients treated at each Civil Hospital*—continued.

Hospitals.			Number of Patients treated.	Average Daily Number of Sick.	Died.	Surgical Operations. Major.	Surgical Operations. Minor.
NORTHERN DIVISION.							
33. Ahmedábád Huthee-sing Hospital	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	2,066	137·7	118	24	11
		1875-76 ..	2,129	138·0	144	20	7
	Out-door .	1876-77 ..	10,101	114·0	20	..	639
		1875-76 ..	10,424	111·7	38	..	686
34. Ahmedábád Police Corps	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	279	5·2	5	..	..
		1875-76 ..	294	3·9	4	..	14
35. Sádra Hospital ..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	14	0·6	1	..	2
		1875-76 ..	24	0·5	3	..	..
	Out-door .	1876-77 ..	4,834	46·7	12	..	116
		1875-76 ..	3,251	30·8	8	..	88
36. Gogo do. ..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	95	2·0	2	..	2
		1875-76 ..	81	2·4	5	..	1
	Out-door .	1876-77 ..	5,998	59·0	2	..	117
		1875-76 ..	6,680	59·2	1	..	51
37. Kaira do. ..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	411	15·3	11	1	9
		1875-76 ..	441	16·1	16	..	6
	Out-door .	1876-77 ..	9,254	89·0	1	..	523
		1875-76 ..	11,343	106·3	2	..	157
38. Kaira Police Corps.	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	210	4·9	4	..	..
		1875-76 ..	300	6·0	2	..	10
39. Dohad Hospital ..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	348	11·5	14	..	6
		1875-76 ..	475	11·6	25	..	7
	Out-door..	1876-77 ..	3,307	31·9	1	..	70
		1875-76 ..	3,775	36·2	1	..	70
40. Rájkot do. ..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	420	25·9	39	94	25
		1875-76 ..	563	29·9	44	89	45
	Out-door..	1876-77 ..	1,740	14·2	3	..	93
		1875-76 ..	2,574	19·3	6	..	112
41. Bhuj do. ..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	308	23·2	17	53	12
		1875-76 ..	*..	..	..	..	..
	Out-door..	1876-77 ..	10,840	183·1	22	2	313
		1875-75 ..	* *Vide* Dispensary Report for 1875-76, page 63.				
Total..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	4,151	226·3	211	172	67
		1875-76 ..	4,997	208·4	243	109	90
	Out-door..	1876-77 ..	46,074	537·9	61	2	1,921
		1875-76 ..	37,847	363·5	56	..	1,173
SIND DIVISION.							
42. Kurrachee Hospital.	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	1,109	33·2	38	34	74
		1875-76 ..	725	28·2	40	45	20
	Out-door..	1876-77 .	13,921	140·7	1	53	543
		1875-76 ..	8,921	90·4	..	40	521
43. Kotri do. ..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	355	12·6	38	6	13
		1875-76 ..	309	11·2	24	25	27
	Out-door..	1876-77 ..	6,746	82·5	..	7	431
		1875-76 ..	5,381	72·6	3	5	283
44. Haidarábád do. ..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	972	38·0	41	140	17
		1875-76 ..	870	36·0	39	126	19
	Out-door..	1876-77 ..	17,343	121·0	..	..	829
		1875-76 ..	20,259	122·0	..	..	1,121
45. Shikárpur do. ..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	506	16·5	31	14	21
		1875-76 ..	476	13·6	31	3	2
	Out-door..	1876-77 ..	2,428	48·7	..	1	46
		1875-76 ..	1,577	29·5	..	..	..
46. Sukkur do. ..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	76	4·8	4	13	15
		1875-76 ..	114	5·9	10	7	41
	Out-door..	1876-77 ..	2,865	44·5	11	..	191
		1875-76 ..	2,455	43·2	2	..	204
Total..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	3,018	105·1	142	207	140
		1875-76 ..	2,494	94·9	144	206	109
	Out-door..	1876-77 ..	43,303	437·4	12	61	2,040
		1875-76 ..	38,593	357·7	5	45	2,119
Grand Total..	In-door ..	1876-77 ..	27,008	1,379·9	2,252	1,554	5,942
		1875-76 ..	26,857	1,404·6	2,192	1,156	5,124
	Out-door..	1876-77 ..	237,760	2,337·2	452	236	10,354
		1875-76 ..	231,051	2,205·8	540	197	7,863

MEDICAL SERVICES. B.—CIVIL HOSPITALS—*continued.*

MEDICAL SERVICES.

(2).—Abstract Statement showing the Cost, Income, &c., the Year 1876-77,

No.	Receipt and Expenditure.	Presidency Division.		Poona Division.	
		1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.
	Expenditure.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Medical Officers' Salary	2,08,822 8 2	2,15,154 2 7	86,043 10 8	79,378 1 5
2	Medical Subordinates' Salary	31,346 8 8	29,183 1 9	17,821 7 9	18,047 5 3
3	Servants' Wages	44,496 2 5	41,067 10 10	10,841 0 11	10,818 9 4
4	Cost of English Medicines	38,273 15 8	34,698 13 3	13,061 9 8	12,714 9 5
5	Cost of Diets	87,640 5 3		10,552 12 2	9,963 14 5
6	Cost of Wines and Spirits	6,088 3 8	1,11,292 9 4	434 5 10	758 3 3
7	Cost of Bazaar Medicines	2,149 1 4		3,339 15 10	3,010 1 9
8	Miscellaneous, *e. g.*, Clothing, Furniture, Burials, &c.	34,771 3 0	....	4,590 11 2	4,205 13 4
9	Cost of House-rent (if any paid) and Repairs, &c.	18,677 4 5	22,664 5 7	1,031 14 9	925 9 7
10	Total Expenditure ..	4,72,265 4 7	4,54,060 11 4	1,47,717 8 9	1,30,822 3 9
11	Total Number of In-patients treated ..	13,860	14,338	5,245	5,080
12	Do. Out-patients treated ..	83,010	87,713	53,776	57,318
13	Total treated ..	96,870	1,02,051	59,021	62,398
14	Cost per Patient	4 14 0	4 7 2	2 8 0	2 3 10
15	Average Number of Daily Sick (In-patient) ..	768·5	830·0	241·3	234·7
16	Do. do. (Out-patients) ..	868·6	1,009·2	394·5	379·6
17	Total Average Number of Daily Sick for In and Out-patients	1,637·1	1,839·2	635·8	614·3
18	Cost of Diet per In-patient per diem ..	0 5 1	0 4 8	0 3 4	0 2 11
	Income or Receipts.				
1	Payment by Patients	12,729 7 0	14,451 0 0	697 5 0	836 6 0
2	Grant from Local Fund	51 1 8	.....	....	....
3	Grant from Municipal and Railway Funds ..	39,630 13 9	39,685 7 9	1,370 5 10	1,418 3 9
4	Miscellaneous Receipts	230 0 7	802 12 3	34 6 9	....
	Total Receipts ..	52,641 7 0	54,939 4 0	2,102 1 7	2,254 9 9

B.—CIVIL HOSPITALS—*concluded.*

of the Civil Hospitals in the Bombay Presidency during compared with 1875-76.

Northern Division.		Sind Division.		Total.		Remarks.
1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
45,010 7 4	45,425 8 6	33,937 4 1	34,405 4 2	3,73,813 14 3	3,71,363 0 8	
6,020 8 11	6,565 2 7	5,823 13 11	5,719 11 2	61,012 7 3	59,515 4 9	
4,026 3 5	4,008 0 0	3,535 12 0	3,402 9 10	62,899 2 9	59,296 14 0	
6,337 14 5	7,177 7 5	5,471 14 7	5,378 11 1	63,145 6 4	59,969 9 2	
7,967 5 4	8,079 1 11	2,049 1 3	2,934 1 6	1,09,109 8 0		
357 8 0	415 9 4	220 6 10	276 10 0	7,100 8 4	1,47,400 2 8	
1,087 12 8	1,873 10 11	772 7 3	646 13 10	8,249 5 1		
2,752 7 7	2,730 8 9	1,271 11 7	1,213 0 4	43,386 1 4	....	
813 10 9	1,021 15 5	1,910 7 5	2,304 3 9	22,493 5 4	26,916 2 4	
75,273 14 5	77,297 0 10	55,892 14 11	56,281 1 8	7,51,149 10 8	7,27,461 1 7	
3,843	4,307	3,013	2,494	25,066	26,219	
35,234	37,847	43,303	38,593	2,15,323	2,21,471	
39,077	42,154	46,321	41,087	2,41,289	2,47,690	
1 14 9	1 13 4	1 3 3	1 5 11	3 1 0	2 14 9	
203·1	208·4	105·1	94·9	1,318·0	1,368·0	
354·8	363·5	437·4	357·7	2,055·3	2,110·0	
557·9	571·9	542·5	452·6	3,373·3	3,478·0	
0 2 3	0 2 2	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 3 7	0 3 4	
182 8 4	215 13 8	43 4 10	522 5 0	13,652 9 2	16,025 9 5	
1,092 0 0	1,092 0 0	.....	....	1,143 1 8	1,092 0 0	
120 0 0	120 0 0	3,107 6 3	3,853 12 10	44,228 9 10	45,077 8 4	
265 2 10	442 8 1	471 10 7	27 9 1	1,001 4 9	1,272 13 5	
1,659 11 2	1,870 5 9	3,622 5 8	4,403 11 8	60,025 9 5	63,467 15 2	

MEDICAL SERVICES. C.—DISPENSARIES.

Statement showing the Total Income and Expenditure and Percentage of Total Cost paid by Government and the Number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1876.

1	2	3	4									5	6	7	8	9
			In-door Patients.									Out-door Patients.				
			a	b	c	d	e	f	g		h	a				
Name of District.	Name of Dispensary.	Of what Class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of Deaths per cent. of total treated.	Number of Beds available. Male.	Number of Beds available. Female.	Daily Average Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Total Number of Patients treated both In-door and Out-door.	Total Income.	Total Expenditure during the year.	Percentage of Total Cost paid by Government.
	Presidency Division.													Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bombay City ..	Máhim	Grant-in-Aid ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42·9	4,276	18,603 0 0	1,748 0 0	56·1
	Bandora	„	14	12	1	.	1	7·2	..	..	1·0	85·5	9,800	20,396 5 1	3,475 9 6	74·7
	Bassein	„	34	19	7	1	4	11·8	2	2	1·4	86·7	8,973	5,532 13 10	4,939 9 4	50·1
	Bhiwandi	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117·2	6,986	4,838 0 9	4,838 0 9	56·3
	Kelvi Máhim	„	16	5	10	1	..	..	2	..	0·9	69·6	5,524	5,059 11 8	3,542 10 8	71·7
Thána	Panwel	„	23	14	..	2	7	30·4	4	2	0·5	38·2	4,802	2,463 14 4	1,465 9 4	45·2
	Rustomji Wadia (Thána) ..	Endowed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87·8	7,549	29,334 11 6	1,487 11 5	44·5
	Kalyán	„ ..	34	31	..	..	2	5·8	4	4	1·8	44·3	4,125	27,456 10 9	5,592 1 0	78·7
	Coorla	„ ..	10	10	..	..	..	..	1	1	0·3	41·8	6,836	25,417 2 10	4,993 15 7	89·1
	Uran	„ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64·4	4,870	15,570 4 2	2,764 7 0	113·7
	Mátherán	Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·3	176	939 3 0	939 3 0	....
Kolába	Pen	Grant-in-Aid ..	35	14	..	17	4	11·4	4	4	0·7	21·7	4,127	1,901 3 0	1,270 9 3	62·6
	Mahád	„	32	32	..	..	..	..	4	4	1·2	39·3	4,249	1,646 7 7	1,646 7 7	36 5
Kanára	Coompta	„	220	201	..	..	15	6·8	6	4	7·2	93·1	10,102	5,355 6 2	4,812 13 5	41·5
	Honáwar	„	41	39	..	..	2	4·8	4	..	0·1	24·0	2,578	1,370 10 3	1,082 4 8	65·2
	Ankleshwar	„	8	5	..	..	3	37·5	..	..	0·1	54·7	4,118	1,227 0 0	1,227 0 0	41·4
Broach	Eláo	„	9	7	..	..	2	22·2	4	4	0·3	70·0	5,959	1,510 0 3	1,243 10 0	43·0
	Hánsot	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48·6	3,622	1,485 7 6	1,127 6 9	44·3
	Jambusar	„	33	29	..	..	4	12·1	3	3	1·3	45·2	3,974	4,073 2 4	1,245 10 2	48·3
	Párek	„	24	22	..	..	2	8·3	4	4	4·0	119·2	10,436	6,755 4 4	6,739 11 10	57·1
	Olpád	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41·0	3,706	1,137 14 11	1,125 6 9	55·2
	Bárdoli	„	26	19	..	..	7	26·9	4	..	0·7	25·8	1,842	1,017 0 1	846 12 11	53·1
	Chikhli	„	21	18	1	1	1	4·3	2	2	0·5	61·7	5,493	1,255 7 3	1,255 7 3	40·7
Surat	Párdi	„	30	27	2	..	1	3·3	4	2	3·5	44·9	3,738	1,336 11 1	1,336 11 1	44·2
	Mándvi	„	3	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	1·2	50·3	3,571	1,846 11 10	1,122 8 0	36·5

	Ránder	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61·7	6,122	2,185 10 11	1,260 3 4	64·8
	Victoria (Nowsári)	Endowed ..	25	17	4	1	2	8·0	4	2	1·6	60·1	6,652	68,754 6 11	3,077 13 4	..
	Bulsar	Government ..	54	40	6	2	4	7·4	4	2	2·3	89·0	8,577	6,360 0 0	5,986 8 0	73·4
	Bánada	Native State ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	0·1	34·4	672	....	....	..
Aden	Prince of Wales (Aden) ..	Grant-in-Aid ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75·7	3,434	26,018 0 0	5,932 15 3	33·4
Persian Gulf ..	Basadore	Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·4	560	2 833 0 0	2,833 0 0	100·0
Turkish Arabia ..	Bagbad	,,						(*Vide* para. 64 of the Report.)						9,888 0 0	9 888 0 0	100·0
	Total ..	....	693	563	31	25	61	8·8	68	44	30·7	1,750·5	157,449	3,03,574 6 4	90,887 13 2	62·9
	Poona Division.															
Poona	Sáswad	Grant-in-Aid ..	9	7	1	..	1	11·1	1	1	0·3	28·5	2,325	1,150 3 3	1,102 4 11	45·3
	Jejuri	,,	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	0·2	32·4	2,744	1,235 5 4	1,227 3 8	48·9
	Báramáti	,,	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	0·3	32·0	1,456	1,197 5 8	1.197 5 8	41·7
	Indápur	,,	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·6	36·7	3,434	2,179 7 5	1,161 3 0	51·6
	Sirur	,,	13	8	5	..	..	..	5	3	1·2	14·1	1,138	1,869 15 3	1,530 12 11	49·5
	Junnar	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51·0	6,177	1,214 14 7	1,118 15 9	61·6
	Khed	,,	12	11	..	...	1	8·3	4	4	0·9	48 5	3,304	1,133 8 9	1,000 13 6	49·9
	Tálegaon Dhábhára	,,	16	14	..	..	2	12·6	3	2	0·5	23·0	3,604	1,432 15 6	873 6 9	57·1
	Telegaon Dhamdhare.. ..	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28·0	224	600 0 0	599 2 9	41·6
	Khan Bahadur Pestonjee Sorabjee (Poona)	Endowed ..	79	60	14	..	5	6·3	4	2	2·8	177·3	15,891	22,751 7 10	5,251 7 10	82·5
Ahmednagar ..	Sangamner	Grant-in-Aid ..	25	24	..	..	1	4 0	2	..	1·8	12·5	2,441	1.110 0 0	756 5 9	74·0
Násik	Málegaon	,,	18	15	..	..	..	..	4	..	1·2	41·2	5,565	924 7 3	924 7 3	48·6
	Yeola	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36·8	2,906	1.750 0 0	1,140 15 11	63·6
	Dindori	,,	6	6	..	..	..	..	2	2	0·2	32·8	2,927	867 5 1	572 11 2	78·3
	Sinnar	,,	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	...	0·4	31·1	3,607	909 9 5	650 0 10	69·2
	Satána	,,	23	21	..	..	..	..	4	..	2·0	41·0	2.308	688 0 0	687 0 0	65·5
	Peint	Native State ..	39	39	..	...	..	..	3	3	1·9	43·7	1,537	....	....	..
Khándesh	Párola	Grant-in-Aid ..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	29 1	1,907	1,584 9 4	1,538 12 2	48·7
	Erandol	,,	14	10	3	..	1	7·1	6	2	0·8	35·9	3,275	1,560 5 6	971 10 11	64·8
	Chopra	,,	4	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	1·2	23·7	2,834	2,710 7 0	1,509 11 6	39·7
	Jalgaon	,,	13	10	..	1	2	15·3	2	..	0·8	44·3	2,829	3.778 0 11	2,825 1 7	70·7
	Nandurbár	,,	2	..	..	..	2	100·0	..	..	..	25·0	888	899 15 0	861 9 2	69·5
	Shirpur	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 1	1,114	1,490 0 0	879 2 8	68·2
	Bhadgaon	,,	1	..	..	1	..	..	4	4	..	8·3	188	900 0 0	333 14 8	89·8
Satára	Wai	,,	12	10	..	1	1	8·3	3	3	0·3	29·5	4.082	2,434 14 6	1,539 2 2	53·6
	Karád	,,	4	3	..	..	1	25·0	.	..	0·8	68·3	4 545	1,542 13 2	1,353 3 11	55·5
	Islámpur	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27·6	3,351	1,667 10 11	1,191 7 2	49·6
	Pusesáuli	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26·3	2,444	1,309 4 2	1,309 4 2	45·8
	Mhaswad	,,	9	6	2	..	1	11·1	3	3	0·2	31·4	2,029	1.238 12 8	906 15 1	38·5
	Pátan	,,	7	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·6	2,751	1,421 5 7	1,337 2 3	49·5
	Tásgaon	,,						(*Vide* para. 95 of the Report.)								
Sholápur	Sholápur	,,	81	59	..	..	13	16·0	8	4	2·9	103·3	7,831	3,791 3 2	3,041 0 5	22·3
	Pandharpur	,,	90	38	..	2	50	55·5	4	4	1·1	52·0	5,116	4.974 6 9	4,974 6 9	64·3
	Bársi	,,	17	9	..	..	3	17·6	4	4	1·8	48·4	5,211	2.237 1 8	2,221 8 9	36·9
	Karmála	,,	30	27	..	..	1	3·3	2	2	1·1	17·6	2,802	2,497 2 3	946 14 0	95·6
	Akalkot	Native State ..	17	15	2	..	..	..	4	2	1·2	86·9	6,850	....	....	..
Kaládgi	Ilkal	Grant-in-Aid ..	33	21	..	..	7	21·2	3	3	1·5	38·1	2,908	3,693 14 3	3,693 14 3	40·6
	Bágalkot	,,	11	7	..	2	2	18·1	4	2	1,8	31·0	2,212	2.275 15 8	1,775 15 8	45·0
	Bijápur	,,	5	3	..	2	..	..	2	2	0.1	27·6	1.995	1,352 13 5	1,352 13 5	36·9
Belgaum	Belgaum	,,	8	5	..	..	2	25·0	1	1	..	46·1	3,935	2,107 15 9	2,107 15 9	51·4
	Gokák	,,	4	1	..	2	1	25·0	..	..	..	41·2	2,386	2,587 14 8	2,536 15 2	89·8
	Athni	,,	4	1	..	..	2	50·0	4	4	0·2	36·9	2,579	2,159 2 0	1,312 14 1	55·7

MEDICAL SERVICES. C.—DISPENSARIES—*concluded.*

***Statement showing the Total Income and Expenditure and Percentage of Total Cost paid by Government and the Number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1876*—concluded.**

1	2	3	4									5	6	7	8	9
			In-door Patients.									Out-door Patients.				
			a	b	c	d	e	f	g		h	a				
Name of District.	Name of Dispensary.	Of what Class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of Deaths per cent. of total treated.	Number of Beds available: Male.	Number of Beds available: Female.	Daily Average Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Total Number of Patients treated both In-door and Out-door.	Total Income.	Total Expenditure during the year.	Percentage of Total Cost paid by Government.
	Poona Division—continued.													Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	
Dhárwár ..	Hubli	Grant-in-Aid ..	35	21	..	7	5	14·2	4	4	2·1	78·0	5,473	3,589 15 9	3,589 15 9	55·6
	Gadag	,,	13	9	..	1	3	23·0	4	4	0·5	47·9	2,709	5,901 12 2	5,901 12 2	27·7
Kanára ..	Supa	,,	6	3	..	..	3	50·0	4	4	0·4	15·6	1,085	2,229 7 3	1,240 14 7	80·5
	Haliyál	,,	44	43	..	..	1	2·3	..	..	2·0	23·8	2,580	2,453 6 4	1,384 12 0	104·3
	Yellápur	,,	114	101	..	4	9	7·9	6	..	2·6	19·6	1,924	1,949 12 9	1,765 9 1	56·6
	Sirsi	,,	185	158	..	7	14	7·5	4	2	5·4	82·7	7,975	3,567 4 9	2,281 4 4	65·7
	Saundátti	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22·8	1,517	2,054 12 9	1,002 2 1	89·8
	Siddápur	,,	97	95	..	..	2	2·1	6	2	2·2	36·8	1,819	1,179 2 10	856 9 2	70·0
	Mundgod	Government ..	71	64	..	..	5	7·0	6	..	2·5	21·7	2,102	936 10 6	936 10 6	100·0
Southern Márátha Country	Mudhol	Native State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46·2	3,857	...	...	..
	Miraj	,,	40	36	1	1	2	5·0	4	4	1·2	61·2	6,523	...	....	..
	Total ..	....	1,261	985	30	31	143	10·8	135	81	49·0	2,099·1	174,172	1,15,152 10 9	79,275 7 0	55·6
	Northern Division.															
Ahmedábád ..	Raipur	Grant-in-Aid ..	8	7	..	1	..	..	6	2	0·3	180·8	18,227	2,813 7 3	2,813 7 3	41·1
	Sánand	,,	136	127	..	..	5	3·6	4	4	3·6	44·4	4,901	1,435 1 9	1,310 2 10	56·8
	Viramgám	,,	120	110	..	..	10	8·3	4	4	2·4	68·5	7,503	2,761 3 5	1,929 13 4	42·7
	Dholka	,,	106	84	..	4	11	10·4	8	6	3·7	109·2	8,126	3,270 5 1	3,270 5 1	35·9
	Dhandhuka	,,	147	131	..	7	8	5·4	8	2	4·0	42·6	5,502	2,238 12 9	2,178 2 11	39·7
	Dholera	,,	30	29	..	..	1	3·3	4	2	1·4	46·6	5,029	1,270 8 11	1,225 0 6	79·5

Kaira	Paran'ij	"	61	50	..	3	4	6·5	4	4	2·1	35·1	5,287	1,153 11 5	1,117 [illegible] 5	43·9
	Baichardass (Ahmedabad)	Endowed	77	55	..	12	1	1·3	6	2	6·1	84·7	10,172	21,899 15 9	5,399 [illegible] 0	82·2
	Khárághora	Government	7	6	..	..	1	14·2	2	..	0·1	7·4	722	1,127 0 0	1,127 0 0	100·0
	Mehmadabad	Grant-in-Aid	182	180	..	..	2	1·1	4	2	4·8	82·8	10,282	1,656 0 10	1,813 [illegible] 1	31·9
	Nariád	"	119	109	..	3	5	4·2	3	3	3·3	85·6	13,047	3,258 15 4	2,810 12 10	36·9
	Borsad	"	130	125	..	..	1	0·7	3	..	4·6	39·9	4,284	2,159 13 8	2,126 14 7	47·5
	Máhudha	"	39	34	..	4	1	2·5	2	..	1·6	37·1	5,701	1,527 8 11	1,527 8 11	50·0
	Dákor	"	94	75	..	8	5	5·3	4	4	3·7	76·2	8,608	3,487 12 9	2,386 4 5	40·2
	Kapadwanj	"	57	42	..	11	..	..	6	2	2·4	72·3	6,970	2,387 7 6	2,182 0 9	33·9
Panch Máhál's	Godhra	"	189	158	..	..	22	11·6	10	..	7·3	61·2	6,326	4,200 10 9	4,200 10 9	47·3
Mhow	Dorabji Pestonji's (Mhow)	Endowed	135	109	2	..	11	10·3	8	4	11·7	41·1	7,699	21,954 11 10	2,870 11 2	..
Cutch	Mándvi	Native State	110	84	..	7	11	12·7	8	..	5·6	309·5	15,151	....	....	..
	Total	....	1,747	1,515	2	60	105	6·0	94	41	68·7	1,416·0	113,647	78,759 3 11	40,290 2 7	46·8
	Sind Division.															
Kurrachee	Kurrachee Bunder Road	Grant-in-Aid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115·6	9,605	3,349 7 9	3,196 9 3	51·6
	Kurrachee Lyari	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56·3	5,991	1,380 0 0	1,205 3 3	41·6
	Kurrachee Soldiers' Bazaar	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45·1	6,723	1,258 0 0	1,167 3 2	34·3
	Tata	"	26	21	..	..	4	15·3	4	4	1·4	92·2	6,670	5,240 7 6	3,606 4 8	48·2
	Ketti Pandar	"	23	18	..	..	4	17·4	4	2	1·4	28·2	2,452	1,761 13 6	1,624 5 6	46·2
	Jerruck	"	13	13	..	..	..	..	6	4	0·8	14·3	1,235	1,475 0 0	1,176 11 8	76·5
	Mirpur Batoro	"	71	66	..	..	3	4·2	4	..	1·9	53·8	3,425	1,886 0 0	1,358 0 9	57·0
	Sehwan	"	82	68	..	1	8	9·7	6	4	5·2	25·6	2,611	3,522 1 8	3,494 6 4	57·2
	Thano Bulakhan	Government	19	16	2	..	1	5·3	1	1	1·2	13·3	1,062	799 8 1	799 8 1	100·0
	Manora	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·3	975	1,669 0 0	1,663 2 0	100·3
Haidarábád	Tando Alahyar	Grant-in-Aid	55	51	..	..	4	7·2	8	2	5·6	23·3	3,157	4,429 12 11	4,389 14 1	56·0
	Tando Mahammed Khan	"	149	145	..	..	4	2·6	3	1	2·7	37·4	2,596	1,590 4 6	1,547 15 0	58·1
	Hála	"	41	31	..	5	3	7·3	3	2	2·6	26·8	2,909	1,859 4 9	1,598 1 11	56·3
	Tando Adam	"	165	161	..	..	2	1·2	12	4	5·3	29·4	2,932	1,503 6 10	1,363 8 1	65·9
	Mirpur Khas	"	28	24	..	..	4	14·3	3	2	1·3	29·2	2,508	925 9 9	916 12 7	19·9
	Umarkot	"	8	7	..	..	1	12·5	1	..	0·1	10·0	682	588 11 0	588 11 0	44·7
Thar and Párkar	Khipra	"	205	188	..	..	10	4·8	16	..	5·3	16·1	2,128	2,655 13 11	2,655 13 11	75·5
	Mitti	"	45	41	..	2	1	2·2	4	..	3·5	32·3	2,193	1,521 11 7	1,531 11 7	76·0
	Nagar Párkar	"	40	37	..	1	1	2·5	4	..	2·0	13·1	1,610	1,439 7 5	1,439 7 5	55·3
Shikárpur	Shikárpur	"	5	5	..	..	..	..	4	4	0·8	16·2	1,518	1,511 3 2	1,511 3 2	38·6
	Sukkur	"	146	139	10	..	3	2·0	4	4	7·1	104·7	9,411	3,263 0 11	3,263 0 11	46·8
	Rohri	"	345	277	..	..	41	11·9	28	2	17·9	38·5	5,205	10,503 5 0	10,503 5 0	6·5
	Lárkhána	"	60	54	..	..	3	5·0	8	2	4·5	61·7	6,711	2,183 0 1	1,994 11 7	54·6
	Mehár	"	126	108	..	10	4	3·1	6	2	3·8	107·5	11,558	3,456 15 1	3,443 8 5	26·2
Upper Sind Frontier	Jocobabad	Government	149	138	..	..	9	6·0	6	6	5·0	54·0	8,369	1,911 11 8	1,367 13 0	65·7
			404	363	..	7	20	4·9	22	12	14·1	59·4	5,129	4,238 8 3	4,179 0 10	101·4
	Total	....	2,205	1,961	12	26	120	5·9	157	58	92·9	1,114·3	109,275	65,933 4 7	61,586 1 2	49·6
	Grand Total	....	5,876	5,024	75	142	439	7·3	454	224	241·3	6,379·9	584,543	5,63,419 9 7	2,72,039 7 11	55·4

D.—LUNATIC

(1).—Statement showing the Admissions, Discharges, &c., &c., of Lunatics compared with those of the

1		2			3						5			6																	
														Discharged.																	
														A.			B.						C.			D.					
														Cured.			Transferred to Friends.						Otherwise.			Total.					
																	Improved.			Not improved.											
Years.		Remained on 1st January 1875.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.			Total Population.																				
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Kolába ..	1875..	218	50	268	163	24	187	19	3	22	400	77	477	39	9	48	16	2	18	88	5	93	..	..	..	143	16	159			
	1876..	224	53	277	149	21	170	6	4	10	379	78	457	41	12	53	16	2	18	85	7	92	..	..	..	142	21	163			
Poona ..	1875..	41	11	52	19	6	25	..	..	..	60	17	77	5	2	7	1	1	2	3	..	3	5	..	5	14	3	17			
	1876..	42	12	54	28	6	34	1	..	1	71	18	89	12	..	12	1	..	1	..	..	..	11	1	12	24	1	25			
Dhárwár ..	1875..	15	4	19	6	2	8	..	..	..	21	6	27	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4			
	1876..	15	6	21	4	..	4	..	..	..	19	6	25	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1			
Ahmedábád ..	1875..	92	18	110	18	2	20	1	1	2	111	21	132	8	1	9	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	10	2	12			
	1876..	91	17	108	8	4	12	2	..	2	101	21	122	2	1	3	1	..	1	5	..	5	1	..	1	9	1	10			
Sir Cowasji Jehangir's ..	1875..	83	14	97	58	5	63	1	..	1	142	19	161	22	2	24	8	..	8	1	..	1	3	..	3	34	2	36			
	1876..	92	16	108	34	10	44	1	..	1	127	26	153	20	2	22	4	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	5	29			
Total for each year ..	1875..	449	97	546	264	39	303	21	4	25	734	149	874	77	14	91	26	3	29	92	6	98	10	..	10	205	23	228			
	1876..	464	104	568	223	41	264	10	4	14	697	149	846	75	15	90	23	5	28	90	7	97	12	1	13	200	28	228			

(2).—Return of Criminal Lunatics in the Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay

1		2			3			4			5		
Years.		Remaining on 1st January 1876.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.			Total.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kolába ..	1875..	43	2	45	19	1	20	2	..	2	64	3	67
	1876..	49	3	52	9	3	12	1	..	1	59	6	65
Poona ..	1875..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
	1876..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhárwár ..	1875..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1876..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedábád ..	1875..	18	..	18	3	1	4	..	..	..	21	1	22
	1876..	19	1	20	1	..	1	..	..	..	20	1	21
Sir Cowasji Jehangir's ..	1875..	13	..	13	13	..	13	..	..	..	26	..	26
	1876..	20	..	20	3	..	3	..	..	..	23	..	23
Total for each year ..	1875..	74	2	76	37	2	39	2	..	2	113	4	117
	1876..	88	4	92	13	3	16	1	..	1	102	7	109

ASYLUMS.

in the Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1876 as previous year 1875.

7			8			9			10			11												12
												Percentage to												
												Daily Average Strength.						Admissions.						
												A.			B.			C.			D.			
Died.			Remaining on 31st December 1875.			Daily Average Strength.			Daily Average Sick.			Cured.			Died.			Cured.			Died.			Remarks.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
33	8	41	224	53	277	212·7	48·3	261·0	34·2	3·0	37·2	18·3	18·6	18·4	15·5	16·6	15·7	21·4	33·3	22·9	18·1	29·2	19·0	
10	3	13	227	54	281	230·9	56·3	287·2	34·2	8·6	42·8	17·7	21·3	18·4	4·3	5·3	4·5	26·1	48·0	29·4	6·4	12·0	7·1	
4	2	6	42	12	54	43·1	11·8	54·9	1·5	1·0	2·5	11·6	16·9	12·7	9·2	16·9	10·9	26·3	33·3	28·6	21·0	33·3	24·0	
1	..	1	46	17	63	46·0	15·0	61·0	2·0	0·6	2·6	26·0	..	19·7	2·1	..	1·6	11·3	..	34·5	3·4	..	2·9	
2	..	2	15	6	21	16·3	4·7	21·0	3·3	..	3·3	18·4	..	14·3	12·2	..	9·5	50·0	..	57·5	33·3	..	25·0	
..	..	..	18	6	24	16·9	6·0	22·9	0·5	0·2	0·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10	2	12	91	17	108	91·6	18·0	109·6	1·9	0·7	2·6	8·7	5·6	8·2	10·9	11·1	10·9	12·1	33·3	40·3	12·6	66·7	54·5	
3	1	4	89	19	108	87·8	17·8	105·6	1·1	0·8	1·9	2·3	5·6	2·8	3·4	5·6	3·8	20·0	25·0	21·8	30·0	25·0	28·6	
16	1	17	92	16	108	86	15	101	10	2	12	25·5	13·3	23·7	18·6	6·6	16·8	37·9	40·0	38·1	27·5	20·0	26·9	
14	4	18	89	17	106	90	18	108	13	1	14	22·2	11·1	20·3	15·5	22·2	16·8	57·1	20·0	48·3	10·0	40·0	40·0	
65	13	78	464	104	568	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
28	8	36	469	113	582	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Presidency for the year 1876 as compared with those of the previous Year 1875.

6			7			8			9			10
Discharged, Transferred, &c.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December 1876.			Daily Average Strength.			Remarks.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
11	..	11	4	..	4	49	3	52	46·4	2·0	48·4	
12*	3	15	1	..	1	46	3	49	44·9	4·0	48·9	* One escaped, captured, and re-admitted.
2†	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·1	..	0·1	† Transferred to Kolába.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	..	2	..	..	..	19	1	20	18·1	0·9	19·0	
1‡	..	1	..	..	..	19	1	20	18·6	1·0	19·6	‡ Transferred to the ordinary class of lunatics, his sentence having expired on the 31st May 1876.
5	..	5	1	..	1	20	..	20	13·0	..	13·0	
6	..	6	2	..	2	15	..	15	15·0	..	15·0	
20	..	20	5	..	5	88	4	92	..	..	..	
19	3	22	3	..	3	80	4	84	..	..	..	

E.—VACCINATION.

(1).—Comparative Statement showing the Number of Persons primarily vaccinated and the Number of those Persons who were successfully vaccinated in the Bombay Presidency in each of the under-mentioned Official Years.

Establishment.	Persons Primarily Vaccinated.									
	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	Years ended 31st December.				Years ended 31st March.					
	1867.		1868.		1870.		1871.		1872.	
Government	264,100	247,018	274,422	257,180	280,148	261,554	245,625	229,514	79,022	73,398
Municipal	18,391	16,896	25,462	23,865	26,169	24,936	41,099	35,055	55,011	44,879
Cantonment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	†
Local Funds	21,854	21,022	23,612	22,966	28,726	27,270	59,082	55,247	221,483	208,413
Native States.. ..	82,832	76,574	96,681	89,614	112,937	105,219	133,977	123,991	152,213	142,039
Dispensaries	4,238	3,765	6,076	5,363	9,882	8,405	9,241	7,894	13,792	11,998
Army .. European..	†	†	†	†	907	907	960	960	1,080	1,080
Army .. Native ..	†	6,320	5,931	5,872	5,898	†	6,598	†	4,552	4,211
Total ..	391,415	371,595	432,184	404,860	464,667	427,391	496,582	452,661	527,153	486,018

Establishments.	Persons Primarily Vaccinated—*continued.*									
	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	Years ended 31st March *continued.*									
	1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.	
Government	3,446	3,012	3,208	2,867	4,517	4,365	4,706	4,552	5,518	5,346
Municipal	53,415	45,372	51,313	44,129	54,810	51,162	59,392	55,698	61,671	58,300
Cantonment	†	†	1,103	999	969	906	1,018	965	827	771
Local Funds	309,666	283,655	357,162	326,852	377,558	361,629	375,202	364,509	394,775	382,211
Native States.. ..	180,314	163,891	188,788	171,657	209,089	195,729	224,730	211,316	242,301	226,402
Dispensaries	16,685	14,652	18,560	16,403	19,393	17,463	19,954	18,156	19,996	18,486
Army .. European..	1,517	1,517	1,122	1,122	728	728	825	825	1,973	1,973
Army .. Native ..	4,982	4,627	4,562	4,246	4,153	3,940	4,812	4,541	5,033	4,659
Total ..	570,025	516,726	625,818	568,275	671,817	635,982	690,639	660,556	732,184	698,148

* The figures are included in those for the Native Army.
† The figures are not available.
Revaccinations are wholly excluded from this statement.

E.—VACCINATION—*continued.*

E.—VACCINATION

(2).—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination

Number.	Circles and Districts.		Population of District according to Census of 1872, plus an assumed average increment of one per cent per annum.	Average Population per square mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.		
						Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2		3	4	5	6		
	THE NORTHERN DECCAN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.							
1	Khándesh		1,070,409	105·33	17	P 17,083 R 38	16,676 20	33,759 58
2	Násik		715,253	99·95	12	P 11,716 R 215	10,978 62	22,694 277
3	Ahmednagar		805,363	121·16	12	P 12,271 R 353	11,726 113	23,997 466
4	Poona		944,072	185·15	12	P 10,571 R 361	10,138 81	20,709 442
5	Sholápur		747,189	165·71	11	P 11,187 R 280	11,125 108	22,312 388
6	Native States ..	Dang Territory	40,699	10·60	..	..	..	..
7		Peint State Rural Circle	48,952	50·99	1	928	850	1,778
8		Akalkot	84,360	151·70	1	P 1,162 R 10	1,052 4	2,214 14
9		Modnimb	14,332	161·03	..	245	231	476
	Totals by Establishments in Northern Deccan Registration District ..	Cantonment	29,604	7401	1	P 475 R 135	352 24	827 159
		Municipal	268,231	325·13	9	P 7,007 R 435	6,580 152	13,587 587
		Local Funds	3,984,451	119·00	54	P 55,346 R 677	53,711 208	1,09,057 885
		Native States	188,343	33·34	2	P 2,335 R 10	2,133 4	4,468 14
		Grand Total ..	4,470,629	114·75	66	P 65,163 R 1,257	62,776 388	1,27,939 1,645
	THE SOUTHERN DECCAN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.							
10	Sátára		1,101,084	229·83	14	P 18,677 R 261	17,618 128	36 295 389
11	Belgaum		976,868	212 73	12	P 11,643 R 148	10,784 134	22,427 282
12	Dhárwár		1,028,155	225·23	14	P 12,204 R 299	11,401 144	23,605 443
13	Kaládgi Collectorate		849,171	149·11	12	P 10,805 R 289	10,505 157	21,310 446
14	Kolhápur States		835,283	300·61	11	P 9,485 R 196	8,907 122	18 392 318
15	Southern Márátha Jagirs.	Sángli	232,744	259·76	4	P 2,198 R 42	2,087 19	4,285 61
16		Jamkhandi	106,501	216·47	2	P 1,576 R 20	1,569 13	3,145 33
17		Miraj (Senior)	71,206	209·42	2	P 1,087 R 3	1,010 ..	2,097 3
18		Miraj (Junior)	37,047	178·11	1	236	244	480
19		Kurundwád (Elder)	41 020	225·38	1	565	487	1,052
20		Kurundwád (Younger)	31,481	276·14	1	P 190 R 3	166 2	356 5
21		Mudhol	61,314	169·37	1	P 512 R 9	535 7	1,047 16
22		Rámdurg	39,575	282·67	1	442	498	940
		Total ..	620,888	227·10	13	P 6,806 R 77	6,596 41	13,402 118

—continued.

in the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1876-77.

Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination. Total.	Primary Vaccination. Successful. Under 1 Year.	Primary Vaccination. Successful. Over 1 and under 6 Years.	Primary Vaccination. Successful. Total of All Ages.	Revaccination. Total.	Revaccination. Successful.	Percentage of Successful Cases. Primary.	Percentage of Successful Cases. Revaccination.	Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years. No.	Average annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years. Ratio per 1,000.	Average annual Number of Deaths from small-pox during previous five years. No.	Average annual Number of Deaths from small-pox during previous five years. Ratio per 1,000.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,989	33,968	13,632	17,789	32,687	58	33	96·82	56·90	30·57	24,393	22·70	783	0·73
1,914	22,911	9,801	10,934	21,655	277	156	95·42	56·32	30·49	14,155	18·54	515	0·67
2,038	24,059	12,255	11,135	23,620	466	327	98·43	70·17	29·72	19,281	23·94	593	0·74
1,763	20,754	7,806	12,098	20,293	413	267	97·99	63·27	21·78	15,016	15·91	674	0·71
2,063	22,460	9,448	11,965	21,845	389	297	97·91	76·55	29·63	14,067	19·63	628	0·84
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,778	1,778	127	1,030	1,678	..	..	94·37	..	34·28	895	18·28	..	..
2,228	2,276	979	1,103	2,125	15	9	95·98	64·29	25·30	1,482	17·57	..	..
..	482	230	242	472	..	..	99·16	..	32·93	..	..	..	..
986	845	591	174	771	160	81	93·23	50·94	28·78	..	..	41	1·38
1,575	13,641	6,833	6,019	13,143	587	342	96·73	58·26	50·27	7,969	29·71	137	0·51
2,036	109,675	45,518	57,728	106,186	886	657	97·37	74·21	26·81	78,648	19·74	3,015	0·76
2,241	4,536	1,336	2,375	4,275	15	9	95·68	64·29	22·75	2,377	12·62	..	..
1,963	128,697	54,278	66,296	124,375	1,648	1,089	97·21	66·20	28·06	88,994	19·91	3,193	0·71
2,620	36,413	13,220	17,845	35,822	302	343	98·70	88·17	32·75	25,846	23·41	667	0·60
1,892	22,579	6,896	11,946	21,559	282	183	96·13	64·89	22·26	14,311	14·65	1,193	1·22
1,718	23,828	7,102	11,523	22,153	443	230	93·85	51·92	21·77	15,860	15·43	1,068	1·04
1,813	21,360	8,939	7,209	20,137	446	252	94·41	56·50	24·01	13,831	16·29	616	0·72
1,701	18,419	7,232	8,645	17,400	318	107	94·61	33·65	22·05	16,617	19·89	..	..
1,086	4,301	1,731	1,747	3,800	61	41	88·68	67·21	16·50	1,969	8·46	..	..
1,589	3,145	1,367	1,305	2,957	33	21	94·02	63·64	37·96	1,264	11·87	..	..
1,050	2,117	670	914	1,923	3	2	91·70	66·67	40·30	1,059	14·87	..	..
480	480	136	222	480	..	..	100	..	12·96	561	15·14	..	..
1,052	1,057	274	544	1,007	..	..	95·72	..	24·55	836	20·38	..	..
361	357	264	67	345	5	5	96·91	100	11·12	553	17·57	..	..
1,063	1,048	484	500	1,047	16	16	100	100	19·44	1,028	16·77	..	..
940	940	240	480	900	..	..	95·74	..	22·74	678	17·13	..	..
1,040	13,445	5,166	5,779	12,459	118	85	92·96	72·03	21·23	7,948	12·01	..	..

E.—VACCINATION

(2).—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the

Number.	Circles and Districts.		Population of District according to Census of 1872, *plus* an assumed average increment of one per cent. per annum.	Average Population per square mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.		
						Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2		3	4	5	6		
	THE SOUTHERN DECCAN REGISTRATION DISTRICT—*continued.*							
23	Sátára Jagirs ...	Pant Pratinidhi	71,109	333·84	1	P 669 R 4	607 ...	1,276 4
24		Pant Sacheo	141,600	94·96	2	P 1,758 R 13	1,709 14	3,467 27
25		Phaltan	61,524	154·97	1	P 748 R 3	704 ...	1,452 3
26		Jath	73,535	95·50	1	P 617 R 18	630 4	1,247 22
		Total ...	347,768	121·13	5	P 3,792 R 38	3,650 18	7,442 56
	UNDER THE DHA'RWA'R AGENCY.							
27	Sawanur State		17,990	257·00	1	P 272 R 4	287 6	559 10
	Totals by Establishments in Southern Deccan Registration Districts.	Municipal	196,272	...	9	P 5,570 R 355	4,958 40	10,528 395
		Local Funds	3,762,006	...	43	P 47,759 R 642	45,350 523	93,109 1,165
		Native States	1,821,929	215·53	30	P 20,355 R 315	19,440 187	39,795 502
		Grand Total ...	5,780,207	205·64	82	P 73,684 R 1,312	69,748 750	1,43,432 2,062
	THE KONKAN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.							
28	Kánára		414,583	97·59	11	P 5,366 R 275	4,886 199	10,252 474
29	Ratnágiri		1,060,516	235·64	13	P 14 157 R 1,246	13,581 969	27,738 2,215
30	Kolába		364,632	242·44	5	P 5,234 R 105	5,057 61	10,291 166
31	Thána		881,834	217·62	13	P 11,455 R 305	8,221 85	19,676 390
32	Native States ...	Sáwant Wári	198,562	220·64	1	P 3,234 R 649	3,110 505	6,344 1,154
33		Janjira	74,919	496·15	1	P 820 R 22	773 17	1,593 39
34		Jawhár	38,924	72·89	1	434	434	868
	Totals by Establishments in Konkan Registration District.	Municipal	55,209	3,520·00	2	P 1,124 R 214	621 35	1,745 249
		Local Funds	2,686,365	187·95	40	P 35,088 R 1 717	31,124 1,279	66,212 2,996
		Natives States	312,405	197·10	3	P 4,488 R 671	4,317 522	8,805 1,193
		Grand Total ..	3,033,970	190·96	45	P 40,700 R 2,602	36 062 1,836	76,762 4,438
	THE PRESIDENCY CIRCLE.							
35	Bombay City (Municipal)		6,70,570	30,480·45	16	P 9,087 R 2,983	6,988 457	16,075 3,440

—*continued.*

Bombay Presidency during the Year 1876-77—continued.

Average number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				Revaccination.		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual Number of Deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
	Total	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
		Under 1 Year.	Over 1 and under 6 Years.	Total of All Ages.									
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,280	1,288	201	750	1,199	4	2	93·07	50·00	16·89	913	12·84	..	..
1,747	3,475	1,153	1,980	3,447	27	27	99·42	100	24·53	2,069	14·61	..	..
1,455	1,509	540	652	1,337	3	2	92·08	66·67	21·76	1,092	16·29	..	..
1,269	1,250	561	598	1,247	22	22	100	100	17·26	1,179	16·03	..	..
1,500	7,522	2,455	3,980	7,230	56	53	97·15	94·64	20·94	5,163	14·85	..	..
569	559	189	284	522	10	8	93·38	80·00	29·46	463	25·68	..	..
1,214	10,579	4,835	4,354	10,122	395	287	96·14	72·66	53·03	5,989	30·51	151	0·77
2,192	93,619	31,322	44,169	89,549	1,168	721	96·08	61·89	23·39	63,859	16·98	3,323	0·88
1,343	39,945	15,042	18,688	37,611	502	253	94·51	50·41	21·63	30,190	16·57	..	..
1,774	1,44,139	51,199	67,211	1,37,282	2,065	1,261	95·71	61·15	23·85	1,00,038	17·31	3,544	0·61
975	10,283	1,005	6,319	8,718	474	320	94·79	67·51	24·21	11,068	20·70	516	1·24
2,304	28,122	8,894	16,759	27,416	2,217	1,577	98·95	71·20	27·37	30,481	28·74	385	0·36
2,091	10,730	6,223	3,528	9,909	166	88	96·29	53·01	27·42	7,995	21·93	130	0·36
1,541	19,762	8,430	9,357	17,829	590	225	90·61	57·69	20·47	16,026	18·17	558	0·63
7,498	6,405	2,603	3,077	6,691	1,154	676	96·01	58·58	35·57	5,986	30·15	..	..
1,632	1,607	1,230	307	1,573	39	39	98·75	100	21·52	2,101	28·04	..	..
868	868	288	417	796	..	..	91·71	..	20·45	1,299	33·37	..	..
997	1,751	902	183	1,581	249	176	90·60	70·68	40·91	1,356	38·52	23	0·65
1,730	66,783	23,799	35,780	63,321	2,958	2,034	95·63	67·89	24·33	64,214	23·90	1,566	0·58
3,323	8,880	4,121	3,801	8,461	1,193	715	96·08	59·93	29·36	9,386	30·04	..	..
1,804	77,117	28,882	39,764	73,362	4,440	2,925	95·57	65·91	25·14	74,956	24·71	1,589	0·52
1,220	16,310	9,840	4,735	14,932	3,453	2,147	92·89	62·41	25·47	15,264	22·76	1,149	1·71

E.—VACCINATION

(2).—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of District according to Census of 1872, *plus* an assumed average increment of one per cent per annum.	Average Population per square mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
	THE EASTERN GUJARA'T REGISTRATION DISTRICT.						
36	Surat	6,31,738	387·56	9	P 8,724 R 481	8,303 148	17,027 629
37	Broach	3,64,546	267·46	6	P 4,474 R 112	4,259 38	8,733 150
38	Kaira	8,14,516	521·79	9	P 11,047 R 436	9,135 117	20,182 553
39	Panch Máháls	2,50,517	152·38	5	P 4,698 R 503	4,540 122	9,238 625
40	Ahmedábád	8,63,324	224·59	13	P 11,937 R 1,039	11,266 881	23,203 1,920
41	Native States .. Rewa Kánta States	5,26,267	114·58	11	P 6,694 R 48	6,515 15	13,209 63
42	Native States .. Máhi Kánta States	4,65,208	116·30	5	P 5,507 R 101	5,088 15	10,595 116
43	Native States .. Cambay	86,884	248·24	1	P 1,169 R 24	1,099 19	2,268 43
44	Native States .. Surat Agency. Dharampur	77,621	344·09	1	2,387	2,198	4,585
45	Native States .. Surat Agency. Bansda	33,469	102·95	1	818	712	1,530
46	Native States .. Surat Agency. Sachin Local Funds	17,797	273·80	..	313	270	583
47	Native States .. Jambughora Local Funds	7,114	49·74	..	258	140	498
	Totals by Establishments in Eastern Gujarát Registration District. .. .. Municipal	3,51,402	..	8	P 5,763 R 1,014	5,538 809	11,301 1,823
	Totals by Establishments in Eastern Gujarát Registration District. .. .. Local Fund	25,98,150	..	34	P 35,688 R 1,557	32,475 497	68,163 2,054
	Totals by Establishments in Eastern Gujarát Registration District. .. .. Native States	11,89,440	125·29	19	P 16,575 R 173	15,612 49	32,187 222
	Grand Total ..	41,38,992	209·64	61	P 58,026 R 2,744	53,625 1,355	1,11,651 4,099
	THE WESTERN GUJARA'T CIRCLE.						
48	Jhalawad Prant	4,78,120	86·71	7	P 7,929 R 172	7,825 88	15,754 260
49	Hallar Prant	6,73,484	109·70	10	P 12,532 R 357	11,580 167	24,112 524
50	Sorath Prant	6,60,064	123·49	9	P 10,853 R 134	10,464 113	21,317 247
51	Gohelwad Prant	5,94,864	178·05	8	P 10,472 R 341	10,028 192	20,500 533
	Kattywar States, Total ..	24,06,532	118·33	34	P 41,786 R 1,004	39,897 560	81,683 1,564
52	The Palanpur State	5,22,993	86·57	7	P 7,867 R 58	7,514 34	15,381 92
	Totals by Establishments in Western Gujarát Circle. Government	99,820	..	2	P 2,860 R 168	2,658 43	5,518 211
	Totals by Establishments in Western Gujarát Circle. Native States	28,29,705	..	39	P 46,793 R 894	44,753 751	91,546 1,445
	Grand Total ..	29,29,525	111·05	41	P 49,653 R 1,062	47,411 594	97,064 1,656

—continued.

Bombay Presidency during the Year 1876-77—continued.

Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				Revaccination.		Percentage of Successfull Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
	Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Revaccination.					
		Under 1 Year.	Over 1 and under 6 Years.	Total of All Ages.						No.	Ratio per 1,000	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,962	17,063	8,874	6,997	16,563	629	310	97·29	49·28	26·71	13,985	22·14	267	0·42
1,480	8,757	5,024	3,372	8,497	150	102	97·30	68·00	23·59	7,977	21·88	85	0·23
2,304	20,226	12,561	7,113	19,800	553	400	98·11	72·33	24·79	17,370	22·06	486	0·59
1,973	9,304	4,112	4,434	9,156	625	447	99·11	71·52	38·33	8,395	33·51	34	0·14
1,933	23,497	15,584	6,659	22,449	1,923	1,516	96·75	78·96	27·76	19,759	22·89	498	0·58
1,207	13,281	3,223	8,360	12,849	63	57	97·27	90·48	24·52	11,795	20·83	..	..
2,142	10,606	4,441	5,860	10,402	116	98	98·18	84·48	22·58	7,448	16·01	..	..
2,311	2,286	1,477	702	2,250	43	23	99·21	53·49	26·16	2,098	24·15	..	..
4,585	4,585	651	2,129	4,532	..	..	98·84	..	58·39	2,581	33·25	..	..
1,530	1,530	342	932	1,493	..	..	97·58	..	44·62	1,703	50·90	..	..
..	584	306	216	514	..	..	93·31	..	30·56	224	12·53	..	..
..	498	238	240	496	..	..	99·60	..	69·72	110	15·46	..	..
1,640	11,355	7,723	2,082	10,870	1,826	1,263	96·19	69·28	34·52	10,540	29·99	224	0·64
2,065	68,574	38,976	26,049	66,635	2,054	1,512	97·76	73·60	26·23	57,880	22·28	1,146	0·44
1,706	32,388	10,134	17,983	31,526	222	178	97·95	80·18	26·65	25,625	21·54	..	..
1,898	1,12,217	56,833	47,014	1,09,031	4,102	2,953	97·67	72·04	27·51	94,045	22·72	1,370	0·33
2,288	15,769	8,482	6,264	15,013	261	189	95·29	72·69	31·80	15,773	32·98	..	..
2,464	24,259	8,882	12,058	21,865	525	277	90·68	52·86	32·87	19,333	27·67	..	..
2,396	21,329	7,615	12,202	20,473	247	189	96·04	76·52	31·33	18,304	28·49	..	..
2,629	20,559	8,399	9,702	18,757	535	289	91·50	54·22	32·02	16,015	26·92	..	..
2,448	81,916	33,378	40,226	76,108	1,568	944	93·17	60·36	32·02	69,925	29·05	..	..
2,210	15,452	7,786	6,164	14,060	92	68	91·41	73·91	27·01	11,378	21·76	..	..
2,864	5,518	3,153	2,093	5,346	211	115	96·88	54·50	54·71	4,120	41·28	..	..
2,384	91,850	38,026	44,297	84,822	1,449	897	92·65	62·08	30·29	77,183	27·27	..	..
2,408	97,368	41,164	46,390	90,168	1,660	1,012	92·89	61·12	31·12	81,303	31·87	..	..

E.—VACCINATION

(2).—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of District according to Census of 1872, plus an assumed average increment of one per cent per annum.	Average Population per square mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
	THE SIND REGISTRATION DISTRICT.						
53	Kurrachee	440,691	31·27	10	P. 8,415 R. 8,150	6,633 3,438	15,048 11,588
54	Haidarábád	751,261	82·99	11 $\frac{8}{15}$	P. 11,287 R. 13,578	9,308 6,278	20,595 19,856
55	Thar and Párkar	188,101	14·77	3 $\frac{3}{5}$	P. 2,253 R. 2,237	1,810 2,145	4,063 4,382
56	Shikárpur	807,744	91·65	16	P. 12,120 R. 6,482	10,399 14,106	22,519 20,588
57	Upper Sind Frontier	93,639	48·94	2 $\frac{3}{5}$	P. 2,133 R. 813	1,673 1,592	3,806 2,405
58	Khairpur State	135,643	50·08	2	P. 1,381 R. 266	1,130 402	2,511 662
	Totals by Establishments in Sind Registration District. — Municipal	154,843	..	5 $\frac{8}{15}$	P. 4,692 R. 3,776	3,105 318	7,797 4,094
	Local Funds	2,126,593	..	37 $\frac{8}{15}$	P. 31,516 R. 27,484	26 718 27,241	58,234 54,725
	Native States	135,643	50·08	2	P. 1,381 R. 260	1,130 402	2,511 662
	Grand Total ..	2,417,079	49·02	45	P. 37,589 R. 31,520	30,953 27,961	68,542 59,481
	THE BARODA CIRCLE.						
59	Baroda States	2,081,441	193·31	26	P. 28,921 R. 232	25,001 ..	53,922 232
	THE CUTCH CIRCLE.						
60	Cutch States	507,092	78·01	13	P. 4,565 R. 31	4,592 12	9,157 43
	ADEN.						
61	Aden Municipality	20,073	1,824·31	1	P. 414 R. 10	224 5	638 15
	TOTALS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. — BY ESTABLISHMENTS.						
	Government	99,820	136·50	2	P. 2,860 R. 168	2,658 43	5,518 211
	Municipal	1,696,591		50 $\frac{8}{15}$	P. 33,657 R. 8,787	28,014 1,816	61,671 10,603
	Cantonment	29,604		1	P. 475 R. 135	352 24	827 159
	Local Funds	15,157,565		208 $\frac{8}{15}$	P 205,397 R 32 077	189,378 29,748	394,775 61,825
	Native States	9,065,998	127·90	134	P. 125,413 R. 2,586	116,978 1,727	242,391 4,313
	In British Territory	16,872,396	135·84	261	P. 239,164 R. 41,161	217,489 31,597	456,653 72,758
	In Native States do	9,177,182	129·08	135	P. 128,638 R. 2,592	119,891 1,761	248,529 4,353
	Grand Total ..	26,049,578	133·37	396	P. 367,802 R. 43,753	337,380 33,358	705,182 77,111

—*continued.*

Bombay Presidency during the Year 1876-77—concluded.

Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				Revaccination.		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
	Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Revaccination.		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
		Under 1 Year.	Over 1 and under 6 Years.	Total of All Ages.									
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2,663	15,074	7,946	5,185	14,377	11,005	10,016	95·54	86·43	55·35	17,620	39·98	52	0·12
3,517	20,665	11,194	8,361	20,046	19,895	16,880	97·34	85·01	49·15	30,312	40·35	24	0·03
2,598	4,088	1,989	1,753	3,969	4,396	3,460	97·69	78·97	39·49	12,132	64·50	12	0·06
2,694	22,578	14,307	7,956	21,845	20,645	18,336	97·01	89·06	49·74	32,369	40·07	5	0·01
2,760	3,815	1,694	1,705	3,450	2,416	1,966	90·65	81·75	57·84	3,956	42·25	3	0·03
1,586	2,526	791	1,293	2,367	662	488	94·27	73·72	21·05	4,357	32·12	..	..
2,162	7,842	4,028	2,149	7,167	4,145	3,277	91·92	80·04	67·45	8,021	51·80	3	0·02
3,012	58,378	33,102	21,911	56,520	54,812	47,381	97·06	86·58	48·86	88,368	41·55	93	0·04
1,586	2,526	1,791	1,293	2,367	662	488	94·27	73·72	21·05	4,357	32·12	..	..
2,845	68,746	37,921	25,353	66,054	59,619	51,146	96·38	85·99	48·49	100,746	41·69	96	0·04
2,083	54,375	16,852	32,031	48,883	233	134	90·66	57·76	23·55	26,800	12·87	..	..
708	9,157	3,371	4,934	8,458	43	29	92·36	67·44	16·74	2,638	5·20	..	..
653	642	89	396	485	15	12	73·02	80·00	24·75	865	43·09	..	..
2,864	5,518	3,138	2,093	5,346	211	115	96·38	54·50	54·71	4,120	41·28	..	..
1,431	62,128	34,310	20,818	58,300	10,670	7,504	94·53	70·77	38·78	50,004	29·47	41	0·02
986	845	591	174	771	160	81	93·23	50·94	28·78	..	..	1,687	56·98
2,190	397,029	172,517	185,637	382,211	61,918	52,305	96·82	84·60	28·67	352,969	23·28	9,213	0·67
1,841	243,557	89,673	125,402	226,402	4,319	2,703	93·40	62·67	25·27	178,556	19·70	..	..
2,028	459,381	207,344	206,318	440,877	72,918	59,974	96·55	82·43	29·68	402,689	23·86	10,941	0·65
1,873	249,696	92,885	137,806	232,153	4,360	2,734	93·41	62·81	25·59	183,010	19·94	..	..
1,975	709,077	300,229	334,124	673,030	77,278	62,708	95·44	81·32	28·24	585,649	22·48	10,941	0·42

E.—VACCINATION—*continued.*

(3).—Statement showing Dispensary Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1876-77.

	Circles and Registration Districts.	Number of Dispensaries in each District to which a Vaccinator is attached.	Average Number of Vaccinators attached to Dispensaries during the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.	Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination. Total.	Primary Vaccination. Successful. Under one Year.	Primary Vaccination. Successful. One and under six Years.	Primary Vaccination. Successful. Total of all Ages.	Revaccination. Total.	Revaccination. Successful.	Percentage of Successful Cases. Primary.	Percentage of Successful Cases. Revaccination.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Northern Deccan.												
21	In British Territory	..	..	P 4,311 R 74	209	4,345	1,442	2,517	4,022	83	58	93·30	78·38
1	„ Akalkot State	..	..	377	377	377	270	101	371	..	..	98·41	..
22	Total ..	..	..	P 4,688 R 74	216	4,722	1,712	2,618	4,393	83	58	93·71	78·38
	Southern Deccan.												
12	In British Territory	..	..	P 1,931 R 177	176	1,941	661	897	1,824	177	107	94·30	60·45
1	„ Kolhapur State	..	..	P 602 R 281	883	602	246	216	502	281	206	83·38	73·31
2	„ S. M. States. Miraj	..	..	P 177 R 5	182	177	89	48	167	5	2	94·35	40·00
	„ S. M. States. Mudhol	..	..	198	198	204	62	95	194	..	..	97·98	..
		..	..	P 375 R 5	190	381	151	143	361	5	2	96·27	40·00
3	„ Native States	..	..	P 977 R 286	421	983	397	359	863	286	208	88·33	72·73
15	Total ..	..	..	P 2,908 R 463	225	2,924	1,058	1,256	2,684	463	315	92·30	68·04

	Konkan.													
23	In British Territory	..	..	P 2,818 R 340	137	2,879	964	1,510	2,5[illegible]	344	135	89·92	39·24
1	„ Sáwant Wári State..	..	..	P 286 R 173	459	286	185	88	273	173	94	95·45	54·35
24	Total ..	..	..	P 3,104 R 513	157	3,165	1,149	1,598	2,807	517	229	90·43	44·64
	Eastern Gujarát.												
25	In British Territory	..	..	P 5,475 R 176	226	5,478	3,563	1,705	5,275	176	157	96·35	89·20
1	„ Mahi Kánta States—Sadra	..	..	P 195 R 13	208	198	122	52	174	13	11	89·23	84·6[illegible]
1	„ Rewa Kánta States—Bária	..	..	P 68 R 8	76	68	26	41	67	8	5	98·53	62·50
2	„ Native States	..	..	P 263 R 21	142	266	148	93	241	21	16	91·63	76·19
27	Total ..	..	..	P 5,738 R 197	220	5,744	3,711	1,798	5,516	197	173	96·13	87·82
	Western Gujarát Circle.												
9	Káttywár States	..	..	P 1,934 R 68	222	1,997	972	675	1,689	69	52	87·47	76·47
	Sind.												
21	In British Territory	..	..	P 1,624 R 1,684	158	1,635	..	..	1,397	1,685	1,024	86·02	60·61
102	Total of the Bombay Presidency. In British Territory..	..	..	P 16,159 R 2,451	182	16,278	6,630	6,629	15,049	2,465	1,481	93·13	60·08
16	„ Native States	..	:	P 3,837 R 548	274	3,909	1,972	1,316	3,437	549	370	89·58	67·49
118	Grand Total ..	..	..	P 19,996 R 2,999	195	20,187	8,602	7,945	18,486	3,014	1,851	92·46	61·72

E.—VACCINATION—*concluded.*

(4).—Statement showing the Cost of the Vaccination Department in the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1876-77.

No.	Circles and Registration Districts.	Establishment.											Other Servants.	Expenditure.			
		Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.	1st Grade Inspector.	2nd Grade Inspector.	3rd Grade Inspector.	Clerks.	Vaccinators. Local Funds. 1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	Municipal.	Native State.	Cantonment.	Havildars and Peons.	Pay of Establishment.	Travelling Allowance.	Contingencies.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
														Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Northern Deccan.	1	..	2	4	2	5	21	28	9	2	1	74	28,673 7 2	514 10 0	1,835 9 9	30,523 10 11
2	Southern Deccan.	1	..	2	4	2	4	16	23	9	30	..	92	33,912 4 1	1,595 15 0	1,756 12 0	37,264 15 1
3	Konkan	1	..	1	3	2	4	16	20	2	3	..	58	24,695 5 2	1,602 3 6	804 12 9	27,102 5 5
4	Presidency Circle.	*1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	5	8,560 1 7	365 0 0	2,743 11 11	11,663 13 6
5	Eastern Gujarát..	1	..	..	5	2	5	12	17	8	19	..	67	27,875 3 10	1,899 4 0	1,095 2 4	30,869 10 2
6	Western Gujarát Circle	*1	..	†1	†1	2	..	..	‡2	..	§46	..	48	21,246 15 6	1,936 9 11	877 9 2	24,061 2 7
7	Sind	1	1	1	4	2	6	18	19	6	2	..	58	27,127 14 0	2,641 11 6	1,182 3 1	30,951 12 7
8	Baroda Circle ..	..	..	..	†3	1	..	..	..	..	26	..	29	8,445 14 10	....	460 6 0	8,906 4 10
9	Cutch do. ..	..	..	..	†1	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	15	1,713 5 3	1,911 2 11	....	3,624 8 2
10	Aden Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	216 0 0	....	....	216 0 0
	Total for the Bombay Presidency..	7	1	7	25	13	24	83	109	51	141	1	446	1,82,466 7 5	12,461 8 10	10,256 3 0	2,05,184 8 3

* Superintendents of Vaccination.
† Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination.
‡ Government Vaccinators.
§ 6 Candidates.

No.	Circles and Registration Districts.	Paid from: Imperial Funds.	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.	Municipalities.	Native States.	Cantonment.	Total.	No. of all successful Vaccinations and Revaccinations.	Average Cost of each successful case.
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p
1	Northern Deccan..	2,492 14 11	8,960 12 2	15,716 12 4	2,472 8 6	689 0 0	192 0 0	30,523 10 11	125,464	0 3 11
2	Southern Deccan...	....	15,040 15 9	12,936 4 7	1,946 1 6	7,341 9 3	..	37,264 15 1	138,543	0 4 4
3	Konkan	....	14,214 15 11	11,023 3 7	554 3 9	1,309 14 2	..	27,102 5 5	76,287	0 5 8
4	Presidency Circle..	....	4,826 7 6	....	7,027 6 0	....	..	11,663 13 6	17,079	0 10 11
5	Eastern Gujarát..	....	13,807 15 11	10,028 3 2	2,273 10 8	4,759 12 5	..	30,869 10 2	111,984	0 4 5
6	Western Gujarát Circle	....	9,304 5 8	....	....	14,662 4 11	94 8 0	24,061 2 7	91,180	0 4 3
7	Sind	....	15,159 12 2	13,591 10 2	1,432 6 3	768 0 0	..	30,951 12 7	117,200	0 4 3
8	Broach Circle ..	....	....	....	....	8,906 4 10	..	8,906 4 10	49,017	0 2 11
9	Cutch do. ..	....	....	....	....	3,624 8 2	..	3,624 8 2	8,487	0 6 10
10	Aden Municipality	....	....	....	216 0 0	....	..	216 0 0	497	0 6 11
	Total for the Bombay Presidency..	2,492 14 11	61,115 5 1	63,296 1 10	15,931 15 8	42,061 5 9	286 8 0	2,05,184 8 3	735,738	0 4 6

PART VII.—INSTRUCTION.

PART VII.—INSTRUCTION.

(1).—Expen

1		Provincial Funds. 2	Local Rate or Cess. 3	Endowments. 4
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
University		41,834 0 9	.....	.....
Direction		35,964 14 4	.....	.....
Inspection	British ...	1,73,238 5 8	* 8,506 11 5	.....
	Foreign ..	.....	.....	.....
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.				
Arts	Government ..	81,616 6 8	.....	20,510 1 6
	Aided	2,150 0 0	.....	.....
Law	Government ...	5,661 7 0	.....	2,028 0 0
Medicine	Government ..	22,724 11 6	.....	.....
Engineering	Government ..	32,453 7 7	.....	.....
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.				
Medical Schools (Vernacular) ..	Government ..	12,613 1 0	.....	.....
Engineering	Government ..	15,969 14 9	.....	.....
Normal Schools.				
For Masters	Government ..	33,646 7 2	.....	.....
	Inspected ..	.....	.....	.....
For Mistresses	Government ..	12,159 14 7	.....	1 12 0
School of Art	Government ..	18,795 7 6	.....	.....
Other technical school	Government ..	5,546 0 0	516 0 0	721 7 9
	Aided	3,600 0 0	.....	.....
Schools for Boys.				
Higher Class, English	Government ..	1,15,424 14 4	36 0 0	7,614 14 4
	Aided	47,571 8 0	.....	.....
	Inspected ..	.....	.....	.....
Middle Class or (Anglo-Vernacular) 1st Grade	Government ..	40,872 14 2	72 0 0	1,900 4 8
	Aided ..	12,804 8 0	.....	2,024 0 0
	Inspected ..	.....	.....	.....
Middle Class (Anglo-Vernacular) 2nd Grade.	Government ..	13,978 13 10	22,107 12 7	.....
	Aided ..	1,526 0 0	.....	.....
	Inspected ..	.....	.....	.....
Lower Class or Primary	Government ...	2,25,444 15 2	4,98,185 4 9	.....
	Aided	5,599 2 0	1,738 13 3	.....
	Inspected ..	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Girls.				
For Natives of India	Government ..	9,934 12 10	28,025 13 10	.....
	Aided	3,710 8 0	.....	.....
	Inspected ..	.....	.....	.....
For Europeans and others	Aided	12,575 8 0	.....	.....
Mixed Schools for boys and girls ..	Aided	5,653 0 0	.....	.....
Scholarships and Prizes in Colleges ..	Government ..	15,588 13 4	†1,119 15 3	8,622 8 5
In Schools .. Government ..	High Schools ..	6,493 4 11	‡4,768 11 2	794 11 2
	1st Grade ..	1,835 15 8	‡3,837 10 2	152 7 1
	2nd Grade and Primary ..	100 0 6	2,948 7 11	352 1 1
	Training Schools (Vernacular) ..	4,796 0 0	30,089 15 7	.....
Buildings	For English or Provincial Schools..	520 13 2	171 0 0	.....
	For Vernacular Local Schools ..	2,372 5 0	74,974 12 10	.....
	Aided ..	46,793 0 0	.....	.....
	Inspected ..	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous (as per detail given separately)	.. ..	41,182 2 4	27,777 3 0	.....
	Grand Total.....	11,12,843 1 9	7,04,876 3 9	44,622 4 0

* For Local Fund Clerks in the Collector's Office and in the Office of the Accountant General.

† For Cess-payers' children

A.—EDUCATION.

diture.

Funds.					Funds not under Government control.	Total.
Subscriptions, &c.	Municipal Grants.	From Revenues of Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Funds not included in foregoing Headings.	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,834 0 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,964 14 4
.....	.....	15,830 9 11	6,888 3 0	10 3 0	.....	2,04,474 1 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,794 1 2	10,794 1 2
.....	.....	.....	17,193 8 1	625 0 0	.....	1,19,945 0 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,900 0 0	22,050 0 0
.....	.....	.....	3,282 8 0	.....	.....	10,971 15 0
.....	.....	.....	7,425 0 0	.....	.....	30,149 11 6
.....	.....	.....	5,372 8 0	.....	.....	37,825 15 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,613 1 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,969 14 9
.....	.....	3,864 11 2	12 0 0	.....	.....	37,523 2 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,299 8 1	2,299 8 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,161 10 7
.....	.....	.....	1,048 15 0	6 5 0	.....	19,850 11 6
.....	.....	.....	21 8 6	6,976 13 8	.....	13,781 13 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,043 7 10	8,643 7 10
2,482 10 8	8,433 8 0	23,764 15 8	65,890 11 2	33 0 0	.....	2,23,680 10 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,02,554 6 5	2,50,125 14 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,351 6 4	15,351 6 4
2,409 6 2	12,461 0 0	6,900 4 5	†36,559 2 11	.....	3,051 15 1	1,04,226 15 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,815 7 3	62,643 15 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,033 9 0	20,033 9 0
2,321 5 7	8,270 8 6	14,589 15 4	10,916 13 2	17 5 0	2,782 12 9	74,985 6 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,527 2 6	4,053 2 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,946 12 10	15,946 12 10
1,120 9 1	20,857 3 1	83,736 10 7	99,784 12 4	92 8 3	39,908 10 11	9,69,130 10 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,743 4 5	24,081 3 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,540 7 6	95,540 7 6
240 0 0	1,788 0 0	3,866 7 4	593 8 0	.....	3,343 15 8	47,792 9 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,627 15 6	23,338 7 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,354 1 2	8,354 1 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,444 6 5	53,019 14 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,244 1 1	25,897 1 1
.....	644 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,975 8 0
.....	472 1 10	2,358 8 8	.....	.....	.....	14,887 5 9
.....	.....	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	5,686 0 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,390 9 6
.....	600 0 0	3,577 7 4	.....	.....	696 0 0	39,759 6 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	691 13 2
2,668 10 0	145 10 5	.....	.....	.....	64,130 9 7	1,44,291 15 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,793 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,786 3 10	33,786 3 10
.....	.....	.....	479 13 0	960 0 0	.....	70,399 2 4
11,242 9 6	53,672 2 10	1,58,549 10 5	2,55,468 15 2	8,721 2 11	6,90,920 5 4	30,40,916 7 8

† Rs. 195 for Sind Scholarships, and Rs. 924 for Scholarships in the English School, Haidarábád Sind. attending English School.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(1).—Expenditure—continued.

Detail of Miscellaneous.

	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.			Total.
		Local Rate or Cess.	Fees and Fines.	Miscellaneous.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Translation department	13,535 2 10	...	...	...	13,535 2 10
Book department	10,588 10 5	...	...	960 0 0	11,548 10 5
Encouragement to literature	8,799 5 0	...	...	...	8,799 5 0
Expenditure on education from *dakshina* fund	5,359 0 1	...	...	...	5,359 0 1
Expenses on boarding-house for vernacular masters under training at Poona ...	600 0 0	...	...	...	600 0 0
Pension fund for vernacular masters, &c...	...	25,426 12 5	...	...	25,426 12 5
Sind Sudharc	...	1,000 0 0	...	...	1,000 0 0
Charges on account of certificate examination	...	...	479 13 0	...	479 13 0
Grant to Mechanics' Institute	1,700 0 0	...	...	...	1,700 0 0
Agricultural apprentices at the model farm at Bhargaon, Khándesh... ...	...	200 10 8	...	...	200 14 8
Refunds	...	853 4 4	...	...	853 0 4
Watchmen employed to look after the school-houses in Kaira district ...	..	290 7 7	...	...	290 7 7
Geographical Society	600 0 0	...	...	...	600 0 0
Fee for renewing promissory notes	...	6 0 0	...	...	6 0 0
Total ...	41,182 2 4	27,777 3 0	479 13 0	960 0 0	70,399 2 4

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

A.—EDUCATION

(2).—Return of Colleges and Schools and the Pupils attending ending 31st

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.							
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Pupils on the 31st March learning through		Religious or National Classi as on 31st		
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians	Hindus.	Muhamadans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.								
Arts	2	278	252	278	..	4	204	8
Law	1	113	90	113	..	2	75	5
Medicine	1	182	176	182	..	26	47	..
Engineering	1	86	74	86	..	6	60	1
Colleges not affiliated to the University.								
Medical Schools (Vernaclar) ..	..	98	88	25	73	17	57	3
Engineering	..	78	72	78	..	14	54	2
Normal Schools.								
For Masters	6	444	422·43	....	444	1	393	50
For Mistresses	3	49	39·4	....	49	..	45	2
School of Art	1	132	78	132	..	23	69	5
Other Technical Schools	2	69	47·87	22	47	5	63	1
Schools for Boys.								
Higher Class English	21	3,963	3,272·8	3,963	..	28	3,208	154
Middle Schools teaching through { English .. .. / Vernacular only. }	94	11,014	8,680·52	4,608	6,406	153	9,233	899
Lower and Primary Schools ..	3,356	182,522	137,874·6	..	182,522	510	157,323	21,540
Schools for Girls.								
For Natives of India	156	7,336	4,573·7	..	7,336	23	5,808	835
For Europeans and others.. ..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Mixed Schools for boys and girls.	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,644	206,364	155,741·32	9,487	196,877	812	176,639	23,505

—continued.

them, for the Official Year beginning 1st April 1876, March 1877.

			Aided Institutions.										
fication of Pupils March.						Number of Pupils on the 31st March learning through		Religious or National Classification of Pupils on 31st March.					
Parsis.	Pure Europeans.	Others.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Daily Attendance.	English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhamadans.	Parsis.	Pure Europeans.	Others.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
60	2	..	2	81	80	81	..	9	34	..	35	3	..
20	2	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	144	145	36	108	6	57	60	15	..	
536	11	26	22	4,240	3,566·7	4,240	..	930	1,519	87	1,170	475	59
684	..	45	19	2,776	2,341·62	1,857	919	916	1,094	113	558	81	14
1,902	..	1,247	162	8,547	6,872·01	..	8,547	220	6,436	1,320	557	..	14
646	..	24	25	2,491	1,744·9	..	2,491	221	1,221	47	998	..	4
..	..	..	11	1,010	963	964	46	666	..	..	9	323	12
..	..	..	13	810	668·63	396	414	289	8	2	334	177	..
4,022	35	1,351	455	20,099	16,381·86	7,574	12,525	3,257	10,369	1,629	3,676	1,059	109

A.—EDUCATION

(2).—Return of Colleges and Schools and the Scholars attending ending 31st

Class of Institution.	Unaided Institutions under							
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Pupils on the 31st March learning through		Religious or National Class as on 31st		
				English.	Vernacular only	Christians	Hindus.	Muhamadans.
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.								
Arts	..		....	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	....	..	..	.	..	..
Engineering	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges not affiliated to the University.								
Medical Schools (Vernacular)	..	..	....	..	..	.	..	..
Engineering	..	..	....	..	..		..	..
Normal Schools.								
For Masters	1	20	16	..	20	..	20	..
For Mistresses	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
School of Art	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Other Technical Schools .	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Boys.								
Higher Class English	2	213	158·6	213	..	..	204	8
Middle Schools teaching through { English .. .. / Vernacular only.. }	30	2,374	1,931·8	1,058	1,316	4	1,832	163
Lower and Primary Schools ..	488	19,000	13,503·7	..	19,000	39	17,005	7,854
Schools for Girls.								
For Natives of India ..	44	1,371	858·2	..	1,371	..	1,140	104
For Europeans and others ..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Mixed Schools for boys and girls .	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	565	22,978	16,468·3	1,271	21,707	43	20,202	2,129

—*continued.*

them, for the Official Year beginning 1st April 1876, March 1877—continued.

INSPECTION.					GRAND TOTAL.					
sification of Pupils March.										
Pársis.	Pure Europeans.	Others.	Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Pupils on 31st March.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhamadans.	Pársis.	Pure Europeans.	Others.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
..	..	..	4	359	13	238	8	95	5	..
..	..	...	1	113	2	75	5	29	2	..
..	..	..	1	182	26	47	..	104	4	1
..	..	..	1	86	6	60	1	13	6	..
..	..	..	..	98	17	57	3	8	8	5
..	..	..	..	78	14	54	2	5	2	1
..	..	..	7	464	1	413	50	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	49	..	45	2	1	..	1
..	..	..	1	132	23	69	5	34	..	1
..	..	..	3	213	11	120	61	15	..	6
..	..	1	45	8,416	958	4,931	249	1,706	486	86
372	2	..	143	16,164	1,073	12,160	1,175	1,614	83	59
78	..	24	4,006	210,069	769	180,764	24,714	2,537	..	1,285
127	..	..	225	11,198	244	8,169	986	1,771	..	28
..	..	..	11	1,010	666	..	..	9	323	12
..	..	..	13	810	289	8	2	334	177	..
577	2	25	4,564	249,441	4,112	207,210	27,263	8,275	1,096	1,485

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(3).—Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools, and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several Districts under the Government of Bombay and in the States subject to Administrative Supervision.

Districts and Native States.	Vernacular Spoken.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March	Average Number of Square Miles to each School.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.	Number of Villages.	Number of Villages with Schools.	Increase of the year for each Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central Division.										
Poona	Máráthi.	5,099	952,597	251	12,926	20·31	1·36	1,197	197	
Sholápur	Do.	3,925	696,135	137	5,257	28·65	0·76	649	124	
Sátára	Do.	5,378	1,171,853	221	10,966	22·33	0·94	1,428	200	
Thána	Do.	4,052	889,795	154	7,565	26·31	0·85	2,264	131	
Kolába	Do.	1,482	367,925	71	3,644	20·87	0·99	1,065	61	
Ratnágiri	Do.	3,789	1,070,093	147	8,776	25·77	0·82	1,290	130	
Bombay	Do. and Gujaráthi	18	676,625	109	14,586	0·17	2·15	1	1	
Akalkot state	Máráthi	498	85,121	22	944	22·64	1·11	109	15	
Modnimb Taluka of Miraj state	Do.	89	14,462	7	178	12·71	1·23	12	7	
Pant Pratinidhi of Aund state	Do.	213	71,752	15	457	14·20	0.64	71	15	
Phaltan Do.	Do.	397	62,080	13	551	30·54	0·89	72	11	
Bhor	Do.	1,491	142,879	22	738	67·77	0·52	471	21	
Jath	Do.	700	74,198	13	467	53·85	0·63	117	12	
Jawhár	Do.	534	39,276	3	86	178·00	0·22	122	3	
Sáwant Wári	Do.	900	200,355	36	1,810	25·00	0·91	227	24	
Total Central Division....	...	28,565	6,515,146	1,221	68,958	23·39	1·06	9,095	952	Decrease of Schools .. .. 26 Do. of Scholars. ..4,689
North-East Division.										
Khándesh	Máráthi	10,162	1,081,112	272	16,249	37·3	1·50	3,447	246	
Ahmednagar	Do.	6,617	813,417	187	8,875	35·5	1·09	1,375	178	
Násik	Do.	7,180	722,416	153	8,397	47·0	1·16	1,453	138	
Peint State	Do.	960	49,432	8	339	120·1	0·68	245	8	
Total North-East Division....	....	24,949	2,666,377	620	33,860	40·2	1·26	6,514	624	Decrease of Schools.. 61 Do. of Scholars. ..1,645
Northern Division.										
Surat	Gujaráthi	1,588	617,028	304	16,047	5·22	2·60	859	235	
Broach	Do.	1,358	368,190	208	9,809	6·52	2·66	415	190	
Kaira	Do.	1,561	822,650	189	14,720	8·25	8·25	591	162	

Ahmedábád	Do.	3,244	871,955	186	11,464	20·6	1·31	904	130	
Panch Máháls	Do.	1,974	260,206	30	2,395	62·46	0·92	752	28	
Camp Baroda	Do.	....	1,854	1	97	....	5·23	1	1	
Camp Deesa	Do.	....	6,231	2	112	....	1·79	1	1	
Kathiawar Agency	Do.	20,339	2,430,595	467	25,477	43·55	1·04	4,879	379	
Rewa Kánta Agency	Do.	4,593	531,526	67	3,457	68·5	0·65	3,484	61	
Mahi Kánta Agency	Do.	4,000	469,859	48	2,529	83·3	0·54	1,645	44	
Pálanpur Superintendency	Do.	6,041	528,220	19	1,020	317·94	0·19	1,058	17	
Cutch Agency	Do.	6,500	512,159	48	2,762	135·4	0·53	1,025	33	
Cambay Agency	Do.	350	87,750	2	310	175·0	0·35	87	1	
Surat Agency	Do.	615	130,164	7	358	87·85	0·27	281	4	
Total Northern Division....	....	52,663	7,638,387	1,578	90,557	33·4	1·19	16,082	1,276	Increase of Schools .. 54 Do. of Scholars. ..4,679
Southern Division.										
Belgaum	Marathi and Kanarese .	4,591	966,635	138	8,419	33·2	0·85	1,132	104	
Dhárwár	Kanarese and Máráthi .	4,565	1,038,436	180	10,148	25·3	0·97	1,436	133	
Kaládgi	Kánárese	5,688	857,660	137	6,236	41·5	0·72	1,332	112	
Kánára	Do.	4,235	418,726	83	4,425	51·0	1·05	1,066	61	
Kolhápur	Máráthi	2,778	843,636	155	6,816	20·5	0·91	1,107	115	
Miraj	Do.	188	52,032	17	823	11·0	1·58	31	8	
Mudhol	Do.	361	61,926	21	682	17·1	1·10	81	15	
Sángli	Do.	952	235,072	40	1,713	23·81	0.72	256	32	
Lakshmeshwar	Kánarese and Máráthi .	61	19,917	9	535	6·7	2·61	16	2	
Sawanur	Do.	70	17,633	4	199	17·5	1·12	25	1	
Rámdurg	Do.	140	39,970	3	....	46·6	....	42	1	
Kurandwád	Máráthi	....	73,224	No	Return.					
Jamkhandi	Do.	491	107,618	16	....	30·6	....	93	6	
Total Southern Division....	....	24,120	4,752,485	783	40,029	30·8	0·84	6,617	590	Increase of Schools .. 8 Do. of Scholars, ..1,060
Sind Division.										
Kurrachee	Sindhi	14,091	445,096	66	3,837	213·5	0·86	707	40	
Haidarábád	Do.	9,052	758,766	88	4,864	102·86	0·64	3,858	59	
Shikárpur	Do.	8,813	815,816	90	6,323	97·92	0·77	955	68	
Thar and Párkar	Do.	12,729	189,982	13	776	979·15	0·40	51	13	
Upper Sind Frontier	Do.	1,913	94,571	5	234	382·6	0·24	75	5	
Total Sind....	....	46,598	2,304,231	262	16,037	177·85	0·69	5,641	185	Decrease of Schools 9 Do. of Scholars. 576
Grand Total....	....	176,895	23,876,626	4,464	249,441	39·66	1·04	43,949	3,627	Decrease of Schools 14 Do., of Scholars. ..1,271
Aden	....	....	....	2	198	....	....	..	....	

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(4).—Results of the Examinations of the University of Bombay for the Official Year beginning April 1st, 1876, and ending March 31st, 1877.

	Number of Institutions sending up Candidates.				Number of Candidates sent up.					Number of Candidates passed.					Religious or National Classification of Passed Candidates.						Remarks.
															Natives of India.						
	Government Institutions.	Schools in Native States.	Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions	From Schools in Native States.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Schools in Native States.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhamadans	Parsis.	Others.	Europeans and Indo-Europeans.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Entrance or Matriculation ...	19	9	28	56	386	86	443	239	1,154	107	14	74	8	203	12	134	2	49	...	6	
Arts ... First Arts ...	2	...	2	4	154	...	22	...	176	27	...	2	...	29	1	21	1	5	...	1	
Arts ... Bachelor of Arts ...	2	...	2	4	82	...	10	...	92	35	...	5	...	40	...	24	4	10	...	2	
Arts ... Master of Arts ...	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	
Law ... Bachelor of Laws ...	1	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	16	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	
Medicine ... First L.M. ...	1	...	...	1	40	...	...	...	40	19	...	...	...	19	1	4	...	14	...	...	
Medicine ... L.M. ...	1	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	20	11	...	...	...	11	5	1	...	4	...	1	
Medicine ... M.D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering ... First L.C.E. ...	1	...	...	1	21	...	...	...	21	19	...	...	...	19	1	13	...	3	...	2	
Engineering ... L.C.E. ...	1	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	14	10	...	...	...	10	...	8	...	2	...	...	
Engineering ... M.C.E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	30	9	32	71	737	86	475	239	1,537	233	14	81	8	336	20	209	7	88	...	12	

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

A.—EDUCATION—

(5).—Return of all

Name of State.	Expenditure, exclusive of School Establishment.				High Schools.						
	Inspection.		Buildings.		Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average monthly Number in 1876-77.	Expenditure.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.		1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Central Division.											
Akalkot	....	138 11 4	1,062 9 9	1,615 10 5	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Modnimb	....	120 0 0	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Bhor	714 0 0	Not given.	Not given.	Not given.	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Aund Pant	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Pratinidhi	....	540 0 0	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Phaltan	....	366 0 0	....	37 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Jath	....	275 0 0	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Jawhár	....	....	....	6 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Sáwant Wári	102 12 0	214 7 6	994 3 7	601 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Total ..	816 12 0	1,654 2 10	2,056 13 4	2,259 10 5	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
North-east Division.											
Peint State	....	....	97 4 11	129 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Northern Division.											
Surat Agency	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Káttywár Agency ..	12,948 4 7	11,648 12 6	14,991 8 1	63,672 14 8	3	3	271	274	2,697	24,956 11 9	26,123 8 4
Cutch Agency	3,956 0 0	3,909 3 2	4,419 8 5	1,319 4 2	1	1	43	47	41	2,809 11 11	2,723 1 9
Mahi Kánta Agency ..	1,395 13 8	1,359 12 11	1,606 4 0	3,863 6 11	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Pálanpur Agency ..	1,395 13 8	1,359 12 10	152 8 0	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Rewa Kánta Agency ..	1,156 12 3	1,462 3 8	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Cambay Agency ..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Total ..	20,852 12 2	19,739 13 1	11,369 12 6	68,855 9 9	4	4	314	321	310·7	27,766 8 8	28,846 10 1
Southern Division.											
Kolhápur	3,662 13 4	3,540 0 2	5,201 8 4	13,960 14 0	1	1	183	166	162	11,938 15 3	12,628 4 7
Miraj	566 10 0	575 0 0	558 3 2	525 8 1	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Mudhol	....	283 10 3	8,609 7 8	1,738 2 8	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Sángli	2,363 14 8	2,366 3 7	41 1 5	11,000 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Sáwánur	....	....	....	53 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Lakshmeshwar ..	120 0 0	120 0 0	....	1,783 2 11	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Jamkhandi	359 5 2	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Ramdurg	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Karundwád	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Total ..	7,072 11 9	6,884 14 0	14,410 4 7	28,061 3 8	1	1	183	166	162	11,938 15 3	12,628 4 7

continued.

Native States Schools.

Middle Class Schools.							Lower Class Schools.						
Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average monthly Number in 1876-77.	Expenditure.		Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average monthly Number in 1876-77.	Expenditure.	
1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.		1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.		1875-76.	1876-77.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	1	140	131	138	1,322 5 7	1,535 3 7	19	20	843	785	857	5,683 11 11	4,369 5 11
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	7	7	272	178	216	1,572 0 5	1,513 11 6
1	1	25	75	76	Not given.	Not given.	21	21	728	663	604	Not given.	Not given.
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	8	15	..	457	492	....	1,945 11 0
1	1	159	129	141	....	1,552 8 0	12	12	546	422	491	....	1,505 13 3
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	12	13	510	467	538	....	2,618 0 4
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	2	3	49	86	84	309 1 0	390 0 0
1	1	69	76	75	2,993 9 4	2,925 7 3	28	33	1,415	1,660	1,542	5,796 0 6	7,121 11 8
4	4	393	411	430	4,315 14 11	6,013 2 10	109	121	4,363	4,718	4,824	13,360 13 10	19,464 5 8
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	8	8	327	339	322·8	3,145 2 2	2,873 10 1
1	1	81	95	82·7	573 12 0	587 6 11	1	5	46	208	111·8	190 0 9	691 9 0
17	17	2,002	1,978	1,975·7	17,799 12 10	22,430 3 9	358	404	19,672	21,842	22,584·8	75,744 14 5	95,532 13 2
2	2	117	109	114·0	3,486 10 10	3,309 14 10	36	41	2,593	2,421	2,354·0	11,902 8 11	11,910 2 2
1	1	22	14	17·0	153 2 1	485 14 0	41	44	2,284	2,444	2,628·7	13,196 10 11	15,184 2 10
1	1	21	27	23·0	740 0 0	827 14 3	16	17	860	977	1,000·4	3,897 8 4	4,465 15 8
1	1	281	306	288·2	1,567 15 4	1,469 0 6	61	63	2,931	3,058	2,890·6	13,805 3 11	15,471 0 2
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	2	2	301	310	294	878 15 10	925 4 0
23	23	2,524	2,529	2,500·6	24,336 5 1	8,910 6 3	515	576	28,687	31,260	11,864·3	1,19,615 15 1	1,44,180 15 0
7	7	778	826	837·3	8,802 13 4	8,229 10 8	129	124	5,513	5,705	5,802·5	28,965 11 0	25,599 15 0
1	1	28	66	56·5	858 15 4	1,304 8 0	14	15	727	711	751·3	3,653 1 1	4,919 15 9
1	1	48	51	36·3	1,565 3 5	1,578 1 6	17	19	535	406	507·3	3,919 11 2	3,803 10 10
3	1	275	264	2,662	4,166 9 1	4,817 13 4	37	36	1,433	1,424	1,480·7	10,958 2 3	10,877 9 11
1	1	31	45	42	1,287 7 10	2,482 7 9	1	2	40	123	125	8,255 10 0	....
1	..	39	..	..	934 4 5	....	3	7	248	455	505	1,272 0 0	1,777 2 10
1	1	32	..	..	1,781 11 0	....	9	14	450	..	..	2,044 10 10	....
1	1	10	..	..	543 0 0	....	2	2	90	..	..	156 0 0	....
1	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
17	15	1,241	1,252	1,238·3	19,040 0 5	17,912 9 3	212	219	9,036	9,024	9,191	51,800 10 2	46,978 6 4

A.—EDUCATION—

(5).—Return of all Native

Name of State.	Female Schools. Number of Schools. 1875-76.	Number of Schools. 1876-77.	Number of Scholars. 1875-76.	Number of Scholars. 1876-77.	Average monthly Number in 1876-77.	Expenditure. 1875-76. Rs. a. p.	Expenditure. 1876-77. Rs. a. p.	Normal Number of Schools. 1875-76.	Number of Schools. 1876-77.	Number of Scholars. 1875-76.	Number of Scholars. 1876-77.
Central Division.											
Akalkot	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	...	..	..
Modnimb	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Bhor	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Aund Pant	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Pratinidhi	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Phaltan	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Jath	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Jawhár	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Sáwant Wári	2	2	82	83	81	451 13 8	473 7 10	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2	2	82	83	81	451 13 8	473 7 10	..	..	..	..
North-east Division.											
Peint State	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Northern Division.											
Surat Agency	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	...
Káttywár Agency ..	38	42	1,259	1,322	1,337·6	5,700 0 0	7,060 2 7	1	1	62	61
Cutch Agency	4	4	191	185	189	1,463 0 0	1,423 5 1	..	..	..	..
Mahi Kánta Agency ..	3	3	79	71	77·9	297 15 2	288 2 3	..	..	..	..
Pálanpur Agency ..	1	1	25	16	17·1	148 4 0	190 7 0	..	..	..	..
Rewa Kánta Agency ..	3	3	94	93	90·6	614 13 11	592 3 2	..	..	..	..
Cambay Agency	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Total ..	49	53	1,648	1,687	1,712·2	8,224 1 1	9,554 4 1	1	1	62	61
Southern Division.											
Kolhápur	1	2	87	132	123·3	844 12 10	1,434 2 7	1	1	16	20
Miraj	1	1	45	46	45·8	236 15 6	334 8 9	..	..	..	..
Mudhól	1	1	22	25	16·6	208 1 0	207 6 0	..	..	..	..
Sángli	2	1	47	25	24·2	386 0 6	226 0 9	..	..	..	..
Sawánur	1	1	35	31	28·1	281 13 2	....	..	..	..	..
Lakshmeshwar	..	2	..	80	82	....	169 1 7	..	..	..	..
Jamkhandi	1	1	45	..	..	267 0 0	....	..	..	..	..
Rámdurg	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..
Kurundwád	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7	9	281	339	320	2,224 1 0	2,371 3 8	1	1	16	20

concluded.

States Schools—concluded.

Schools.			Total.							Remarks.
Average monthly Number in 1876-77.	Expenditure.		Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average monthly Number in 1876-77.	Expenditure.		
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.		1875-76.	1876-77.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
..	....	....	21	22	1,018	942	1,023	7,174 1 6	7,838 13 9	
..	....	....	7	7	272	178	216	1,572 0 5	1,633 11 6	
..	....	....	22	22	753	738	680	4,190 0 11	....	
..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	
..	....	....	8	15	..	457	492	....	2,485 11 0	
..	....	....	13	13	705	551	632	....	2,061 5 3	
..	....	....	12	13	510	467	538	....	2,893 0 4	
..	....	....	2	3	49	86	84	309 1 0	396 0 0	
..	....	....	31	36	1,566	1,819	1,698	10,538 7 1	11,336 2 3	
..	....	....	116	131	4,873	5,238	5,363	23,583 10 11	29,544 12 1	
..	....	....	8	8	327	339	322·8	3,242 7 1	*3,002 10 1	* This includes expenditure from Cess and Fees.
..	....	....	2	6	127	303	194·5	764 5 0	1,278 15 11	
60·7	9,145 12 8	7,442 2 6	417	467	23,266	25,477	26,228·5	1,61,287 0 2	2,33,910 9 6	
..	240 0 0	696 0 0	43	48	2,944	2,762	2,698	28,278 7 2	25,290 15 2	
..	....	....	45	48	2,385	2,529	2,721·6	16,849 13 10	21,181 6 11	
..	....	....	18	19	906	1,020	1,040·5	6,334 2 0	6,844 1 9	
..	....	....	65	67	3,306	3,457	3,269·4	17,144 13 5	18,994 7 6	
..	....	....	2	2	301	310	294	878 15 10	925 4 0	
60·7	9,385 12 8	8,138 2 6	592	657	32,235	35,858	36,748·5	2,91,537 9 5	3,08,425 12 9	
17	2,433 15 5	2,299 8 1	139	135	6,577	6,849	6,942·1	61,850 9 6	67,692 7 1	
..	....	....	16	17	800	823	872·8	5,879 13 1	7,659 8 7	
..	....	....	19	21	605	682	560·2	14,302 7 3	7,010 15 3	
..	....	....	42	40	1,755	1,713	1,771·1	17,915 11 11	28,787 11 7	
..	....	....	3	4	106	199	195·1	2,394 0 10	2,535 15 9	
..	....	....	4	9	287	535	587	2,326 4 5	3,849 7 4	
..	....	....	11	16	527	..	....	4,452 11 0	....	
..	....	....	3	3	100	..	....	699 0 0	....	
..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	
17	2,433 15 5	2,299 8 1	238	245	10,757	10,801	10,928·3	1,09,820 10 0	1,18,136 1 7	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

(1).—Abstract showing the Total Number of Books registered in the Bombay Presidency in different Languages.

Description of Books.	Books published in English and other European Languages.			Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Presidency.										Books published in Indian Classical Languages.					Books published in more than one Language.	Total.
	English.	Portuguese.	Latin.	Marathi.	Gujarati.	Kanarese.	Sindi.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Konkani.	Marwadi.	Afghani.	Baluchi Panjabi.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Zend.	Hebrew.		
Original Works...	77	6	1	127	164	16	9	8	6	...	1	1	...	2	7	2	...	...	32	459
Translations	1	...	...	12	20	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	41
Republications	28	2	...	98	46	3	14	10	10	1	1	...	1	3	38	...	2	...	74	331
Total ...	106	8	1	237	230	20	23	20	17	1	2	1	1	5	46	2	2	...	109	831
Total ...	115			552										55					109	831

(2).—Analysis of Publications registered in the Bombay Presidency under Act XXV. of 1876 during the Year 1876.

No.	Subject.	Books published in English and other European Languages.	Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Presidency.	Books published in Indian Classical Languages.	Books published in more than one Language.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Biography	...	3	...	...	3	
2	Drama	...	11	...	1	12	
3	Fiction	12	38	2	...	52	
4	History	3	15	...	...	18	
5	Languages	2	47	4	21	74	
6	Law...	5	5	1	9	20	
7	Medicine	1	4	1	3	9	
8	Miscellaneous	66	218	6	42	332	
9	Poetry	6	130	21	10	167	
10	Politics	...	...	...	2	2	
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science).	1	10	5	8	24	
12	Religion	13	20	14	13	60	
13	Science (Mathemetical and Mechanical) ...	...	22	...	...	22	
14	Science (Natural and other)	5	28	...	...	33	
15	Travels and Voyages	1	1	1	...	3	
	Total ...	115	552	55	109	831	
1	Original Works	84	332	11	32	459	
2	Translations	1	36	1	3	41	
3	Re-publications (a) Original ...	29	173	43	74	319	
	Re-publications (b) Translations ...	1	11	...	...	12	
	Total ...	115	552	55	109	831	
1	Educational Works	7	118	2	24	151	
2	Non-Educational Works	108	434	53	85	680	
	Total ...	115	552	55	109	831	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency during the Year ending 31st March 1877.

	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat.		Remarks.
			(a.) Newspapers.	(b.) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Town and Island of Bombay.					
Bazár Gate Street, Fort.	Dufter Ashkara Press ...	Byramjee Furdoonjee & Co.	Rast Goftar and Satya Prakash.	Stri Bodh Noor Ellum.	
Kándewady ...	Arya Suddan Press ...	Damother Venayek Wagle	Arya Patrica and Triloke Mitra.	None.	
Girgaum Road ...	Bombay Varatman Press.	Muncherjee Hosunjee ...	.....	Vidya Mitra, Bharuth Prakash.	
Kándewady Lane ...	Jagadishwar Press ...	Narayen Ramchandra Sohani.	Mookh Bersaroor ...	None.	
Ganeshwady Lane ...	Shri Radha Krishna Press.	Tatia Succaram Teli ...	None ...	None.	
*Kalkadavi Road ...	Imperial Press	Nowroji Framjee ...	The Indian Spectator ...	None.	
Mumbadevi Road ...	Parsi Printing Press ...	Dhunbai, widow of Pallonji Nusserwanji.	None ...	None.	
Nall Bazár Road ...	Indu Prakash Press ..	Vishnu Parushram Shastri Pandit.	None ...	None.	
Khetwady 5th Lane...	Minerva Press	Shamrao Runsord Rowjee.	The Prabhakar ...	None.	
Hanuman Gally ...	Bapu Sadashew Sett's Printing Press.	Bapoo Sadashew Sett ...	None ...	None.	
Bazár Gate Street ...	English and Gujaráti Job Printing Press.	Jeevanjee Framjee ..	None ...	Fursad.	
Fort, Elphinstone Circle.	Industrial Press	Burjorjee Cursetjee ...	None ...	Dnyan Vardhack.	

Church Gate Street ...	Times of India Steam Press.	Colonel Nassau Lees, Mr. M. Mull, Mr. W. M. Wood.	Times of India Daily .. Do. By-weekly Do. Overland Summary Do. Exchange Price Current.	Times of India Calendar and Directory.
Kalkádavi Road ...	Asiatic Printing Press ...	Náráyen Sázbá, Balkrishna Sázbá, and Atmaram Sagun.	Subodha Patrika ...	None.
Bazár Gate Street ...	Printers' Press	Fardunji Framji ...	Daily Export ...	None.
Byculla, Bombay ...	Bombay Education Society's Press.	Bombay Education Society.	None ...	Bombay Educational Record, Asiatic Society's Journal, Army List, Army General Orders, Chamber of Commerce's Weekly Trade Return, Chamber of Commerce's Daily Trade Return, Children's Dnyanodaya, Indian Antiquary, Dnyanodaya Almanac, Indian Evangelical Review, Medical and Physical Society's Transactions.
Fort, Moody Street...	Jami-Jamshed Press ...	Shapurji Pestanji Manackji.	Jami-Jamshid ...	None.
Bhuleshwar Street ...	Arya Mandal Press ...	Jeshankar Sarweshwar ...	The Arya Mitra and the Punch Dand, The Subodh Patrika.	None.
Old Jamli Street ...	Gunput Crustnajee's Press	Atmaram Canoba ...	None ...	A Collection of Sanskrit Medical Works.
Bazár Gate Street ...	Doorbin Press	Cursetjee Tamooljee ...	None ...	None.
New Nagpada ...	Anglo-Vernacular Printing Press.	Reverend Vishno Bhasker Karmarker, American Mission.	The Bombay Guardian Dnyanodaya.	Satya Dipika.
Parsi Bazár Street, Fort.	The Reporter's Press ...	Merwanjee Nowroji ...	Commercial Sale Report .	None.
Dean Lane, Fort ...	Eagle Printing Press ...	Dadabhoy Bamanjee ...	None ...	Dhambharak or Exposer of Hypocrisy.
Hummum Street, Fort	Government Central Press	Government	Government Gazette ...	Civil List.
Fanaswady	Family Printing Press ...	Krishnanath Raghunath .	None ...	Pandurang Hurry.
Parsi Bazár ...	Bombay Merchant Press .	Burjorjee Hormusjee ...	None ...	None.
Meadow Street ...	Caxton Press	G. Claridge	English Mail, Bombay Church Chronicle.	Enquire Within.
Parsi Bazár Street, Fort.	Akhbari Soudagar Press .	Kawasji Dadabhoy ...	The Akhbari Soudagar Summachar Darpan and Bombay Chabuk.	Gujaráti Calendar.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—*Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, &c.*—continued.

	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat.		Remarks.
			(a.) Newspapers.	(b.) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Town and Island of Bombay—continued.					
Hornby Road, Fort ...	The Fort Mercantile Press	Manockji Honsangji ...	The Merchant's Daily Companion.	None.	
Meadow Street, Fort..	Examiner Press	The Roman Catholic Mission of Bombay.	Bombay Catholic Examiner, Pastoral Gazette, A India Catholica.	None.	
Church Gate Street...	Bombay Samachar Press.	Manackji Barjorji ...	Bombay Samachar Loke Mitra, Daterdoo, Satya Mitra, Barjonameh, Gajlastan.	None.	
Meadow Street ...	Bombay Gazette Press ...	J. M. Maclean	The Bombay Gazette ...	Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, Bombay Price Current, Indian Traveller's Guide, Maclean's Guide to Bombay.	
Armenian Lane, Fort.	The Oriental Printing Press.	Jan Mahomed Khalickdina.	None ...	Arya Dharma Prakash, The Patriot.	
Shaik Memon Street..	Dnyandarpan Press ...	Mahadeo Gopal Shástri Amarapurker.	None ...	None.	
Breach Candy Road ..	Native Opinion Press ...	Narayen Mahadeo Paranjpé and Moro Withal Valuveker.	Native Opinion ...	None.	
Kumbar Tukada Road.	The Advertiser Press ...	Framji Kawasji ...	The Friend of Bombay, The Advertiser.	None.	
Amerchund Wady ...	National Press	Wamon Ramchander ...	Swadesh Mitra ...	None.	
Kalkadavi Road ...	Apaktiar Press	Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Apaktiary	Yezdanparest, or Worshipper of God.	Parsi Punch.	
Parsi Bazár Street ...	Fort Printing Press ...	B S. Batlivala & Co. ...	None ...	None.	
Girgaum Road ...	Union Press	Nanabhoy Rastomjee Ranina.	None ...	Milavdo or The Miscellany.	
Barrack Lane, Fort ...	Commercial Press ...	Dossabhoy Edalji ...	None ...	None.	

Old Nagpáda... ...	Hari Lingu's Press ...	Hari Lingu	Bhujutul Akhbar Furlintool Uhbanb Kushful Akhbar.	None.
Kalkádavi Road ...	The Bombay Printing Press	Janoba Babaji	.....	The Máráthi Calendar.
Do. do. ...	Dnyan Sagar Press ...	Shridhar Shewal ...	None ...	Chundoo or Marwadi Panchang (Almanac).
Do. do. ...	Nirnaya Sagar Press ...	Jowjee Dadajee	.....	Vedarth Yatna, Vivid Gnan Vistar, Walmik Ramkatha Maho Kowmodi Mohotsha.
New Hanuman Lane.	Bapu Harset Dewleker's Press.	Bapu Harset	.....	Máráthi Almanac. Márwádi do. Madrási do.
Elphinstone Circle ...	Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register Press.	Mahashunkerji Bhai ...	None ...	None.
Hanuman Lane ...	Hurry Luxumon's Press .	Hurry Luxumon	None ...	None.
New Hanuman Lane.	Sukharam Bhicksett's Press.	Cumlaker Parshram ...	None ...	The Máráthi Calendar.
Duncan Road ...	Mutba Hydree Press ...	Noordeen Jeewakhan ...	None ...	None.
Kandéwady Road ...	Lokahitwady Press ...	Damodhar Ramchundra Pandit.	None ...	None.
Marine Street, Fort...	Western India Lithographic Drawing and Printing Press.	R. Rozario	None ...	None.
Northern Division.				
(1). Ahmedábád ...	1. Samsher Bahadur ...	Sawaibhai Raichand ...	Samsher Bahadur (weekly).	Wadhwan Gazette and Dhrol Darbar Gazette (monthly).
	2. United Printing and General Agency Company.	Ranchodlal Gangáram ...	.....	Gujarat Shala Patrika and Veeduyan Veelás and Budhi Prakash, (monthly).
	3. Ahmedabad Samáchár	Lalubhai Surchand ..	Ahmedábád Samachar (weekly)	Nyáy Tutwa (monthly).
	4. Hitechhu	Pitambardas Tribhowandas.	Hitechhu (weekly).	Bal Lagna Mishedhak Patrika (Fortnight).
	5. Guzerat Union ...	Magganlál Manukh ...	.....	Jain Diwakar (monthly).
	6. Ahmedábád Times ...	Kaleedas Sankalchand ...	.....	Jain Sudhákar (monthly).
	7. Chandrodaya ...	Motilal Doolabdas ...	No newspaper or periodical, but job work.	
	8. Satya Prakash ..	Boolakhi Narandas ...		
	9. Suryodaya	Bhogilal Dolat		
	10. Bajibhai Amichand...	Bajibhai Amichand ...		
	11. Chhaganlal Maganlal	Chhaganlal Maganlal ...		
	12. Lalu Kewal	Lalu Kewal		
	13. Ambaram Panachund	Ambaram Panachand ...		
	14. Samachar Sar ...	Narayen Krishnaram ...		
	15. Motilal Kalidas ...	Motilal Kalidas ...		
	16. Lalubhai Karamchand	Lalubhai Karamchund...		

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, &c.—continued.

	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat.		Remarks.
			(*a.*) Newspapers.	(*b.*) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Northern Division—continued.					
(2). Kaira—					
Nariád Town.	Duniadad	Manecklal Khusaldas ...	Duniadad ...	None.	
Kaira Town...	Niti Prakash	Ranchod Joitaji	Niti Prakash ...	None.	
Do. do. ...	Kaira Wurtman	Panachund Fulchund ...	Kaira Wartman ...	None.	
(3). Panch Máháls ...	.....	Nil.	.....	.....	
(4). Broach	1. Broach Wartman (in Broach City).	Dastur Pestonji Rustamji.	Broach Wartman (weekly).	None.	
	2. Broach Satyadohan Prakash (in Broach City.)	Sheik Gulam Martuza and Sheik Gulam Mastufa.	None ...	None.	
	3. Broach Udyam Prakash (in Broach City)	Fulchund Khubchand ...	None ...	None.	
(5). Surat	Kadri	Mahomedali Heptula ...	.....	.....	At present closed.
	Surat Wartman-darpan...	Gordhandas Kriparam ...	.....	.....	Does miscellaneous work only.
	Surat Sodagar	Dayabhai Mancharam ...	Suryaprakash ...	.....	Do. do.
	Surat Nitidurpan ...	Bhagwandas Lalubhai ...	.....	.....	Do. do.
	Deshimitra	Pandurang Chimanlal ...	.....	.....	At present closed.
	Guzerat Revenue Survey.	Government	.....	.....	For Government forms, maps, &c.,
	Mission Press	Irish Presbyterian Mission.	.....	Satyodya.	Also does miscellaneous work.
	Jara Prakash	Ghelabhai Ranchore ...	.....	.....	At present closed.
	Victoria Press	Mancharam Ghelabhai ...	Guzerat Mitra and Deshi Mitra.	.....	Also does miscellaneous work.
	Budhi Prakash	Wassoodeo Balcrishna ...	.....	.....	Does miscellaneous work only.
	Dnyan Sagar	Kasidas Bhikaridas ...	... ..	.....	Do. do.
	Not named, but belonging to the Police Lines.	Government	.....	.....	For Government forms, notices, &c.
	Chandrodaya	Rattonchund Jeychand...	.....	.....	At present closed.

	Prabhákar ...	Dalpatram Gopaldas ...	.....	.....	Does miscellaneous work only.
	Khodabux... ...	Mancherji Jamsetji ..	.....	.....	Do. do.
(6). Thána	Arunodaya ...	Kashinath Vishnu ...	Arunodaya, a Sunday weekly, 400 copies printed a week.	.....	
	Suryodaya ...	Gopal Govind	Suryodaya Paper. Monday, weekly, 375 copies printed a week; Hindu Panch, Thursday, weekly, 340 copies printed a week.	.....	
(7). Kolába	.....	None	.....	.....	
(8). Násik	Násik Vrat ...	Vishnu Janardan Thakar.	Násik Vrat, (issued weekly).	None.	
	Násik Samachar ...	Hari Vishnu Sahasrabudhe.	Násik Samachar (issued weekly).	None.	
(9). Khándesh ...	Khandesh Waibhava ...	Ganesh Bhikaji Waidya Báhalkar.	One ...	None.	Both of these are merely local papers with a poor circulation and exercising no influence.
	Arya Warta ...	Rajaram Khanderava Dabir.	One ...	None.	
Southern Division.					
(1). Ahmednagar ...	Nyaya Sindhu ...	Daji Chimnaji Kukde ...	Nyaya Sindhu ...	Nyaya Prakash.	175 copies of the publication entered in column 4 (*a*) are issued every Monday, and 300 copies of the publication entered in column 4 (*b*) are issued monthly.
	Nagar Samachar ...	Abanna Linguji	Nagar Samachar ..	1. Manna. 2. Dnyan Bhandar.	200 copies of the publication entered in column 4 (*a*) are issued every Saturday morning. 300 and 100 copies of the publication entered in column 4 (*b*) are respectively issued every month.
(2). Poona	Poona Observer ...	Tamalji Dadabhoy ...	Poona Observer ...	None.	
	Deccan Herald ...	Dadabhoy Sorabji ...	Deccan Herald ...	None.	
	Dnyan Prakash ...	Krishnaji Trimbak Ranade.	Dnyan Prakash ...	None.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—*Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, &c.*—continued.

	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat.		Remarks.
			(*a.*) Newspapers.	(*b.*) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
***Southern Division*—continued.**					
(2). Poona—*continued.*	Dnyan Chakshu	Bhau Govind Sapkar ...	Dnyan Chakshu ...	Religious works; law books, forms, &c., are also printed.	
	Kasta Vilasini	Vithal Pandurang *alias* Anna Sonu.	Kasta Vilasini ...		
	Shri Shiwaji Prabhat Patrika.	Vithal Sakharam Agnihotri.	Shri Shiwaji Prabhat Patrika.	Religious works; almanacks, &c., are also printed.	
	Satya Shodhák	Narayan Tukaram Nagarkar.	Satya Shodhak ...	At these presses religious works, almanacks, forms, &c., are printed.	
	Budhi Prakash	Pandurang Vithal Ranade			
	Jaghitechu	Raoji Shridhar Gondhalkar.			
	Dataprasarak	Venayek Vithal			
	Vrataprasarak	Naro Appaji Godbole ...			
	Vrata Suchak	Balwant Appaji			
	Chandrodaya	Nago Shripat			
	Thakar	Gopal Ramchandra ...			
	City Press...	Wasudeo Madhaorao Pendse.			
	Suvidya Prakash	Wamon Balkrishna Shastri.			
	Vishva Bramha	Bhau Anant Satarkar ...			
	Ranade	Dinkar Vithal			
	The Revenue Survey Press.	Government	None ...	Government work.	
	Photozincographic Press..	Do.	None ...	Maps, Plans, drawings, &c, for Government.	
	City Jail Press	Do.	None ...	Confined to the printing of Government work.	

	Municipal Press ...	Poona Municipality ...	None ...	At these presses, books, religious works, almanacks, &c., are printed.	
	Kolatyejak ...	Ramchandra Vishwanath Dhurandhare	.....		
	Law Printing Press ...	Vithal Hari Khandekur...	.....		
	Krishnarao Pandurang ...	Krishnarao Pandurang ...	.....		
	Do.	Ramchandra Pandurang..	Din Bandhu ...		
(3). Ratnágiri ...	1. The Jaganmitra ...	Mr. Janardhan Harry Atley.	On every Monday ...	.....	
	2. The Satya Shodhak ...	Mr. Harry Narayan Limye.	Every Sunday ...	.....	
	3. The Malwan Samachar.	Mr. Vithal Govind Banowlikar.	Every Monday ...	.....	
(4). Sholápur... ...	1. Kalpataru and Anand Kritta.	Balaji Narayan Kakade...	One ...	.....	
	2. Pandhari Vritta ...	Shivappa Murgappa ...	One ...	.....	
(5). Sátára	Maharashtra Mitra ...	Ganesh Narayan Kolatkar	Maharashtramitra ...	.....	
	Shubhasuchak	Ramchandra Appaji Chitte.	Shubha Suchak ...	.....	
	Bodh Sudhákar	Pandurang Sakharam Kashikar.	Bodh Sudhakar ...	.....	
Kánárese Division.					
(1). Belgaum... ...	Belgaum Samachar ...	Bhikaji Harry Sawant ...	The Belgaum Samachar weekly, 275 copies.	One Kánárese * School paper, monthly, 550 copies.	* Printed for the Educational Department.
	Karnatak Wartik ...	Govind Shesho Shirolkar.	The Karnatak Wartik, weekly, 190 copies.	.....	
(2). Dháwár... ..	Dharwar Wrat	Antaji Ramchandra ...	Dharwar Wrat ...	.....	
	Dnyan Bodhak	Mishrilal bin Ramprasad.	Dnyan Bodhak ...	.....	
	3. Dnyan Wardhak ...	Govind Shesho Shirkalkar.	.....	Shodhak.	
	4 Dharwar Chandrodaya..	Hoochaya bin Gangapaya Vibhooti.	Dharwar Chandrodaya ...	.....	
	5 Hubli Waibhava ...	Shidram Abaji Bhosaker.	Hubli Waibhava ...	.....	
	6 Prabodh Chandrodaya Savanur.	Balaprasad bin Shivadayal.	.....	Native Almanack.	
(3). Kánára	.....	Nil.	... ..	.....	
(4). Kaládgi	Hitetchu	Balaji Raoji Vengurlekar.	Hitetchu ...	.....	
Sind.					
Kurrachee	Commis[illegible]inting Press.	Government	Sind Official Gazette (English and Sindhi) and the Sind Sudhar.	School books for the Educational Department in Sind in Arabic, Sindhi, and Hindu Sindhi.	
Do. Bunder Road.	Comm[illegible] ...	Nowrojee & Co.	Sind Advertiser .	None.	
Do.	Railw[illegible] ...	Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway Company.	Nil.	Nil.	